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State of Rev. Simon Samuels

ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR

OF THE

GREEK LANGUAGE,

WITH

EXERCISES AND VOCABULARIES.

BY

SAMUEL H. TAYLOR, LL.D.

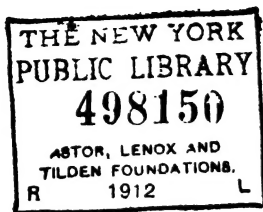
BASED ON THE

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NEW YORK:

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR, & CO.

1875.



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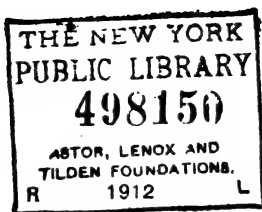
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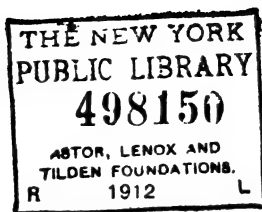
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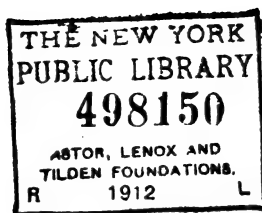
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ETYMOLOGY.

CHAPTER I.

THE LETTERS AND THEIR SOUNDS.

§ 1. *Alphabet.*

THE Greek language has twenty-four letters, — seven vowels and seventeen consonants.

FORM.	SOUND.	NAME.
<i>A</i> α	a	<i>Ἀλφα</i> Alpha
<i>B</i> β	b	<i>Βῆτα</i> Bēta
<i>Γ</i> γ	g	<i>Γάμμα</i> Gamma
<i>Δ</i> δ	d	<i>Δέλτα</i> Delta
<i>E</i> ε	e short	<i>Ἐ ψιλόν</i> Epsilon
<i>Z</i> ζ	z	<i>Ζῆτα</i> Zēta
<i>Η</i> η	e long	<i>Ἡτα</i> Eta
<i>Θ</i> θ ϑ	th	<i>Θῆτα</i> Thēta
<i>I</i> ι	i	<i>Ἰῶτα</i> Iōta
<i>K</i> κ	k	<i>Κάππα</i> Kappa
<i>Λ</i> λ	l	<i>Λάμβδα</i> Lambda
<i>M</i> μ	m	<i>Μῦ</i> Mu
<i>N</i> ν	n	<i>Νῦ</i> Nu
<i>Ξ</i> ξ	x	<i>Ξί</i> Xi
<i>O</i> ο	o short	<i>Ὅ μικρόν</i> Omīcron
<i>Π</i> π	p	<i>Πί</i> Pi
<i>P</i> ρ	r	<i>Ῥῶ</i> Rho
<i>Σ</i> σ ς	s	<i>Σίγμα</i> Sigma
<i>T</i> τ	t	<i>Ταῦ</i> Tau
<i>Υ</i> υ	u	<i>Ὑ ψιλόν</i> Upsilon
<i>Φ</i> φ	ph	<i>Φί</i> Phi
<i>X</i> χ	ch	<i>Χί</i> Chi
<i>Ψ</i> ψ	ps	<i>Ψί</i> Psi
<i>Ω</i> ω	o long	<i>Ὠ μέγα</i> Omēga

REMARK 1. Sigma (σ) takes the form ς at the end of a word ; e. g. *σεισμός*. This ς may be used also in the middle of compound words, when the first part of the compound ends with Sigma, though such a usage is contrary to the manuscripts ; e. g. *προσφέρω* or *προσφέρω*, *δυσγενής* or *δυσγενής*.

REMARK 2. Besides their use as alphabetic characters, ϵ and υ were originally used as mere marks of aspiration ; hence as letters they were called, in opposition to their use as aspirates, ξ *ψιλόν* and ϑ *ψιλόν*, i. e. ξ unaspirated, ϑ unaspirated ; \circ and ω are simply short and long \circ , as ϵ and η are short and long e .

§ 2. (a) *Sounds¹ of Letters according to the English method of Pronunciation.*

α has the sound of *a* in *fan*, when it is followed by a consonant in the same syllable, e. g. *χαλ-ός* ; the sound of *a* in *fate*, when it stands before a single consonant which is followed by two vowels, the first of which is ϵ or ι , e. g. *ἀνασπάσεως*, *στρατιώτης* ; also when it forms a syllable by itself, or ends a syllable not final, e. g. *μεγ-ά-λη*, *στρα-τός* ; it has the sound of *a* in *father*, when it is followed by a single ρ , in the same syllable, and also when it ends a word ; but α final in monosyllables has the sound of *a* in *fate*, e. g. *Βάρ-βα-ρος*, *γάρ*, *ἀγαθά*, *τά*.

γ before γ , κ , χ , and ξ has the sound of *ng* in *angle*, or nasal *n* in *ankle*, e. g. *ἀγγελος*, *ang-gelos* ; *κλαγγή*, *clangor* ; *Ἀγχίσης*, *Anchises* (*Angchises*) ; *συνκόπη*, *syncope* ; *λάρυγξ*, *larynx* ; elsewhere it always has the hard sound, like *g* in *gel* ; e. g. *γίγας*.

ϵ has the sound of short *e* in *met*, when it is followed by a consonant in the same syllable, e. g. *μέγ-ας*, *μετ-ά* ; the sound of long *e* in *me*, when it ends a word, or a syllable followed by another vowel, or when it forms a syllable by itself, e. g. *γέ*, *θέ-ω*, *προς-έ-θηκε*, *βασιλ-ε-ως*.

η has the sound of *e* in *me*, e. g. *μνή*.

ι has the sound of *i* in *mine*, when it ends a word or syllable, or forms a syllable by itself, e. g. *ἐλπί-σι*, *ὅτι*, *πεδ-ί-ον* ; the sound of *i* in *pin*, when it is followed by a consonant in the same syllable, e. g. *πρίν*, *κίν-δυνος*.

κ always has the hard sound of *k*, though expressed in Latin by *c*, e. g. *Κιλικία*, *Cilicia* ; *Κέκροψ*, *Cecrops* ; *Κικέρων*, *Cicero*.

ξ at the beginning of a word or syllable has the sound of *z*, e. g. *ξένος* ; elsewhere, the sound of *x*, *διαξύω*, *πράξις*, *ἄναξ*.

\circ has the sound of short *o* in *not*, when it is followed by a consonant in the same syllable, e. g. *λόγ-ος*, *κύ-ρος* ; the sound of long *o* in *go*, when it ends a word or syllable, or forms a syllable by itself, e. g. *τό*, *ὕπό*, *θο-ός*, *τοξ-ό-της*.

¹ On the division of syllables, see § 17.

σ has the sharp sound of *s* in *son*; except before μ, in the middle of a word, or at the end of a word after η or ω, where it has the sound of *z*, e. g. σκηνή, νόμισμα, γῆς, κάλως; before ι it does not have the sound of *sh* as in Latin, e. g. Ἀσία = *A-si-a*, not *A-shi-a*.

τ followed by ι never has the sound of *sh*, as in Latin, e. g. Γαλατία = *Gala-tia*, not *Gala-shia*; Κρίτας = *Kriti-as*, not *Krishi-as*; Αἰγύπτιοι.

υ has the sound of *u* in *tulip*, e. g. τύχη; but before ρ, the sound of *u* in *pure*, e. g. πῦρ, γέφυρα.

χ has the hard sound of *ch* in *chasm*, e. g. ταχύς.

ω has the sound of long *o* in *note*, e. g. ἄγω. (1.)¹

(b) *Sounds of Letters according to the Continental Method, so called.*

α as *a* in *father*, ε as *e* in *met*, η as *e* in *prey*, ι as *i* in *machine*, ο as *o* in *not*, υ as *u* in *put*, ω as *o* in *tone*; short vowels are only less prolonged; αι, ει, ου, οι, as below (§ 3), αυ as *ou* in *our*, ου as *ou* in *tour*, or *u* in Lat. *tu*, υι as *ui* in *quit* or *quick*; the consonants generally as in English; but γ before γ, κ, χ has the sound of *ng* or *n* as in the English method.

§ 3. *Division of the Vowels. — Diphthongs.*

1. The principal² vowels α, ι, υ, which are either long or short;

The subordinate vowels ε and ο, which are always short;
η and ω, which are always long.

The mark (˘) over the vowels α, ι, υ shows it is short;
(ˉ), long; (˝), short or long; e. g. ᾱ, ᾳ, ῶ.

2. The diphthongs are formed by the union of the vowels α, ε, ο, υ, η, ω with the vowels ι and υ.

They are

¹ Such small Roman numerals refer to the Exercises for Reading or Translation at the end of the Grammar.

² They are called principal, because they denote the principal sounds; the others subordinate, because their sounds are the intermediates of the principal sounds, — the sound of ε being intermediate between α and ι, and that of ο between α and υ; η is produced by lengthening ε or α, ω by lengthening ο.

αι	pronounced like	ai	in	aisle,	e. g.	αἶξ
ει	"	"	ei	"	sleight,	δεινός
οι	"	"	oi	"	oil,	κοινός
υι	"	"	ui	"	quiet,	υἱός
αυ	"	"	au	"	laud,	παῦς
ευ and ηυ	"	"	eu	"	feudal,	ἐπλευσα, ἡδῆς
ου and ου	"	"	ou	"	sound, ¹	οὐρανός, αὐτός;

also the improper diphthongs *φ, η, and ψ*, i. e. *α̣, η̣, and ω̣* with an Iota subscript.² These we pronounce like *α, η, and ω*, the Iota subscript having no influence on the pronunciation.

REM. 1. The following examples show how the Romans pronounced these diphthongs, and also the English pronunciation; *αι* being represented by *ae*, *ει* by *i* or *ē*, *υι* by *y*, *οι* by *oe*, *ου* by *u*; e. g.

Φαίδρος, <i>Phaedrus</i> ,	Τεύκρος, <i>Teucer</i> ,	Θράκες, <i>Thracæ</i> ,
Γλαῦκος, <i>Glaucus</i> ,	Βοιωτία, <i>Boeotia</i> ,	Θρήσσα, <i>Thressa</i> ,
Νεῖλος, <i>Nilus</i> ,	Μοῦσα, <i>Musa</i> ,	κωμῳδία, <i>comœdia</i> .
Λυκίον, <i>Lycium</i> ,	Εὐθείνια, <i>Pithyia</i> ,	

REM. 2. With the capital letters, the Iota subscript of *φ, η, and ψ* is placed in a line with the vowel, but without changing the pronunciation; e. g. *Αι̣ = φ, Ηι̣ = η, Ωι̣ = ψ*.

REM. 3. When two vowels, which regularly form a diphthong, are to be pronounced separately, two points called *diæresis* are placed over the second vowel (*ι, υ*); e. g. *εῖ, οῖ, αῦ*. (II.)

§ 4. Division of the Consonants.

1. The consonants are divided, first, according to the organs by which they are formed, into :

Palatals, *κ γ χ; ρ*

Linguals, *τ δ θ; ζ; ν λ σ*

Labials, *π β φ; μ*.

2. Secondly, according to their sound, into :

(a) Semi-vowels, *λ μ ν ρ*, which are called Liquids, and the sibilant *σ*;

¹ By some pronounced like *ou* in *group*.

² The Iota subscript was originally written in the line and pronounced till the first century B. C. Then, ceasing to be pronounced, it was dropped; but was restored in the thirteenth century, and written under the letter which it used to follow.

(b) Mutes : Three smooth, $\pi \kappa \tau$.

Three medial, $\beta \gamma \delta$.

Three rough, $\phi \chi \theta$.

REM. Mutes of the same class are called *cognate*, as κ, γ, χ , &c.; of the same order, *co-ordinate*, as π, κ, τ , &c.

3. The double consonants ξ, ψ, ζ are formed by the coalescence of a mute with the sibilant σ , viz. $\kappa\sigma, \pi\sigma, \delta\sigma$. On the Digamma, see § 194.

§ 5. *Breathings.*

1. Every initial vowel is pronounced with a Breathing; this is either smooth or rough. The smooth is indicated by the mark (´), the rough by (´).

2. The rough breathing corresponds to the English and Latin *h*; the smooth, which is not used in other languages, merely shows that the vowel is not aspirated.

REM. 1. Although every initial vowel both at the beginning and middle of a word is pronounced with one of the two breathings, yet the marks of the breathing are placed only over the initial vowel; e. g. $\acute{\omega}\sigma\eta, \iota\sigma\tau\omicron\rho\iota\alpha$; but $\sigma\upsilon\nu\alpha\pi\tau\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ (from $\acute{\alpha}\pi\tau\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$).

REM. 2. In diphthongs, the mark of the breathing is placed over the second vowel; e. g. $\acute{o}\lambda\omicron\varsigma, \epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\theta\upsilon\varsigma, \alpha\breve{\upsilon}\tau\omicron\kappa\alpha$. But when the improper diphthongs ϕ, ψ, χ are capital letters, the breathing is placed over the first vowel; e. g. $\acute{\Omega}\delta\eta, \acute{\Lambda}\iota\delta\eta\varsigma$, pronounced like $\acute{\omega}\delta\eta, \acute{o}\delta\epsilon, \acute{\chi}\delta\eta\varsigma, Hades$.

3. The liquid ρ is pronounced with the rough breathing, and hence has the mark of the breathing at the beginning of the word; e. g. $\acute{\rho}\eta\tau\omega\rho$ (*rhetor*). When two ρ 's occur in the middle of a word, the first has the smooth breathing, the last, the rough; e. g. $\Pi\upsilon\breve{\rho}\acute{\rho}\omicron\varsigma$; but sometimes both breathings are omitted, as $\Pi\upsilon\rho\rho\omicron\varsigma$. (III.)

§ 6. *Mark of Crasis and Elision (Corōnis—Apostrophe).*

1. The mark of Crasis and Elision is the same as that of the smooth breathing. The mark of Crasis is called *Corōnis*, of Elision, *Apostrophe*.

2. The final and initial vowels or diphthongs of two successive words often coalesce and form one long vowel or diphthong. This is called *Crasis*. The Coronis is placed over the syllable formed by Crasis; if a diphthong, over the second vowel; but is omitted, when a word begins with a vowel or diphthong formed by crasis; e. g. τὸ ὄνομα = τοῦνομα, τὸ ἔπος = τοῦπος, τὰ ἀγαθὰ = τὰγαθὰ, ὁ οἶνος = ὦνος.

REM. There is no *ι* subscript in Crasis, unless the last of the coalescing syllables has *ι*; e. g. καὶ εἶτα = κῆτα; but καὶ ἔπειτα = κᾰπειτα, καὶ ἄν = κᾰν, καὶ ἐγὼ = κᾰγὼ.

3. *Elision* is the omission of a short final vowel before a word beginning with a vowel. Elision is frequent, for example, with all prepositions ending with a vowel, except *περί* and *πρό*; as ἀπὸ οἴκου = ἀπ' οἴκου. In compounds the apostrophe is omitted, e. g. ἀπετέλεσαν from ἀποετέλεσαν.

§ 7. Movable Consonants at the end of a word.

1. Another means of avoiding the concurrence of two vowels in two successive words, is by appending *ν*¹ to certain final syllables:

- (α) to the Dat. Pl. in *σι*, to the two adverbs, *πέρυσι*, the last year, *παντάσῃσι*, universally, and all adverbs of place in *σι*; e. g. πᾶσιν ἔλεξα; ἡ Πλαταιῶσιν ἡγεμονία;
- (β) to the third Pers. Sing. and Pl. in *σι*; e. g. τύπτουσιν ἐμέ, τίθησιν ἐν τῇ τραπέζῃ; so also to ἐστί;
- (γ) to the third Pers. Sing. in *ε*; e. g. ἔτυπεν ἐμέ;
- (δ) to the numeral *εἴκοσι*, though not always; e. g. εἴκοσιν ἄνδρες and εἴκοσι ἄνδρες.

REM. 1. The *ν ἐφελκυστικὴν* also stands regularly at the end of a book, or a larger paragraph; often also in the poets before a consonant to make a short syllable long.

2. The adverb *οὕτως* (*thus*) always retains its full form

¹ This is called *ν ἐφελκυστικὴν*, i. e. *suffixed, paragogic, movable*.

before a vowel, but generally drops its σ before a consonant; so, too, sometimes μέχρ ι s and ἄχρ ι s (*until*); e. g. οὕτως ἐποίησεν, but οὕτω ποιῶ.

3. The preposition ἐξ (*ex*) likewise retains its full form before vowels, but before consonants takes the form ἐκ; e. g. ἐξ εἰρήνης, but ἐκ τῆς εἰρήνης; so also in composition; e. g. ἐξελαύνειν, but ἐκτελεῖν.

4. Οὐ (*not*) stands before consonants, οὐκ before vowels, οὐχ before an aspirated vowel (§ 8, 2, though not before the aspirated ρ), οὐχί before both vowels and consonants; e. g. οὐ καλός, οὐκ αἰσχροός, οὐχ ἡδύς (but οὐ ρίπτω). Μή like οὐ assumes κ before a vowel; e. g. μηκ-έτι.

REM. 2. Οὐ with the acute stands even before a vowel when it means *not*, or when there is an actual break in the discourse, as at the close of an answer expressed interrogatively; e. g. Πῶς γὰρ οὐ; Ἄρ' οὐν . . .; or in antitheses; e. g. λίθους εἰς τὸν ποταμὸν ἐρίπτουν, ἐξικνούτο δὲ οὐ. On the contrary, when the sentence is closely united with the preceding, we find οὐκ; thus, e. g. οὐκ, ἀλλὰ; οὐκ, εἰ or ἤν.

REM. 3. Crasis, Elision, and the Movable letters are merely expedients to prevent the concurrence of vowels between two words, such concurrence being unpleasant to the Greek ear.

§ 8. *Change of Consonants in Inflection and Derivation.*

1. A Pi-mute (π β φ) or a Kappa-mute (κ γ χ), before a Tau-mute (τ δ θ), must be of the same order as the Tau-mute; i. e. only a smooth Mute (π κ) can stand before the smooth Mute τ; only a medial (β γ), before the medial δ; only an aspirate (φ χ), before the aspirate θ; as: πτ and κτ; βδ and γδ; φθ and χθ. Compare scriptum, rectum, coctum from scribo, rego, coquo; e. g.

β and φ before τ become π as: (from τρίβ-ω) τέτριβ-ται = τέτριπται
 (" γράφ-ω) γέγραφ-ται = γέγραπται
 γ " χ " τ " κ " (" λέγ-ω) λέλεγ-ται = λέλεκται
 (" βρέχ-ω) βέβρεχ-ται = βέβρεκται

π and φ before δ become β as: (from	κίπ-τω)	κίπ-δα	=	κύβδα
	(" γράφ-ω)	γράφ-δην	=	γράφδην
κ. " χ " δ " γ " (" πλέκ-ω)	πλέκ-δην	=	πλέγδην	
	(" βρέχ-ω)	βρέχ-δην	=	βρέγδην
π " β " θ " φ " (" πέμπ-ω)	ἐπέμπ-θην	=	ἐπέμφθην	
	(" τρίβ-ω)	ἐτρίβ-θην	=	ἐτρίφθην
κ " γ " θ " χ " (" πλέκ-ω)	ἐπλέκ-θην	=	ἐπλέχθην	
	(" λέγ-ω)	ἐλέγ-θην	=	ἐλέχθην.

REM. 1. The Preposition *ἐκ* in composition remains unchanged before all consonants; e. g. *ἐκδοῦναι* and *ἐκθεῖναι*, etc., not *ἐγδοῦναι* and *ἐχθεῖναι*.

2. The smooth mutes (π κ τ) before a rough breathing are changed into the cognate aspirates (φ χ θ). But the medials (β γ δ) are thus changed only in the inflection of the verb; in other cases they remain unchanged; hence:

ἀπ' οὐ = ἀφ' οὐ, τέτυπ-ά = τέτυφα, τέτριβ-ά = τέτριφα
 ἐπυφαίνω (from ἐπί, ὑφαίνω) = ἐφυφαίνω
 οὐκ ὁσίως = οὐχ ὁσίως, πέπλεκ-ά = πέπλεχα, εἰλογ-ά = εἰλοχα
 ἀντ' ὧν = ἀνθ' ὧν (from ἀντί); ἀντέλκω = ἀνθέλκω (from ἀντί, ἔλκω),
 but τρίβ' οὕτως (not τρίφ' οὕτως), λέγ' οὕτως (not λέχ' οὕτως), οὐδεῖς
 (not οὐθεῖς, from οὐδ' and εἷς).

REM. 2. This change takes place in Crasis also, as *θάτερα* from *τὰ ἕτερα* (§ 6. 2). When the smooth mutes π τ or κ τ precede an aspirate, they must both be changed into rough mutes (No. 1.); e. g. *ἐφθήμερος* instead of *ἐπτήμερος* (from ἐπτά and ἡμέρα); *νύχθ' ὄλην* instead of *νύκτ' ὄλην*.

3. A Tau-mute (τ δ θ) before another Tau-mute is changed into σ (compare *claustrum* from *claudo*):

ἐπειθ-θην.	(from	πείθω)	becomes	ἐπείσθην
πειθ-τέος	(πείθω)	"	πειστέος
ἡρεῖδ-θην	(ἐρεῖδω)	"	ἡρείσθην

4. A Pi-mute (π β φ) before μ is changed into μ,
 A Kappa-mute (κ and χ) before μ is changed into γ;
 A Tau-mute (τ δ θ often ν) before μ is changed into σ; e. g.

(a) Pi-mute:	τέτριβ-μαι	(from	τρίβω)	becomes	τέτριμμα
	λείπ-μαι	(λείπω)	"	λείμμα
	γέγραφ-μαι	(γράφω)	"	γέγραμμα
(β) Kappa-mute:	πέπλεκ-μαι	(πλέκω)	"	πέπλεγμαι
	λέλεγ-μαι	(λέγω)	remains	λέλεγμαι
	βέβρεχ-μαι	(βρέχω)	becomes	βίβρεγμα

- (γ) Tau-mute: *ἦνυτ-μαι* (from *ἀνύτω*) becomes *ἦνυσμαι*
ἐρήρειδ-μαι (" *ἐρείδω*) " *ἐρήρυσμαι*
πέπειθ-μαι (" *πείθω*) " *πέπεισμαι*
 (δ) ρ: *πέφαν-μαι* (" *φαίνω*) " *πέφασμαι*

5. *N* before a Pi-mute (π β φ ψ) is changed into μ,
N before a Kappa-mute (κ γ χ ξ) is changed into γ,
N before a Tau-mute (τ δ θ) is unchanged,
N before a Liquid is changed into the same Liquid; e. g.

<i>ἐν-πειρία</i>	becomes <i>ἐμπειρία</i>	<i>συν-καλέω</i>	becomes <i>συγκαλέω</i>
<i>ἐν-βάλλω</i>	" <i>ἐμβάλλω</i>	<i>συν-γινώσκω</i>	" <i>συγγινώσκω</i>
<i>ἐν-φρων</i>	" <i>ἐμφρων</i>	<i>σύν-χρονος</i>	" <i>σύγχρονος</i>
<i>ἐν-ψύχος</i>	" <i>ἐμψύχος</i>	<i>συν-ξέω</i>	" <i>συγξέω</i> .
<i>συν-λογίζω</i>	" <i>συλλογίζω</i>	<i>συν-μετρία</i>	" <i>συμμετρία</i>
<i>ἐν-μένω</i>	" <i>ἐμμένω</i>	<i>συν-ρίπτω</i>	" <i>συρρίπτω</i> ;

but *συν-τείνω*, *συν-δέω*, *συν-θέω*. Comp. *imbuo*, *imprimo*, *izlino*, *immineo*, *irruo*, instead of *inbuo*, *inprimo*, *inlino*, &c.; but *intendo*.

REM. 3. The enclitics (§ 14) form an exception; e. g. *ὄπερ, τότε*; also the preposition *ἐν* before ρ; e. g. *ἐνρίπτω*.

6. A Pi-mute (π β φ) with σ forms ψ,
 A Kappa-mute (κ γ χ) with σ forms ξ,
 A Tau-mute (τ δ θ) disappears before σ; e. g.

- (α) Pi-mute: *λείπ-σω* (from *λείπω*) becomes *λείψω* *ῥψ, ὁπ-ός*
τρίβ-σω (" *τρίβω*) " *τρίψω* *χέρνιψ, χέρνιβ-ος*
γράφ-σω (" *γράφω*) " *γράψω* *ΝΙΨ, νίφα*
 (β) Kappa-mute: *πλέκ-σω* (" *πλέκω*) " *πλέξω* *κόραξ, κόρακ-ος*
λέγ-σω (" *λέγω*) " *λέξω* *αἶξ, αἰγ-ός*
βρέχ-σω (" *βρέχω*) " *βρέξω* *μῶνυξ, μώνυχ-ος*
 (γ) Tau-mute: *ἀνύτ-σω* (" *ἀνύτω*) " *ἀνύσω* *γέλωσ, γέλωτ-ος*
ἐρείδ-σω (" *ἐρείδω*) " *ἐρείσω* *λαμπάς, λαμπάδ-ος*
πείθ-σω (" *πείθω*) " *πείσω* *ῥνις, ῥρνιθ-ος*
ἐλπιδ-σω (" *ἐλπίζω*) " *ἐλπίσω* *ἐλπίς, ἐλπίδ-ος*.

REM. 4. Compare *duzi*, *rezi*, *trazi*, *clausi*, from *duco*, *rego*, *traho*, *clando*. *ἔκ* before σ is an exception; e. g. *ἐκσώζω*; see Rem. 1.

7. *N* disappears before σ; but when it is joined with a Tau-mute, both disappear before σ, and as a compensa-

tion, the short vowel before σ is lengthened; e into $ει$, o into $ου$, \tilde{a} , \tilde{i} , \tilde{u} , into \bar{a} , \bar{i} , \bar{u} ; e. g.

δαίμον-σι	becomes	δαίμοσι	ὀδόντ-σι	becomes	ὀδοῦσι
τυφθέντ-σι	"	τυφθείσι	ἐλμυνθ-σι	"	ἐλμῦσι
σπένθ-σω	"	σπείσω	δεικνύντ-σι	"	δεικνύσι
τύψαντ-σι	"	τύψῃσι	ἄενοφώντ-σι	"	ἄενοφῶσι.

REM. 5. Exceptions: $\tilde{e}ν$, as $\tilde{e}νσπείρω$; $\tilde{πάλιν}$, as $\tilde{παλίνσκιος}$; some forms of inflection and derivation in $σαι$ and $σις$ from verbs in $νω$, as $\tilde{πέφανσαι}$ (from $\tilde{φάνω}$); $\tilde{πέφανσις}$ (from $\tilde{πεφάνω}$); and some few substantives in $-ις$ and $-υς$. In composition, ν in $\tilde{σύν}$ is changed into σ before σ followed by a vowel, as $\tilde{συσσώζω}$ (from $\tilde{σύν}$ and $\tilde{σώζω}$); but it is dropped when σ with a consonant, or ξ follows it; e. g. $\tilde{σύν-στημα}$ becomes $\tilde{σῶστημα}$, $\tilde{συν-ζυγία}$, $\tilde{συζυγία}$.

8. P is doubled — (a) when the augment (§ 85, 2) is prefixed; e. g. $\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\rho}\tilde{\rho}\tilde{\epsilon}ον$; (b) in composition, when it is preceded by a short vowel; e. g. $\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\rho}\tilde{\rho}\tilde{\eta}κτος$, $\tilde{\beta}α\tilde{\theta}\tilde{\upsilon}\tilde{\rho}\tilde{\rho}ος$; but $\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\upsilon}ρωστος$ (from $\tilde{e}\tilde{\upsilon}$ and $\tilde{\rho}\tilde{\omega}\tilde{\nu}\tilde{\nu}\tilde{\mu}\tilde{i}$).

9. In the Reduplication of the verb (§ 78, 4 and § 127, 2) two successive syllables do not begin with a rough mute, the first rough being changed into the corresponding smooth; so, too, in the first Aor. and Fut. Pass. of $\tilde{\theta}\tilde{\upsilon}\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{i}ν$, and $\tilde{\tau}\tilde{i}\tilde{\theta}\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{i}ναι$ (stem $\tilde{\Theta}\tilde{E}$): e. g.

φε-φίληκα	(from	φιλέω)	becomes	πεφίληκα
χέ-χῦκα	(χέω)	"	κέχῦκα
θί-θύκα	(θύω)	"	τίθύκα
θί-θημι	stem	ΘΕ	"	τίθημι.

$\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\tau}\tilde{\theta}\tilde{-}θην$, $\tilde{\tau}\tilde{\upsilon}\tilde{-}θήσομαι$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\tau}\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{-}θην$, $\tilde{\tau}\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{-}θήσομαι$ instead of $\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\theta}\tilde{\upsilon}\tilde{-}θην$, $\tilde{\epsilon}\tilde{\theta}\tilde{i}\tilde{-}θην$.

10. In some words whose stem begins with τ and ends with a rough mute, the aspiration is transferred, i. e. the smooth τ is changed into the rough θ , when the rough mute, in the inflection or formation of words, disappears. Thus :

Stem \tilde{TPIX} : from this is formed the Nom. $\tilde{\theta}\tilde{\rho}\tilde{i}\tilde{\xi}$, i. e. $\tilde{\theta}\tilde{\rho}\tilde{i}\tilde{\chi}\tilde{-}s$, *hair*, Dat. Pl. $\tilde{\theta}\tilde{\rho}\tilde{i}\tilde{\xi}\tilde{i}$ (here the aspiration of the χ is transferred to the τ and changes it to θ); in the other cases the pure stem appears, and the aspiration not being transferred, the τ remains: $\tilde{\tau}\tilde{\rho}\tilde{i}\tilde{\chi}\tilde{-}ός$, $\tilde{\tau}\tilde{\rho}\tilde{i}\tilde{\chi}\tilde{-}ί$, etc.

$\tilde{T}\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\chi}\tilde{ύ}\tilde{s}$, *swift*, becomes $\tilde{\theta}\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\sigma}\tilde{\sigma}\tilde{ων}$ or $\tilde{\theta}\tilde{\alpha}\tilde{\tau}\tilde{\tau}\tilde{ων}$ in the comparative.

Stem TAΦ: from this comes θάπτω, *to bury*, θάψω, τέθαμμαι; but second Aor. Pass. (the rough mute remaining) is ἐτάφην, and the substantives ταφή, τάφος, *grave*.

Τρέφω, *to nourish*, Fut. θρέψω, Aor. ἔθρεψα, but Perf. τέτροφα, θρεπ-τήρ, *one who nourishes*, θρέμμα, *nursling*.

Stem TPYΦ: from this comes θρύπτω, *to break*, θρύψω, τέθρυμαι, second Aor. Pass. ἐτρήφην.

Τρέχω, *to run*, θρέξομαι.

Here also belongs ἔχω, *to have*, instead of ἔχω (originally σέχω), the aspirate of ε making it the same as an aspirated letter, — the aspiration of the ε being omitted while the rough χ remains, but reappearing when χ disappears; hence Fut. ἔξω.

REM. 6. Where the passive endings of the above verbs, τρέφω, θάπτω (stem TAΦ), θρύπτω (TPYΦ), begin with θ, the aspiration of the two final consonants φθ, changes τ, the initial consonant of the stem, into θ; e. g.

ἐθρέφ-θην, θρεφ-θήναι, θρεφ-θήσεσθαι, τεθράφ-θαι,
ἐθάφ-θην, θαφ-θείς, θαφ-θήσομαι, τεθάφ-θαι.

REM. 7. In the imperative-ending of the first Aor. Pass., where both syllables would begin with θ, viz. θηθι, the last rough mute, not the first, is changed into the corresponding smooth, thus: θητι; e. g. βουλεύ-θητι. In the second Aor. Pass. the ending θι again appears; as τριβ-θι.

11. The vowel ι often changes a preceding τ into σ; e. g. πλούσιος (from πλούτης), Μιλήσιος (fr. Μίλητος), οὐσία (instead of οὐτία fr. ὤν, Gen. ὄντος), βουλεύουσι (instead of βουλεύοντι), ἴστησι (inst. of ἴσθητι, comp. sistit, ἐσ-τέ).

12. Besides the vowel ι the Greek had also a consonant ι, corresponding to our *j*; but this sound was so unpleasant to the Greek ear, that it was early modified, being sometimes changed into the kindred vowel ε, sometimes into a consonant, and sometimes wholly disappearing. The following are the different cases:

- (a) κ, γ, χ with *j* becomes σσ (Att. ττ), more seldom ζ; e. g. ἥσσων, *inferior* (from ἡκίων, comp. ἡκιστά), ἐλάσσων, *smaller* (fr. ἐλάχιων, comp. ἐλάχιστος), θάσσων, *quicker* (fr. τάχιων fr. ταχύς, comp. § 51); φρίσσω (fr. φρίκιω, stem ΦΡΙΚ), τάσσω (fr. τάγιω, st. ΤΑΓ), βήσσω (fr. βήχιω, st. ΒΗΧ), see § 104; μείζων (fr. μέγιω fr. μέγας, comp. mag-nus, major); κράζω (fr. κράγιω, st. ΚΡΑΓ), see § 104.
- (b) δ with *j* becomes ζ; but τ or θ with *j* becomes σσ; e. g. φράζω (fr. φράδιω), comp. § 104; κρείσσω, *melior* (fr. κρέτιω, comp. κρα-

- tús*; *ἐρέσσω* (fr. *ἐρέτjω*, comp. *ἐρέτjης*), *βυσσός*, *δ* (fr. *βυθός*, comp. *βυθός*).
- (c) λ with *j* by assimilation becomes λλ; e. g. *ἄλλος* (fr. *ἄλjος*, comp. *άλιος*), *μᾶλλον* (fr. *μᾶλjον* from *μᾶλα*, comp. *melius*); *ἄλλομαι* (fr. *ἄλjομαι*, comp. *salio*).
- (d) When ν, or ρ, or F stand with *j*, the *j* is transferred to the preceding syllable as ι, and unites with the vowel of that syllable to form a long vowel or diphthong; e. g. *ἁμείνων* (fr. *ἁμένjων*), *χείρων* (fr. *χέρjων*), *μέλαινα* (fr. *μέλανjα*), *γλυκεία* (fr. *γλυκεjα*); *φαίνω* (fr. *φάνjω*), *κτείνω* (fr. *τένjω*), *κρίνω* (fr. *κρίνjω*), *κλαίω* (fr. *κλάτjω*). Comp. § 111.

CHAPTER II.

SYLLABLES.

§ 9. *Quantity of Syllables.*

1. A syllable is short by nature, when its vowel is short, viz., *e*, *o*, *ā*, *i*, *ū*, and when a vowel or single consonant follows a short vowel; e. g. *ἑνδμίσᾱ*, *ἑπῑθεῖτᾱ*.

2. A syllable is long by nature, when the vowel is either a simple long vowel, viz., *η*, *ω*, *ā*, *i*, *ū*, or a diphthong; e. g. *ἥρᾱς*, *κρίνᾱ*, *γίφῑρα*, *ισχύρος*, *βουλεύῃς*; also when two vowels are contracted into one; e. g. *ἄκων* (from *ἀέκων*), *βότρῡς* (from *βότρυας*).

3. A syllable with a short vowel is made long by position, when two or more consonants or a double consonant (*ζ ξ ψ*) follow the short vowel; e. g. *στῑλλᾱ*, *τόψᾱντες*, *κόρᾱξ* (*κόρᾱκος*), *τράπῑζα*.

§ 10. *Accentuation.*

1. The Greek has three accents: The acute (´), to denote the sharp tone,¹ as *λόγος*; the circumflex (˘), the protracted tone, as *σῶμα*; the grave (`), a softened acute (§ 12, 1).

¹ In the English method of pronouncing Greek no regard is had to the written accent, though the Greeks in their pronunciation undoubtedly marked the syllable on which the accent stands.

REM. 1. The accent stands upon the second vowel of diphthongs ; with an initial vowel, the acute and grave stand after the breathing, the circumflex over it ; e. g. ἀπαξ, ἀβήσις, ἐν εἴπῃ, εἶρος, αἶμα. But with capital letters, the accent is placed after the breathing, over the first vowel of the improper diphthongs α, η, φ ; e. g. Ἄιδης (ἄδης), Ὀϊκος (ῥος). With the diaeresis (§ 3, R. 3), the acute stands between, the circumflex over, the points ; e. g. ἀΐδης, κληΐδι.

2. The acute stands on one of the three last syllables, whether long or short ; e. g. ἔν, θήρ, καλός, καλούς, βασιλεύς, βεβουλευκός, ἀνθρώπου, πόλεμος, εὖξεινος.

3. The circumflex stands only on one of the two last syllables ; but the syllable must be long by nature ; e. g. τοῦ, τεῖχος, χρήμα, τιμῶμεν.

4. If, then, the antepenult is accented, it can have only the acute ; but it is accented only when the ultimate is short, and not long by position ; e. g. τράπεζα, ἄνθρωπος, καλαῦροπος ; but τραπέζης, ἀνθρώπου, καλαῦρον.

5. If the penult is accented and is short by nature, it must have the acute ; e. g. βεβουλευκός, τραπέζης, τᾶττω, τᾶττε, τᾶξις, τᾶγμα.

But if the penult is accented and is long by nature, it takes

(a) the acute, when the ultimate is long by nature ; e. g. τείχει, πράττω, πράξεις, ἀνθρώπου ;

(b) the circumflex, when the ultimate is short by nature, — a syllable long by position being here considered short ; e. g. τεῖχος, πράττε, πράξις, πᾶγμα, χρήμα, αὐλάξ (Gen. αὐλάκος), καλαῦρον, Δημόναξ (but θώραξ, Gen. θώρακος).

6. If the ultimate is accented, and short, it has the acute ; e. g. βεβουλευκός ; if long, either the acute, as βεβουλευκός, or the circumflex, as τιμῶν.

REM. 2. According to the accentuation of the three last syllables, words have the following names :

(a) Oxytone, when the ultimate has the acute ; e. g. βεβουλευκός, κακός, θήρ ;

- (b) Paroxytone, when the penult has the acute ; e. g. *βουλεύω* ;
- (c) Proparoxytone, when the antepenult has the acute ; e. g. *ἄνθρωπος*, *βουλευόμενος*, *ἄνθρωποι*, *βουλευόμεθα* ;
- (d) Perispoménon, when the ultimate has the circumflex ; e. g. *κακῶς* ;
- (e) Properispomenon, when the penult has the circumflex ; e. g. *πράγμα*, *φιλοῦσα* ;
- (f) Barytone, when the ultimate is unaccented ; e. g. *πράγματα*, *πράγμα*.

§ 11. *Change and Removal of the Accent by Inflection and Contraction.*

1. By lengthening the final syllable,
 - (a) A Proparoxytone, as *τράπεζα*, *ἄγγελος*, becomes a Paroxytone ; e. g. *τραπέζης*, *ἀγγέλου* ;
 - (b) A Properispomenon, as *Μούσα*, *νῆσος*, *τείχος*, a Paroxytone ; e. g. *Μούσης*, *νήσου*, *τείχους* ;
 - (c) An Oxytone, as *σκιᾷ*, *θεός*, in the Gen. and Dat. of the I. and II. declension, a Perispomenon ; e. g. *σκιᾶς*, *σκιᾷ*, *θεοῦ*, *θεῷ*.
2. By shortening the final syllable,
 - (a) A dissyllabic Paroxytone with penult long by nature, as *φεύγω*, *πράττω*, becomes a Properispomenon ;¹ e. g. *φεῦγε*, *πρᾶττε* ;
 - (b) A polysyllabic Paroxytone, whether the penult is long or short, becomes a Proparoxytone ; e. g. *βουλεύω*, *βούλενε*.
3. By the addition of a syllable at the beginning of a word, the accent is removed towards the beginning ; e. g. *βουλεύω*, *ἐβούλεον* ; but by the addition of syllables at the end, it is removed towards the end ; e. g. *βουλεύω*, *βουλευόμεθα*, *βουλευθσόμεθα*.

REM. 1. The particular cases of the change of accent by inflection, and the exceptions to the general rules here stated, will be noticed under the *accentuation* of the several parts of speech.

¹ This rule applies mostly to *verba*.

4. The principles of contraction are :

(1) When neither of the two syllables to be contracted is accented, there is no change in the accent, the syllable to be contracted remaining unaccented ; e. g. *γένει' = γένει*, *φίλει' = φίλει*.

(2) But when one of the two syllables to be contracted is accented, the contracted syllable is accented :

(a) When the antepenult, it takes the acute ; when the penult, the acute, if the ultimate is long ; the circumflex, if it is short ; e. g.

<i>παρόμενος</i> = <i>παρώμενος</i>	<i>φιλόμενος</i> = <i>φιλούμενος</i>
<i>τραπόστην</i> = <i>τραπάντην</i>	<i>φιλοῖσθην</i> = <i>φιλοῦσθην</i>
<i>μισθόουσι</i> = <i>μισθοῦσι</i>	<i>ἐσταότος</i> = <i>ἐστῶτος</i> .

(b) When the contracted syllable is the ultimate, it takes :

(a) The acute, when the last of the syllables to be contracted had the acute ; e. g. *ἐσταώς* = *ἐστῶς* ;

(β) The circumflex, when the first was accented ; e. g. *ἡχοῖ* = *ἡχοῖ*.

REM. 2. The exceptions to the principles stated, will be noticed under the contracted declensions and conjugations.

§ 12. *Change and Removal of the Accent in connected Discourse.*

1. In connected discourse, Oxytones take the mark of the grave ; but the acute must stand before every punctuation-mark by which an actual division is made in the thought ; thus, for example, in co-ordinate principal clauses, in subordinate clauses, in apposition ; e. g. *Ὁ μὲν ἰδὺς ἐπέρασε τὸν ποταμὸν, οἱ δὲ πολέμοι ἀπέφυγον.* — *Πᾶντες οὗτοι νόμοι εἰσὶν, οὓς τὸ πλῆθος ἔγραψεν.* — *Κοκρεὺς, ὁ Πέλοπος υἱός, ἴφικτον, τὸν Ἰππᾶσου υἱόν, ἀπέκτεινε.*

Exceptions. The interrogatives *τίς, τί, quis? quid?* always remain oxytone.

2. In Crasis (§ 6, 2), the accent of the first word is omitted, and the word formed from the two, has the accent of the second ; e. g. *τὰ ἀγαθὰ* = *τάγαθά*, *τοῦ οὐρανοῦ* = *τοῦρανοῦ*, *τῇ ἡμέρᾳ* = *θημέρα*, *τὸ ὄνομα*

= τοῦνομα. When the second word is a dissyllabic paroxytone, with a short final syllable, the acute, according to the general rule [§ 10, 5 (b)], becomes circumflex; e. g. τὸ ἔπος = τοῦπος, τὰ ἄλλα = τᾶλλα, τὸ ἔργον = τοῦργον, τὰ ὄπλα = θῶπλα (§ 8, Rem. 2).

3. In Elision (§ 6, 3), the accent of the elided vowel goes back as an acute upon the preceding syllable; yet, when the word from which a vowel has been elided, is a preposition or one of the particles, ἀλλά, οὐδέ, μηδέ, the accent of the elided vowel wholly disappears; so, too, when the accented vowel of monosyllables is elided; e. g.

πολλά ἔπαθον	=	πολλ' ἔπαθον	παρὰ ἐμοῦ	=	παρ' ἐμοῦ
δεινὰ ἔρωτᾷς	=	δαιν' ἔρωτᾷς	ἀπὸ ἐαυτοῦ	=	ἀφ' ἐαυτοῦ
φημί ἐγώ	=	φήμ' ἐγώ	ἀλλὰ ἐγώ	=	ἀλλ' ἐγώ
αἰσχρὰ ἔλεξας	=	αἰσχρ' ἔλεξας	οὐδὲ ἐγώ	=	οὐδ' ἐγώ
ἐπτά ἦσαν	=	ἔπτ' ἦσαν	ἢ δὲ ὅς	=	ἢ δ' ὅς.

§ 13. *Atonics or Proclitics.*¹

Atonics or Proclitics are certain monosyllables which, in connected discourse, are so closely united to the following word, that they coalesce with it, as it were, and lose their accent. They are :

- (a) the forms of the article *ὁ, ἡ, οἱ, αἱ*;
- (b) the prepositions, *ἐν, in, εἰς (eis), into, ἐκ (ek), ex, ὡς, as*.
- (c) the conjunctions, *ὡς, as, that, so that, εἰ, if*;
- (d) *οὐ (ouk, ouχ), not*; on *οἷ*, see § 7, 4.

§ 14. *Enclitics.*²

Enclitics are certain words of one or two syllables, which are so closely joined to the preceding word, that they form with it one word, as it were, and hence either lose their tone, or throw it back upon the word before; e. g. φίλος τις, πόλεμός τις. They are :

¹ Atonic, from *α*, *not*, and *τόνος, tone, accent*. Proclitic, from *πρό, forward*, and *κλίνειν, to lean*.

² From *ἐν* and *κλίνειν, to lean back upon*; words which do not lean upon others, i. e. all but enclitics and proclitics are called *orthotone*, — with *up-right tone, not inclined*.

(a) The Pres. Indic. of εἰμί, *to be*, and φημί, *to say*, except the second Pera. Sing. εἶ, *thou art*, and φῆς, *thou sayest*;

(b) The following forms of the three personal pronouns:

I. P. S.	μου	II. P. S.	σου	III. P. S.	αὐτοῦ	Pl. σφίσι(ν)
	μοί		σοί		αὐτῷ	
	μέ		σέ		ἐ	

(c) The indefinite pronoun τις, *τι*, through all the cases and numbers together with the abridged forms τοῦ and τῷ (but not ἅπαντα instead of *παντά*), and the indefinite adverbs πῶς, πῶ, πῇ, ποῦ, ποθί, ποθεν, ποί, ποτέ; the corresponding interrogative words, on the contrary, are always accented; e. g. τίς, τί, τίς, τίνα, τίνα, τίνας, &c., ποῦ, πῶς, πῇ, πόθεν, πότε, &c.

(d) The particles τέ, τοί, γέ, νύν, πέρ, θήν, and the inseparable particle δέ, as Ἐρεβόδε, *to Erebus*.

§ 15. *Inclination of the Accent.*

1. An Oxytone followed by an enclitic takes the acute (§ 12, 1); e. g.

θῆρ τέ	becomes	θῆρ τε	καλὸς ἐστί	becomes	καλὸς ἐστι
καὶ τινές	"	καὶ τινες	ποταμὸς γέ	"	ποταμὸς γε
καλὸς τέ	"	καλὸς τε	ποταμοὶ τινές	"	ποταμοὶ τινες.

REM. 1. Followed by any other word than an enclitic, an oxytone has a depressed accent, as ἀγαθὸς ἀνθρώπος; but as the enclitic forms a constituent part of the word before it, its tone syllable is on that word; and as the accent is never depressed in the middle of a word, an oxytone followed by an enclitic has the acute.

2. A Perispomenon followed by an enclitic does not change its accent; e. g.

φῶς τέ	becomes	φῶς τε	φιλεῖ γέ	becomes	φιλεῖ γε
φῶς ἐστί	"	φῶς ἐστι	καλοῦ τινός	"	καλοῦ τινος.

3. A Paroxytone followed by an enclitic does not change its accent; but a dissyllabic enclitic after a Paroxytone retains its accent; e. g.

φίλος μου	becomes	φίλος μου,	but φίλος ἐστίν, φίλοι φασίν,
ἄλλος πῶς	"	ἄλλος πως,	" ἄλλος ποτέ, ἄλλων τινῶν.

4. A Proparoxytone and a Properispomenon followed by an enclitic retain their own accent and take an acute on the last syllable; e. g.

ἄνθρωπος τέ becomes *ἄνθρωπός τε* *σῶμα* τέ becomes *σῶμά τε*
ἄνθρωποι τινές “ *ἄνθρωποί τινες* *σῶμα* ἐστίν “ *σῶμά ἐστιν.*

Exception. Properispomena in ξ or ψ do not take the inclination when the enclitic is a dissyllable; e. g. *κῆρυξ* τινός, *λαίλαψ* ἐστίν.

REM. 2. A Perispomenon in connection with a dissyllabic enclitic is regarded as an Oxytone, as *φῶς ἐστιν*, i. e. *φῶς* must be considered as an oxytone, or the circumflex is on the antepenult, contrary to rule; long syllables in enclitics are considered short in reference to accent; hence *φῶσπου*, *οὐτίσπου*, *ὄντινών*, *ἡκουσά τωνων*.

REM. 3. When several enclitics occur together, each throws back its accent as acute on the preceding; e. g. *καί τις μοί φησί ποτε*. — If the preceding word is an Atonic, it takes the accent of the enclitic as an acute; e. g. *εἰ τις λέγει*.

§ 16. *Enclitics Accented.*

Some enclitics retain their accent:

1. *Ἔστι* retains its accent when it stands with an Inf. for *ἔξεστι(ν)*, or after the conjunctions *καί*, *μέν*, *ἀλλά*, *εἰ*, *ὅτε*, *ὥς*, or after the negatives *οὐκ*, *μή*, or the pronoun *τοῦτο*, or at the beginning of a sentence, or when it is emphatic; but in all these cases the accent is drawn back from the ultimate to the penult, as *ἔστι* instead of the regular form *ἐστί*; e. g. *ἰδεῖν ἔστιν* (*videre licet*), *εἰ ἔστιν*, *οὐκ ἔστιν*, *τοῦτ' ἔστιν*; so, too, all the enclitic forms of *εἰμί* at the beginning of a sentence, or when they are emphatic, retain their accent, but it is not drawn back like that of *ἔστι* above; e. g. *εἰσὶ θεοί*.

2. The enclitic forms of *φημί* retain the accent when they stand at the beginning of a sentence, and also when they are separated from the preceding word by a punctuation-mark; e. g. *φημί ἐγώ*; — *ἔστω ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός*, *φημί*.

3. When the personal pronouns are emphatic they retain the accent; then instead of the enclitic forms *μου*, *μοι*, *με*, the full forms *ἐμοῦ*, *ἐμοί*, *ἐμέ* are used, as, for example, in antitheses; e. g. *ἐμέ καὶ σέ*; *ἐμέ ἢ σέ* (but without emphasis, *ἐκ μου*, *ἐν μοι*, *ἐν σοι*, &c., § 15, Rem. 2, — the unaccented prepositions taking the enclitic forms); the accent is also retained after accented prepositions; e. g. *παρὰ σοῦ*, *παρ' ἐμοῦ*, *πρὸς ἐμοί*, *κατ' ἐμέ*, *περὶ ἐμοῦ*, *μετὰ σέ*, *πρὸς σοί*; not *παρά σου*, *παρά μου*, &c.

4. There is no inclination when the accent of the word on which the enclitic rests disappears by Elision; e. g. *καλός δ' ἐστίν*, but *καλῶς δέ ἐστιν*. — *Πολλοὶ δ' εἰσίν*, but *πολλοὶ δέ εἰσιν*.

§ 17. *Division of Syllables.*

REM. The following rules exhibit the usual method of dividing syllables according to the English system of pronunciation. The term *accent*, and *accented*, is here used with reference to our pronunciation of the Greek, and not to the written accent on the Greek word, — this having no influence on the pronunciation here adopted. The Greeks, however, undoubtedly distinguished the syllable on which the written accent stands by a greater *stress* or *elevation* of voice.

1. A single consonant between the vowels of the penult and ultimate is joined to the latter; e. g. *ἄ-γω, πα-ρά, μά-λα, ἵ-να, ἰ-τός, ἰ-χώρ, πω-λέ-μος, στρα-τεν-μα, χαλε-πός, λοχα-γός, ἱπολα-βών.*

Exception. In dissyllables, a single consonant following *ε* or *ο* is joined to the first syllable; e. g. *λό-γος, τέλ-ος, περ-ί, ὅ-τι, πολ-ύ, ἔχ-ω, σὺ-λ-ος.*

2. The double consonants *ξ* and *ψ* are joined to the vowel preceding them; e. g. *τά-ξ-ω, δι-ψ-ος, πρά-ξις, ἀντιταξ-άμενος.* But *ζ* is joined to the vowel following it, except when it stands after *ε* or *ο*, or after an accented vowel in the antepenult, — in which case it is joined with these vowels; e. g. *νομί-ζ-ω, νόμ-ζε, ἀρπά-ζ-ω*; but *τράπεζ-α, ὄζ-ος, νομίζ-ομεν, ἀρπάζ-ομεν.*

3. A single consonant before or after accented *ε* or *ο* is joined to that vowel; so also with *α* or *ι*, except in the penult; e. g. *ἔθ-εσαν, ἐ-γέν-ετο, ποτ-αμός, ὑ-πολ-αβών, ὁ-πύτ-ερος, ἀ-πορ-ία, ἀγ-αθός, ἀ-θάν-ατος, τίθ-ομεν, εὐ-δικ-ία*; for a single consonant after a long vowel, &c., see 4.

Exception. A single consonant preceded by *α*, and followed by two vowels, the first of which is *ε* or *ι*, is joined to the vowel after it; e. g. *στρα-τιά, ἀναστά-σεως, στρα-τιώτης* (not *στρατ-ιά*, &c.).

4. A single consonant after a long vowel, a diphthong or *υ*, is joined to the vowel following; e. g. *ἀποτη-λόθι, ἐφή-μερος, φιλά-τερος, ἀκολου-θία, ἀκού-σατε, μῦ-ριος, ἀθῦ-μία, φῦ-γόντες, φῦ-γομεν.*

Exception. A single consonant following *α* or *ι* in the antepenult, and having the accent, is joined with the vowel preceding; e. g. *ἀποκρίν-ατο, ἐσημάν-αμεν, φράσ-ομεν, νομίσ-ομεν.*

5. Two single consonants coming together in the middle of a word are separated; e. g. *πολ-λά, ἰσ-τάναι, τέθ-ηκα, θαρ-ραλέως, κλυτοτέχ-ης.*

Exception. A mute and liquid are sometimes joined to the following vowel; e. g. *ἐτί-τρωσκον.*

6. When three consonants come together in the middle of a word, the last two, if a mute and liquid, are joined to the following vowel, if not, the last only; e. g. *ἀν-θρῶπος, ἀν-θρία*, but *ἐτέρφ-θην*.

7. Compounds are divided into their constituent parts, when the first part ends with a consonant; but if the first part ends with a vowel followed by a short syllable, the compound is divided, like a simple word; e. g. *ἐκ-βαίνω, συνεκ-φάνησις, πρόθ-εις, ἀνάβ-ασις*, but *ὑπο-φίητις*, not *ὑποφ ήτις*; so *παρα-βαίνω*.

§ 18. *Punctuation-marks.*

1. The colon and semicolon are indicated by a period at the top of the line; e. g. *εὐ ἔλεξας · πάντες γὰρ ὡμολόγησαν.* The interrogation-point is like our semicolon; e. g. *τίς ταῦτα ἐποίησεν; who did this?* The period, comma, and exclamation-point are like ours, though the last is not common.

2. The diastole, which has the same form as the comma, is used to distinguish certain compound words from others of like sound, but of different meaning; as, *ὃ, τι, whatever*, and *ὅτι, that, because*, *ὃ, τε, whatever*, and *ὅτε, when*. More recently, these compounds are written separately without the diastole, as *ὃ τι, ὃ τε*.

CHAPTER III.

§ 19. *General View of the Verb.*

1. The verb expresses action; e. g. *to bloom, to strike*. The Greek has three classes of verbs,—active, passive, and middle. The middle has a *reflexive* signification, i. e. it expresses an action which proceeds from an object and again returns to it,—an action which the subject performs on itself; e. g. *τύπτομαι, I strike myself, βουλευόμαι, I advise myself, or deliberate, πορίζομαι, I procure something for myself*. In most of the tenses, the middle and passive forms are the same. e. g. *τύπτομαι, I strike myself* and *I am struck*.

Mode.	Number and Person.	Present Active.	Present Middle or Passive.
INDICATIVE.	S. 1.	βουλεύ-ω, I advise.	βουλεύ-μαι, I advise myself, deliberate, or am advised.
	2.	βουλεύ-εις, thou advisest.	βουλεύ-ῃ, thou advisest thyself — art advised.
	3.	βουλεύ-ει, he, she, or it advises.	βουλεύ-εται, he advises himself — is advised.
	P. 1.	βουλεύ-ομεν, we advise.	βουλεύ-όμεθα, we advise ourselves — are advised.
	2.	βουλεύ-ετε, ye advise.	βουλεύ-εσθε, ye advise yourselves — are advised.
	3.	βουλεύ-ουσι(ν), they advise.	βουλεύ-ονται, they advise themselves — are advised.
IMPERATIVE.	S. 2.	βούλευ-ε, advise thou.	βούλευ-ου, advise thyself — be advised.
	P. 2.	βουλεύ-ετε, advise ye.	βουλεύ-εσθε, advise yourselves — be advised.
INFINIT.		βουλεύ-ειν, to advise.	βουλεύ-εσθαι, to advise one's self — to be advised.

Also the following forms of the irregular verb εἰμί, *I am, εἶναι, to be*, may be learned :

	Present.	Imperfect.		Imperative.
S. 1.	εἰμί, I am.	ἦν, I was.	S. 2.	ἴσθι, be thou.
2.	εἶ, thou art.	ἦσθα, thou wast.	3.	ἔστω, let him, her, or it be.
3.	ἐστί(ν), he, she, or it is.	ἦν, he was.	P. 2.	ἔστε, be ye.
P. 1.	ἐσμέν, we are.	ἦμεν, we were.	3.	ἔστωσαν, let them be.
2.	ἐστέ, ye are.	ἦτε, ye were.		
3.	εἰσί(ν), they are.	ἦσαν, they were.		

REM. 1. On the movable ν in βουλεύουσιν and ἐστίν, see § 7, 1 (b).

REM. 2. In the Paradigm of βουλέω above, the part before the hyphen is the stem, the syllable or syllables after it, the personal ending. In translating the English Exercises into Greek, these personal endings are to be appended to the stem of the verb used ; e. g. *we write*, γράφ-ομεν. *he writes*, γράφ-ει, *it is written*, γράφ-εται, &c. (IV.)

CHAPTER IV.

THE SUBSTANTIVE AND ADJECTIVE.

§ 20. *Nature of the Substantive.*

A substantive denotes an object, either a person or thing; e. g. man, woman, earth, garden.¹

§ 21. *Gender of Substantives.*

Substantives have three genders, as in Latin; the gender is determined partly by their *meaning*, and partly by their *ending*. The last will be treated under the several declensions. The following are the general rules for determining it by the meaning.

1. Names of males, national names, winds, months, and most rivers are masculine.
2. Names of females are feminine.
3. Names of fruits, diminutives in *ov* (except proper names of females, as ἡ *Διονύσιον*), and every word used as a mere symbol (as τὸ *μήτηρ*, the word mother) are neuter.
4. Names of persons which have only one form for the Masc. and Fem. are common gender; e. g. ὁ ἡ *θεός*, god and goddess, ὁ ἡ *παῖς*, boy and girl.

§ 22. *Number, Case, and Declension.*

1. Besides the Singular and Plural, the Greek has a special form for Duality, called the Dual; it has also five Cases:

- I. Two independent or direct² Cases, — Nominative and Vocative;

¹ Substantives are called *concrete* when they denote an object which has an actual existence, as *man, woman, lion, flower, earth*; *abstract*, when they denote an action which is only conceived of as being something actual, as *virtue, wisdom, goodness*.

² *Casus recti*.

II. Three dependent or oblique,¹ — Genitive, Dative, and Accusative.

REM. 1. The Nom., Acc., and Voc. of neuters have the same form in all numbers. The Dual has only two forms, one for the Nom., Acc., and Voc., the other for the Gen. and Dat.

2. The Greek has three Declensions.

3. In declining a word, the stem and case-ending should be distinguished. The stem is found by rejecting the ending of the Genitive; e. g. *χώρα-ς*, *λόγο-ς* (*λογου*), *κόρακ-ος*. The final letter of the stem is called the characteristic, as in the above words, *α*, *ο*, *κ*; *ς*, *ο*, *ος* are the case-endings.

REM. 2. In parsing a substantive the beginner may accustom himself to answer the following questions; *what case? what number? what declension? what gender? from what nominative?* For example, *τραπέζης* is Dat. plural, first declension, feminine gender from the Nom. *τράπεζα*.

§ 23. Nature and Gender of the Adjective.

1. The adjective denotes some quality of an object, as *small*, *great*, *beautiful*, *red*. It agrees with its substantive in Gender, Number, and Case; e. g. *ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἄνθρωπος*, *bonus homo*, *ὁ ἄνθρωπος ἀγαθός ἐστιν*, *homo bonus est*; *ἡ καλὴ Μοῦσα*, *pulchra Musa*, *ἡ Μοῦσα καλὴ ἐστιν*, *Musa pulchra est*; *τὸ καλὸν ἔαρ*, *pulchrum ver*, *τὸ ἔαρ καλὸν ἐστιν*, *ver pulchrum est*.

2. Hence adjectives, like substantives, have three genders, as *καλός*, *καλή*, *καλόν*. But all do not have separate forms for the three genders; many have but two, — one for the masculine and feminine, the other for the neuter; e. g. *ὁ ἥσυχος ἀνὴρ*, *the quiet man*, *ἡ ἥσυχος γυνή*, *the quiet woman*, *τὸ ἥσυχον τέκνον*, *the quiet child*; several have but one ending, which is commonly only masculine and feminine, seldom neuter; e. g. *ὁ φυγὰς ἀνὴρ*, *the exiled man*, *ἡ φυγὰς γυνή*, *the exiled woman*.

3. The declension of adjectives, with few exceptions, is like that of substantives, — the masculine and neuter, where there are three endings, being declined like the second Decl., and the feminine, like the first.

¹ Casus obliqui.

§ 24. *General view of Prepositions.*

PRELIMINARY REMARK. Before proceeding to the declensions, a general view of the prepositions is given, a knowledge of them being indispensable in translating.

I. *Prepositions with one case.*

(a) With the Genitive :

ἀντί, *ante, before, for, instead of*,
 πρό, *pro, before, for*,
 ἀπό, *ab, from, by*,
 ἐκ (ἐξ before a vowel), *ex, out of, from*,
 ἕνεκα, *for the sake of, on account of*.

(b) With the Dative :

ἐν, Lat. *in*, with Abl. *in, upon*,
 σύν, *cum, with*.

(c) With the Accusative :

ἐν, *on, upon, up, through*,
 εἰς, Lat. *in* with Acc., *into, to*,
 εἰς, *to, ad*.

II. *Prepositions with Genitive and Accusative.*

διὰ, *through, by*; with Acc. often, *on account of*,

κατά, *de, down, with* Acc. often, *through*,
 ἐνί, *super, over, above*; with Gen. often, *for*.

III. *Prepositions with Gen., Dat., and Accusative.*

ἀμφί and περί, *around, about*; with Gen. often, *for*,
 ἐπὶ, *upon*, with Gen. *upon*; with Dat. *upon, at, on account of*; with Acc. often, *towards, against*,
 μετὰ, *with*; with Acc. often, *after*,
 παρά, *by, near*; with Gen. *from* (properly from being near some one); with Acc. *to* (properly into the presence of some one), *near*,
 πρὸς, *before*; with Acc. often, *to, towards*,
 ὑπὸ, *sub, under* (with the Gen. with passive verbs, *by*).

§ 25. *First Declension.*

The Nominative of the first declension ends in *a, η, ᾱs*, and *ης*; *a* and *η* are feminine, *ᾱs* and *ης* masculine. The characteristic (§ 22, 3) is *a* or *η*; the *s* of the masculine is the case-ending.

ENDINGS.

	Singular				Plural.	Dual.
Nom.	ᾱ	ᾱ	η	ᾱs	αι	α
Gen.	ᾱς	ης	ης	ου	ῶν	αιν
Dat.	ᾱ	η	η	ᾱ	αις	αιν
Acc.	ᾱν	ᾱν	ην	ᾱν	ᾱς	ᾱ
Voc.	α	ᾱ	η	ᾱ	αι	ᾱ

I. PARADIGMS OF FEMININES.

	(a) α through all cases.			(b) ᾱ, G. ης	(c) η through all cases.			
	<i>Shadow.</i>	<i>Country.</i>	<i>Hammer.</i>	<i>Table.</i>	<i>Opinion.</i>	<i>Justice.</i>	<i>Honor.</i>	
S. N.	ῆ	σκι-ά	χώρᾱ	σφύρᾱ	τράπεζᾱ	γνώμη	δικ-η	τιμή
G.	τῆς	σκι-ᾱς	χώρᾱς	σφύρᾱς	τραπέζης	γνώμης	δικ-ης	τιμῆς
D.	τῇ	σκι-ᾱ	χώρᾱ	σφύρᾱ	τραπέζῃ	γνώμῃ	δικ-ῃ	τιμῇ
A.	τὴν	σκι-ᾱν	χώρᾱν	σφύρᾱν	τράπεζᾱν	γνώμην	δικ-ην	τιμὴν
V.	ᾷ	σκι-ά	χώρᾱ	σφύρᾱ	τράπεζᾱ	γνώμη	δικ-η	τιμή
P. N.	αἱ	σκι-αί	χώραι	σφύραι	τράπεζαι	γνώμαι	δικ-αι	τιμαί
G.	τῶν	σκι-ῶν	χωρῶν	σφυρῶν	τραπέζων	γνομῶν	δικ-ῶν	τιμῶν
D.	ταῖς	σκι-αῖς	χώραις	σφύραις	τραπέζαις	γνώμας	δικ-αῖς	τιμαῖς
A.	τὰς	σκι-ᾱς	χώρᾱς	σφύρᾱς	τραπέζᾱς	γνώμᾱς	δικ-ᾱς	τιμᾱς
V.	ᾷ	σκι-αί	χώραι	σφύραι	τράπεζαι	γνώμαι	δικ-αι	τιμαί
Dual.	τῷ	σκι-ᾱ	χώρᾱ	σφύρᾱ	τραπέζα	γνώμᾱ	δικ-ᾱ	τιμᾱ
	τοῖν	σκι-αῖν	χώρᾱιν	σφύρᾱιν	τραπέζαιν	γνώμᾱιν	δικ-αῖν	τιμαῖν

REM. The Dual forms of the article τῷ and τοῖν are common gender ; the forms τά and ταῖν are infrequent.

§ 26. *Remarks on the Paradigms of Feminine Nouns.*

1. (a) Words in η retain η in all cases of the Singular.

(b) Words in α are of two classes :

(α) The Nom. ends in ᾱ or ᾱ, and the α remains in all cases of the Sing., when ρ, ε, or ι (α pure) precede ; e. g. χώρα, *land*, ιδέα, *form*, σοφία, *wisdom*, χρεία, *εὔνοια* ; here belong some few in οα, να, αα, and also contracts in ᾱ (from ᾱα, see No. 2), as μῆνᾱ ; also ἀλάλα, *war-cry*, and some proper names in ᾱ ; e. g. Ἀνδρομέδᾱ, Λήδᾱ, Φιλομήλᾱ.

(β) The Nom. ends in ᾱ ; yet α remains only in the Acc. and Voc. ; but in the Gen. and Dat. it is changed into η, if λλ, σ, σσ (ττ), ζ, ξ, ψ (usually also ν) precede.

2. When α is preceded by ε or α, in some words ᾱα is contracted into ᾱ, and εᾱ into ῆ in all the cases, and the final syllable circumflexed in all ; e. g. μῆν(ᾱα)ᾱ, ᾱς, ῆ, ᾱν, αῖ, ῶν, αῖς, ᾱς ; σκε(ᾱα)ῆ. ῆς, ῆ, ῆν, αῖ, ῶν, αῖς, ᾱς.

REM. 1. All words of the first Declension have the same endings in the Plural and Dual, whatever be the form of the Singular.

REM. 2. The feminine of all adjectives of three endings is like the declension of the above paradigms. It usually ends in *η*, when the Masc. and Neut. are of the second declension, as *καλός*, *καλή*, *καλόν*; but in long *α*, when *ε*, *ι*, or *ρ* [1. (b) (α)] precedes the *α*, as *νέος*, *νέᾱ*, *νέον*, *νεω*, *δικαίος*, *δικαίᾱ*, *δικαίον*, *right*, *ἐλεύθερος*, *ἐλευθέρᾱ*, *ἐλεύθερον*, *free*. But adjectives in *-οος* have *-ῶα* only when *ρ* precedes, otherwise *-ή*; e. g. *ἀθρόα*, but *ὀγδόη*. Thus, *ἡ καλή τιμή*, *ἡ νέα φίλα*, *τῆς νέας φίλιας*; *ἡ δικαία γνώμη*, *τῆς δικαίας γνώμης*; *ἡ ἐχθρά χώρα*, *τῆς ἐχθρῆς χώρας*. On the contraction of adjectives see § 29.

3. The quantity of the endings is given in § 25.

4. With regard to accentuation it is to be observed that:

(a) The plural ending *-αι* is considered short in respect to the accent of the preceding syllables; hence *τράπεζαι* (not *τραπέζαι*), *Μοῦσαι* (not *Μούσαι*);

(b) The accent remains on the tone syllable of the Nom. as long as the quantity of the final syllable permits (§ 11, 1).

Exceptions to (b):

(α) The vocative *δέσποτα* from *δεσπότης*, *lord*;

(β) In adjectives in *ος*, *η* (*ᾱ*), *ον*, where the nature of the final syllable permits, the accent of the Fem. is like that of the Masc. Hence the Nom. Pl. feminine of *βέβαιος*, *βεβαῖα*, *βέβαιον*, *ἐλεύθερος*, *ἐλευθέρᾱ*, *ἐλεύθερον*, *ἀνθρώπινος*, *ἀνθρωπίνη*, *ἀνθρώπινον* are accented upon the antepenult: *βέβαιοι* *βέβαιαι*, *ἐλεύθεροι* *ἐλεύθεραι*, *ἀνθρώποι* *ἀνθρῶπιναι*;

(γ) In the Gen. Pl. of the first Dec., the final syllable *ων* (contracted from *άων*) is circumflexed; e. g. *τραπεζῶν* from *τράπεζα*, *νεανιῶν* from *νεανίας*. Yet to this there are the following exceptions:

(1) Feminine adjectives and participles in *ος*, *η* (*ᾱ*), *ον*, are accented like the genitive masculine; e. g. *τῶν φίλων* *Μουσῶν*, from *φίλος*, *φίλη*, *φίλον*; but other feminine adjectives and participles are perispomena in the Gen. Pl.; e. g. *βαρὺς*, *βαρεῖα*, *βαρὺ*, Gen. Pl. *βαρέων*, *βαρεῖων*;

(2) The substantives *χρήστης*, *usurer*, *ἀφήνη*, *anchovy*, *ἐτησίαι*, *etesian winds*, which remain paroxytone in the Gen. Pl.; thus *ἀφύων*, *χρήστων*, *ἐτησίων* (but *χρηστῶν*, *ἀφύων*, fr. *χρηστός*, *useful*, *ἀφύης*, *without talent*).

5. The accent of the Nom. changes as follows:

(a) Oxytones become perispomena in the Gen. and Dat. of all numbers; see § 11, 1 (c).

- (b) *Proparoxytones* become *paroxytones*, § 11, 1 (a), when the ultimate becomes long; e. g. *τράπεζα, τραπέζης*;
- (c) *Properispomena* become *paroxytones*, § 11, 1 (b), when the ultimate becomes long; e. g. *Μοῦσα, Μούσης*;
- (d) *Paroxytones* with a short penult remain *paroxytones* through all cases, except the Gen. Pl.; but *paroxytones* with a long penult become *properispomena*, § 11, 2 (b), when the ultimate becomes short, as in the Nom. Pl. and in the Voc. Sing. of Masculines in *ης* mentioned, § 27, 3; e. g. *γνώμη, γνώμαι*, but *γνωμῶν*; *πολίτης, πολίται*, but *πολιτῶν*; on the contrary *δικη, δίκαι*, but *δικῶν*; voc. *πολιτᾶ*. (v. and vi.)

§ 27. II. *Masculines*.

PARADIGMS.

	<i>Youth.</i>	<i>Fowler.</i>	<i>Citizen.</i>	<i>Mercury.</i>
S. N.	νεανίας	ὀρνιθοθήρās	πολίτης	Ἑρμ(έας)ῆς
G.	νεανί <u>ο</u> ς	ὀρνιθοθήρ <u>ᾱ</u>	πολίτ <u>ο</u> ς	Ἑρμ <u>οῦ</u>
D.	νεανί <u>ᾱ</u>	ὀρνιθοθήρ <u>ᾱ</u>	πολίτ <u>η</u>	Ἑρμ <u>ῇ</u>
A.	νεανί <u>αν</u>	ὀρνιθοθήρ <u>ᾱν</u>	πολίτ <u>ην</u>	Ἑρμ <u>ῆν</u>
V.	νεανί <u>ᾱ</u>	ὀρνιθοθήρ <u>ᾱ</u>	πολίτ <u>ᾶ</u>	Ἑρμ <u>ῆ</u>
P. N.	νεανί <u>αι</u>	ὀρνιθοθήρ <u>αι</u>	πολίτ <u>αι</u>	Ἑρμ <u>αῖ</u>
G.	νεανί <u>ων</u>	ὀρνιθοθήρ <u>ων</u>	πολίτ <u>ων</u>	Ἑρμ <u>ῶν</u>
D.	νεανί <u>αις</u>	ὀρνιθοθήρ <u>αις</u>	πολίτ <u>αις</u>	Ἑρμ <u>αῖς</u>
A.	νεανί <u>ας</u>	ὀρνιθοθήρ <u>ας</u>	πολίτ <u>ας</u>	Ἑρμ <u>ᾶς</u>
V.	νεανί <u>αι</u>	ὀρνιθοθήρ <u>αι</u>	πολίτ <u>αι</u>	Ἑρμ <u>αῖ</u>
Dual.	νεανί <u>ᾱ</u>	ὀρνιθοθήρ <u>ᾱ</u>	πολίτ <u>ᾶ</u>	Ἑρμ <u>ᾶ</u>
	νεανί <u>αιν</u>	ὀρνιθοθήρ <u>αιν</u>	πολίτ <u>αιν</u>	Ἑρμ <u>αιν</u>

1. Masculines differ from Feminines (a) in having the case-sign *s* in the Nom. Sing.; (b) in making the Gen. Sing. in *ου*.¹

REM. 1. Several masculines in *ās* have the Dor. Gen. in *ᾱ*, namely, *πατραλοίας, μητραλοίας, πατρίδα, μητρίδα, ὀρνιθοθήρας, φοιτέρ*; also several proper names; e. g. *Σύλλας, -ᾱ*; finally, contracts in *ās*; e. g. *βορέας* (from *βορέας*), Gen. *βορέᾱ*.

¹ This *ου* is from *ᾱ-ο*, which is softened into *εο*, and contracted into *ου*.

2. Those in *ης* retain *η* in the Dat. and Acc. Sing., and those in *ας, α* in the Dat., Acc., and Voc.

3. The Voc. of those in *ης* ends in *ᾶ* :

(1) All in *της*, as *τοξότης*, Voc. *τοξότᾶ*, *προφήτης*, Voc. *προφήτᾶ*.

(2) All compounds in *-μέτρης*, *-πώλης*, *-τριβης*, as *γεωμέτρης*, *land-measurer*, Voc. *γεωμέτρᾶ*, *μυροπώλης*, *perfumer*, Voc. *μυροπώλᾶ*, *παιδοτρίβης*, *teacher*, Voc. *παιδοτρίβᾶ*.

(3) National names in *ης*, as *Πέρσης*, a *Persian*, Voc. *Πέρσᾶ*. — All others have *η* in the Voc., as *Πέρσης*, *Perses*, Voc. *Πέρση*.

4. The Masc. Pl. is the same as that of the Fem.

REM. 2. Adjectives of one ending in *ας* and *ης* are declined like the above paradigms ; e. g. *μονίας νεανίας*, a *lonely youth*, *μονίου νεανίου*, *μονία νεανία* ; *ἐθελόντης πολίτης*, a *willing citizen*, *ἐθελόντου πολίτου*, *ἐθελόνται πολῖται*. (VII. and VIII.)

§ 28. *Second Declension.*

The Nom. of the second declension ends in *ος* and *ον* (Lat. *us, um*). Words in *ος* are mostly masculine, more seldom feminine ; those in *ον*,^{*} neuter, except feminine diminutive proper names in *ον*, as *ἡ Γλυκερίον*, § 21 (3). The characteristic (§ 22, 3) is *ο* ; the *ς* and the *ν* are case-signs.

ENDINGS.

	Singular.		Plural.		Dual.
Nom.	ος	ον	οι	ᾶ	ω
Gen.	ου		ων		οιν
Dat.	φ		οις		οιν
Acc.	ον		ους	ᾶ	ω
Voc.	ε'ος)	ον	οι	ᾶ	ω

PARADIGMS.

	Word.	Island.	God.	Messenger.	Fig.
S.N.	ὁ λόγος	ἡ νῆσος	ὁ θεός	ὁ ἄγγελος	τὸ σῦκον
G.	τοῦ λόγου	τῆς νήσου	τοῦ θεοῦ	ἀγγέλου	τοῦ σύκου
D.	τῷ λόγῳ	τῇ νήσῳ	τῷ θεῷ	ἀγγέλῳ	τῷ σύκῳ
A.	τὸν λόγον	τὴν νήσον	τὸν θεόν	ἄγγελον	τὸ σῦκον
V.	ὁ λόγε	ὡ νῆσε	ὡ θεός	ἄγγελε	ὡ σῦκον
P.N.	οἱ λόγοι	αἱ νῆσοι	οἱ θεοί	ἄγγελοι	τὰ σύκα
G.	τῶν λόγων	τῶν νήσων	τῶν θεῶν	ἀγγέλων	τῶν σύκων
D.	τοῖς λόγοις	ταῖς νήσοις	τοῖς θεοῖς	ἀγγέλοις	τοῖς σύκοις
A.	τοῖς λόγοις	ταῖς νήσοις	τοῖς θεοῖς	ἀγγέλοις	τὰ σύκα
V.	ὡ λόγοι	ὡ νῆσοι	ὡ θεοί	ἄγγελοι	ὡ σύκα
Dual.	τὼ λόγῳ	τὼ νήσῳ	τὼ θεῷ	ἀγγέλῳ	τὼ σύκῳ
	τοῖν λόγοιν	τοῖν νήσοιν	τοῖν θεοῖν	ἀγγέλοιν	τοῖν σύκοιν

REM. 1. The Voc. of words in *ος* commonly ends in *ε*, but often also, especially in adjectives and participles, in *ος*; e. g. ὦ φίλε and ὦ φίλος; always ὦ θεός.

REM. 2. Accentuation: The accent remains on the tone-syllable of the Nom. as long as the quantity of the final syllable permits, comp. § 26, 4 (b); the Voc. ἀδελφε from ἀδελφός, *brother*, is an exception. — The plural ending *αι*, like *αι* in the first declension [§ 26, 4 (a)], with respect to accent, is considered short. The change of the accent is the same as in the first declension (§ 26, 5); in the Gen. Pl., however, only oxytones, as *θεός*, are perispomena; the rest are paroxytones. See the paradigms.

REM. 3. Adjectives in *ος*, *η* (ᾱ) *ον*, in the masculine and neuter, and those of two endings in *ος* (Masc. and Fem.), *ον* (Neut.), are declined like the preceding paradigms; e. g. ἀγαθός, ἀγαθή, ἀγαθόν, *good*, ὁ ἀγαθὸς λόγος, *the good speech*, τὸ ἀγαθὸν τέκνον, *the good child*, πάγκαλος, πάγκαλον, *very beautiful*, ὁ πάγκαλος λόγος, *the very beautiful speech*, ἡ πάγκαλος μορφή, *the very beautiful form*, τὸ πάγκαλον τέκνον, *the very beautiful child*. Adjectives of two endings in *ος*, *ον* are almost all compounds.

REM. 4. It will be seen by the following paradigms, that, in adjectives in *ος*, *η* (ᾱ), *ον*, the masculine and neuter are declined like the second declension, and the feminine like the first. There are no new principles, therefore, involved in the declension of these and similar adjectives. To see this, the pupil may decline the Masc., Fem., and Neut. of ἀγαθός as three separate nouns, as ἀγαθός, ἀγαθοῦ, ἀγαθῷ, &c. (ix. and x.)

PARADIGMS OF ADJECTIVES.

	<i>Good.</i>			<i>Lovely.</i>		
S. N.	ἀγαθ-ός	ἀγαθ-ή	ἀγαθ-όν	φίλι-ος	φίλι-α	φίλι-ον
G.	ἀγαθ-οῦ	ἀγαθ-ῆς	ἀγαθ-οῦ	φίλι-ου	φίλι-ᾶς	φίλι-ου
D.	ἀγαθ-ῷ	ἀγαθ-ῇ	ἀγαθ-ῷ	φίλι-φ	φίλι-ᾷ	φίλι-φ
A.	ἀγαθ-όν	ἀγαθ-ήν	ἀγαθ-όν	φίλι-ον	φίλι-ᾶν	φίλι-ον
V.	ἀγαθ-εῖ	ἀγαθ-ῇ	ἀγαθ-όν	φίλι-ε	φίλι-ᾶ	φίλι-ον
P. N.	ἀγαθ-οί	ἀγαθ-αί	ἀγαθ-ά	φίλι-οι	φίλι-αι	φίλι-α
G.	ἀγαθ-ῶν	ἀγαθ-ῶν	ἀγαθ-ῶν	φίλι-ων	φίλι-ων	φίλι-ων
D.	ἀγαθ-οῖς	ἀγαθ-αῖς	ἀγαθ-οῖς	φίλι-οις	φίλι-αις	φίλι-οις
A.	ἀγαθ-οὖς	ἀγαθ-άς	ἀγαθ-ά	φίλι-ους	φίλι-ᾶς	φίλι-α
V.	ἀγαθ-οί	ἀγαθ-αί	ἀγαθ-ά	φίλι-οι	φίλι-αι	φίλι-α
Dual.	ἀγαθ-ῶ	ἀγαθ-ά	ἀγαθ-ῶ	φίλι-ω	φίλι-ᾶ	φίλι-ῶ
	ἀγαθ-οῖν	ἀγαθ-αῖν	ἀγαθ-οῖν	φίλι-οιν	φίλι-αιν	φίλι-οιν

§ 29. *Contraction of the Second Declension.*

1. Some few substantives, where *o* or *e* precedes the case-ending, are contracted.

PARADIGMS.

	<i>Navigation.</i>		<i>Circumnavigation.</i>		<i>Bone.</i>
S. N.	δ (πλόος)	πλοῦς	δ (περίπλοος)	περίπλους	τὸ (δστέον) δστούν
G.	(πλόου)	πλοῦ	(περιπλόου)	περίπλου	(δστέου) δστοῦ
D.	(πλόφ)	πλόφ	(περιπλόφ)	περίπλω	(δστέφ) δστφ
A.	(πλόον)	πλοῦν	(περίπλοον)	περίπλων	(δστέον) δστούν
V.	(πλόε)	πλοῦ	(περίπλοε)	περίπλου	(δστέον) δστοῦν
P. N.	(πλόοι)	πλοῖ	(περίπλοοι)	περίπλοι	(δστέα) δστᾶ
G.	(πλόων)	πλών	(περιπλόων)	περίπλων	(δστέων) δστών
D.	(πλόοις)	πλοῖς	(περιπλόοις)	περίπλοις	(δστέοις) δστοῖς
A.	(πλόους)	πλούς	(περιπλόους)	περίπλους	(δστέα) δστᾶ
V.	(πλόοι)	πλοῖ	(περίπλοοι)	περίπλοι	(δστέα) δστᾶ
Dual.	(πλόω)	πλώ	(περιπλόω)	περίπλω	(δστέω) δστώ
	(πλόον)	πλοῖν	(περιπλόον)	περίπλοιν	(δστέων) δστοῖν

REM. 1. The law of contraction in these substantives is *oo*, *oe*, and *ue* into *ou*; *ea* into *ᾶ*; *e* and *o* dropped before a long vowel or diphthong. The same law applies to adjectives with the exceptions stated in the next Remark.

REM. 2. Here belong, (a) Multiplicative adjectives in (ός) οὖς, (ή) ή, (όν) οὖν, as ἀπλοῦς, ή, οὖν, *simple*; — (b) Adjectives of two endings in (οος) οὖς and (οον) οὖν from the substantives (νός) νοῦς, *mind*, and (πλός) πλοῦς, *voyage*; e. g. ὁ ή εὖνους, τὸ εὖνουν, *well-disposed*, ὁ ή εὖπλους, τὸ εὖπλευν, *favorable for sailing*; these differ from the declension of substantives only in not contracting the neuter plural in οα; e. g. τὰ εὖνοα τέκνα; — (c) Adjectives in (εος) οὖς, (έα) ή, (εον) οὖν, which denote a *material*; e. g. χρύσεος χρυσοῦς, χρυσέα χρυσή, χρύσειον χρυσοῦν, *golden*. When a vowel or ρ precedes the feminine ending έα, it is not contracted into ή, but into ā (§ 28, 1); e. g.

ἐρέ-εος ἐρεοῦς, ἐρε-έα ἐρεά, ἐρέ-εον ἐρεοῦν, *woollen*.

ἀργύρ-εος ἀργυροῦς, ἀργυρ-έα ἀργυρέα, ἀργύρ-εον ἀργυροῦν, *silver*.

PARADIGMS.

	<i>Golden.</i>			<i>Simple.</i>		
S. N.	(χρύσε-ος)	(χρυσέ-α)	(χρύσε-ον)	(ἀπλό-ος)	(ἀπλό-η)	(ἀπλό-ον)
	χρυσοῦς	χρυσή	χρυσοῦν	ἀπλοῦς	ἀπλή	ἀπλοῦν
G.	χρυσοῦ	χρυσῆς	χρυσοῦ	ἀπλοῦ	ἀπλῆς	ἀπλοῦ
D.	χρυσῷ	χρυσῇ	χρυσῷ	ἀπλῷ	ἀπλῇ	ἀπλῷ
A.	χρυσοῦν	χρυσήν	χρυσοῦν	ἀπλοῦν	ἀπλῆν	ἀπλοῦν
V.	χρυσοῦς	χρυσή	χρυσοῦν	ἀπλοῦς	ἀπλή	ἀπλοῦν
P. N.	χρυσοί	χρυσαί	χρυσά	ἀπλοί	ἀπλαί	ἀπλά ¹
G.	χρυσῶν	χρυσῶν	χρυσῶν	ἀπλῶν	ἀπλῶν	ἀπλῶν
D.	χρυσοῖς	χρυσαῖς	χρυσοῖς	ἀπλοῖς	ἀπλαῖς	ἀπλοῖς
A.	χρυσοῦς	χρυσᾶς	χρυσά	ἀπλοῦς	ἀπλᾶς	ἀπλά
V.	χρυσοί	χρυσαῖ	χρυσά	ἀπλοί	ἀπλαῖ	ἀπλά
Dual.	χρυσῶ	χρυσᾶ	χρυσῶ	ἀπλώ	ἀπλᾶ	ἀπλώ
	χρυσοῖν	χρυσαιν	χρυσοῖν	ἀπλοῖν	ἀπλαῖν	ἀπλοῖν

Accentuation. Exceptions to the rules in § 11, 2:

(a) πλώ = πλώ, ὁστέω = ὁστώ, instead of πῶ, ὁστώ; χρυσῶ, ἀπλώ, instead of χρυσῶ, ἀπλώ;

(b) compounds and polysyllabic proper names, which retain the accent on the penult; e. g. περιπλόον = περίπλου (instead of περιπλοῦ); εἰνῶφ = εἰνωφ (instead of εἰνῶφ); εὔνοοι becomes εὔνοι, though οι comes from οοι, and therefore as a contracted syllable must be long;

(c) τὸ κᾶνον = κανοῦν (instead of κᾶνον), *basket*, Gen. κανοῦ, &c., and also adjectives in εος, έα, εον; e. g. χρύσεος = χρυσοῦς, χρυσέα = χρυσή, χρύσειον = χρυσοῦν (inst. of χρύσεος, χρύσειον). (XI.)

¹ But εὔνοα, εὖπλοα fr. εὔνοος, εὔνοον, εὖπλους, εὖπλου. See Rem. 2.

30. *The Attic Second Declension.*

Some few substantives and adjectives end in *ως* (Masc. and Fem.) and *ων* (Neut.), instead of *ος* and *ον*, and retain the *ω* through all the cases. The Voc. is the same as the Nom. The neuter Pl. of adjectives ends in *εα*, as *ἴλεα*, *ἀξιόχρεα*.

PARADIGM.

	<i>People.</i>	<i>Cable.</i>	<i>Hare.</i>	<i>Hall.</i>	<i>Mild.</i>
S. N.	ὁ λε-ός	ὁ κᾰλ-ως	ὁ λαγ-ός	τὸ ἀνώγε-ων	ὁ ἡ ἴλεως, τὸ ἴλεων
G.	λε-ώ	κᾰλ-ω	λαγ-ῶ	ἀνώγε-ω	ἴλεω
D.	λε-φί	κᾰλ-φ	λαγ-φί	ἀνώγε-φ	ἴλεφ
A.	λε-ών	κᾰλ-ων	λαγ-ώ(ν)	ἀνώγε-ων	ἴλεων
V.	λε-ός	κᾰλ-ως	λαγ-ός	ἀνώγε-ων	ἴλεως, ἴλεων
P. N.	λε-φί	κᾰλ-φ	λαγ-φί	ἀνώγε-ω	οἱ αἱ ἴλεφ, τὰ ἴλεα
G.	λε-ών	κᾰλ-ων	λαγ-ών	ἀνώγε-ων	ἴλεων
D.	λε-φίς	κᾰλ-φς	λαγ-φίς	ἀνώγε-φς	ἴλεφς
A.	λε-ός	κᾰλ-ως	λαγ-ός	ἀνώγε-ω	ἴλεως, τὰ ἴλεα
V.	λε-φί	κᾰλ-φ	λαγ-φί	ἀνώγε-ω	ἴλεφ, ἴλεα
Dual.	λε-ώ	κᾰλ-ω	λαγ-ώ	ἀνώγε-ω	ἴλεω
	λε-φών	κᾰλ-φν	λαγ-φν	ἀνώγε-φν	ἴλεφν

REM. 1. Some in *ως* often reject *ν* in the Acc. Sing.; thus particularly *ὁ λαγός*, *the hare*, *τὸν λαγόν*, *ἡ ἴλεως*, *threshing-floor*, *ὁ ἄθως*, *τὸν ἄθω*, and always *ἡ ἔως*, *the dawn*, *τὴν ἔω*.

REM. 2. *Accentuation.* Proparoxytones in *ως*, *ων*, retain the acute on the antepenult in all the cases of all numbers, the two vowels *ew* being considered but one. It is also to be observed that oxytones in *εός* retain this accent even in the Genitive and Dative, as *λεός*; the other oxytones follow the general rule; e. g. *λαγός*, *ῶ*, *φί*, *ών*, *φς*, *φν*. The distinction, however, between the accentuation of oxytones in *εός* and *ός* is not uniformly observed in the editions of the classics.

REM. 3. This Declension is termed Attic, because if a word of this class has another form, e. g. *λεός* and *λαός*, *νεός* and *ναός*, *Μενέλεως*, *Μενέλαος*, the Attic writers usually select the form in *ως*; though in the best Attic writers the non-Attic forms also may be found. (XII. and XIII.)

§ 31. *Third Declension.*

1. The Third Declension has the following Case-endings :

	Singular.		Plural.		Dual.
	M. and F.	N.	M. and F.	N.	
Nom.	s	— ¹	ες	ᾶ	ε
Gen.	ος	—	ων	—	οιν
Dat.	ι	—	σιν(ν)	—	οιν
Acc.	ν and ᾶ	—	ᾶς	ᾶ	ε
Voc.	mostly as the Nom.	—	ες	ᾶ	ε

2. The endings are appended to the stem, which is found by cutting off the Gen. ending *ος* (§ 22, 3).

S. N.	ὁ κόραξ (fr. κόρακς), raven	P. κόρακ-ες	D. κόρακ-ε
G.	κόρακ-ος	κοράκ-ων	κοράκ-οιν
D.	κόρακ-ι	κοράξιν(ν)	κοράκ-οιν
A.	κόρακ-α	κόρακ-ας	κόρακ-ε
V.	κόραξ	κόρακ-ες	κόρακ-ε

§ 32. *Remarks on the Case-endings.*

1. The Nom. of masculines and feminines either assumes the case-sign *s*, as *κόραξ* (i. e. *κόρακ-ς*), or rejects it; but as a compensation for the rejected *s* lengthens the short final vowel of the stem *ε* or *ο* into *η* or *ω* (§ 13, 3); e. g. *ὁ ποιμήν*, shepherd, Gen. *ποιμέν-ος* (stem *ποιμεν*), *ὁ ῥήτωρ*, orator, Gen. *ῥήτορ-ος* (stem *ρητορ*). If the final vowel is long, the Nom. is like the stem, when the laws of euphony which allow a word to end only in *ν*, *ρ*, *ς* (*ξ*, *ψ*) permit; e. g. *ὁ θῆρ*, wild beast, Gen. *θηρ-ός* (stem *θηρ*); but *ἡ ξενοφών*, Gen. *ξενοφώντ-ος* (stem *ξενοφωντ*).

2. Neuters exhibit the stem in the Nom. But when the word ends in *τ*, it is either wholly rejected or changed into its cognate *σ*; e. g.

Stem πεπερι	Nom. πέπερι	Gen. πεπέρι-ος
σωματ	σῶμα	σώματ-ος
τέρατ	τέρας	τέρατ-ος

3. The Accusative singular has the form in *ν* (Lat. *m*), when the stem ends in a vowel; e. g.

St. πολι	Nom. πολίς	Acc. πόλιν	St. βοτρν	Nom. βότρυς	Acc. βότρυν
ναυ	ναῦς	ναῦν	βου	βοῦς	βοῦν;

¹ Neuters have no case-sign in the Nom., the Nom. being the same as the stem.

so also stems of more than one syllable in *ιτ, ιδ, ιθ, υθ* (Nom. *ις, υς*) have only *ν* in prose; e. g.

ἐριδ, Nom. *ἔρις*, Acc. *ἔριν*; *κορυθ*, Nom. *κόρυς*, Acc. *κόρυν*;
χαριτ, *χάρις*, *χάριν*.

Oxytones have only *α*, as *ἐλπίς*, *ἵσπε*, Gen. *ἐλπίδ-ος*, Acc. *ἐλπίδ-α*.

But the Acc. has the form in *α* (coming from *αε* = Lat. *em*), when the stem ends in a consonant; e. g. *φλέβ* *φλέψ* *φλέβα* — *κοραε* *κόραξ* *κόρακ-α* — *λαμπαδ* *λαμπάς* *λαμπάδ-α*.

4. The Voc. is either like the Nom. or the stem. See the Paradigms.

5. On *ν ἐφέλκυστικόν* in the Dat. Pl., see § 7, 1 (a).

§ 33. Gender, Quantity, and Accentuation of the Third Declension.

I. *Gender*. The gender of the third declension will be best learned by observation.

II. *Quantity*. Words whose Nom. ends in *αξ, ιξ, νξ, ανψ, ιψ, υψ, ις*, and *υς* have the penult of the oblique Cases either short or long, according as the vowel of these endings is short or long by nature; e. g. *ὁ θώραξ*, *coat of mail*, Gen. *ἄκος*, *ἡ ῥίψ*, *reed*, Gen. *ῥιπός*, *ἡ ἀκτίς*, *ray*, Gen. *ἰως*; but *ἡ βῶλαξ*, *clod*, *ἄκος*, *ἡ ἐλπίς*, *hope*, *ἶδος*.

III. *Accentuation*. (a) The accent remains on the tone syllable of the Nom. as long as the quantity of the final syllable permits; e. g. *τὸ πᾶγμα*, *deed*, *πράγματος* (but *πραγμάτων*), *ὁ ἡ χελιδών*, *swallow*, *χελιδόνος*. The exceptions will be noticed in the paradigms. (b) Monosyllables are accented, in the Gen. and Dat. of all Numbers, on the final syllable, the short syllables *ος, ι*, and *σι* taking the acute, and the long syllables *ων* and *οιν* the circumflex; e. g. *ὁ θῆρ*, *wild beast*, *θηρός*, *θηρί*, *θηρῶν*, *θηροῖ(ν)*, *θηροῖν*.

Exceptions. The following monosyllables are paroxytones in the Gen. Pl. and in the Gen. and Dat. Dual: *ἡ δᾶς*, *torch* (Gen. *δαδός*), *ὁ δμῶς*, *slave*, *ὁ θῶς*, *jackal*, *τὸ οὖς* (Gen. *ωτός*), *ear*, *ὁ ἡ παῖς*, *child*, *ὁ σῆς*, *meth*, *ὁ ἡ Τρώς*, *Trojan*, *ἡ φῶς* (Gen. *φωδός*), *a burning*, *τὸ φῶς* (Gen. *φωτός*), *light*; e. g. *ὅτων*, *ὅτων*, *παίδων*, *παίδων*, &c. Notice should also be taken of *πᾶς*, *all*, *every*, Gen. *παντός*, Dat. *παντί*, but *πάντων*, *πᾶσι(ν)* (but compounds of *πᾶς* draw the accent back, as *ἀπαρς*, *ἀπαρτος*, &c.), *ὁ Πᾶν*, Gen. *Πανός*, but *ταῖς Πᾶσι(ν)*. — But all monosyllabic Participles retain the accent on the stem-syllable; e. g. *ὄν*, *όντος*, *ῶντι*, *όντων*, *οὔσι(ν)*, *όντων*. Other points requiring attention will be noticed hereafter.

A. WORDS WHICH IN THE GENITIVE HAVE A CONSONANT BEFORE THE ENDING *ος*, i.e. WORDS WHOSE STEMS END IN A CONSONANT.

§ 34. I. *The Nominative exhibits the pure stem.*

The case-endings are appended to the unchanged Nominative. On the omission of *τ* in the Nom. of stems in *ντ* (*Ξενοφών*, stem *Ξενοφώντ*), see § 32, 1.

	ὁ, <i>Paeon</i> .	ὁ, <i>Meadow</i> .	ὁ, <i>Xenophon</i> .	ὁ, <i>Month</i> .	τὸ, <i>Nectar</i> .
S. N.	παῖδν	λειμών	Ξενοφών	μήν	νέκταρ
G.	παῖδ-ος	λειμών-ος	Ξενοφώντ-ος	μη-ός	νέκταρ-ος
D.	παῖδ-ι	λειμών-ι	Ξενοφώντ-ι	μη-ί	νέκταρ-ι
A.	παῖδ-α	λειμών-α	Ξενοφώντ-α	μήν-α	νέκταρ
V.	παῖδν	λειμών	Ξενοφών	μήν	νέκταρ
P. N.	παῖδ-ες	λειμών-ες	Ξενοφώντ-ες	μήν-ες	νέκταρ-α
G.	παῖδ-ων	λειμών-ων	Ξενοφώντ-ων	μη-ών	νεκτάρ-ων
D.	παῖδ-σι(ν) ¹	λειμών-σι(ν) ¹	Ξενοφώντ-σι(ν) ¹	μη-σί(ν) ¹	νέκταρ-σι(ν)
A.	παῖδ-ας	λειμών-ας	Ξενοφώντ-ας	μήν-ας	νέκταρ-α
V.	παῖδ-ες	λειμών-ες	Ξενοφώντ-ες	μήν-ες	νέκταρ-α
Dual.	παῖδ-ε	λειμών-ε	Ξενοφώντ-ε	μήν-ε	νέκταρ-ε
	παῖδ-οιν	λειμών-οιν	Ξενοφώντ-οιν	μη-οῖν	νεκτάρ-οιν

REM. 1. 'Απόλλων (Gen. *ωνος*) and Ποσειδών can be contracted in the Acc. Sing. by dropping *ν* and contracting *ων* into *ω*; thus, 'Απόλλω, Ποσειδῶ. These, and *σωτήρ*, *preserver*, contrary to the rule [§ 33, III. (a)], after shortening the final syllable draw back the accent in the Voc.; hence ὦ 'Απολλων, Πόσειδον, σῶτερ.

REM. 2. Neuters of this class all end in *ρ* (*αρ*, *ορ*, *ωρ*, *υρ*); τὸ πῦρ (Gen. *πῦρ-ός*), *fire*, has *υ* long, contrary to § 32, 2; the Pl. is declined like the second Decl.: τὰ πῦρά, τοῖς πυροῖς. (XIV.)

¹ Instead of *παῖδ-σι*, *λειμών-σι*, *Ξενοφώντ-σι*, *μη-σί*, § 8, 6 and 7.

§ 35. II. *The Nominative lengthens the short final vowel of the stem, ε or ο into η or ω.*

Stems in ντ drop τ in the Nom. (§ 32, 1) ; as λέων, stem λέωντ.

	ὁ, <i>Shepherd.</i>	ὁ, <i>A Divinity.</i>	ὁ, <i>Lion.</i>	ὁ, <i>Air.</i>	ὁ, <i>Orator.</i>
S. N.	ποιμήν	δαίμων	λέων	αἰθήρ	ρήτωρ
G.	ποιμέν-ος	δαίμον-ος	λέοντ-ος	αἰθέρ-ος	ρήτορ-ος
D.	ποιμέν-ι	δαίμον-ι	λέοντ-ι	αἰθέρ-ι	ρήτορ-ι
A.	ποιμέν-α	δαίμον-α	λέοντ-α	αἰθέρ-α	ρήτορ-α
V.	ποιμήν	δαῖμον	λέον	αἰθήρ	ρήτορ
P. N.	ποιμέν-ες	δαίμον-ες	λέοντ-ες	αἰθέρ-ες	ρήτορ-ες
G.	ποιμέν-ων	δαίμόν-ων	λεόντ-ων	αἰθέρ-ων	ρήτόρ-ων
D.	ποιμέ-σι(ν) ¹	δαίμο-σι(ν) ¹	λέονσι(ν) ¹	αἰθέρ-σι(ν)	ρήτορ-σι(ν)
A.	ποιμέν-ας	δαίμον-ας	λέοντ-ας	αἰθέρ-ας	ρήτορ-ας
V.	ποιμέν-ες	δαίμον-ες	λέοντ-ες	αἰθέρ-ες	ρήτορ-ες
Dual.	ποιμέν-ε ποιμέν-οιν	δαίμον-ε δαίμόν-οιν	λέοντ-ε λεόντ-οιν	αἰθέρ-ε αἰθέρ-οιν	ρήτορ-ε ρήτόρ-οιν

REM. 1. Oxytone substantives of this class retain the lengthened vowel (η, ω) in the Voc.; thus, ὦ ποιμήν. The oxytone δαήρ (έρος), *brother-in-law*, in the Voc. shortens the vowel of the final syllable, and then draws back the accent from the ultimate to the penult; hence δαέρ. Comp. § 36. This occurs also in the Voc. of Ἀμφίων, ἰονος (ὦ Ἀμφίον), and of compound substantives in ων, ονος, e. g. Ἀγαμέμνων, ονος, Ἀγάμεμνον. Comp. § 34, Rem. 1.

REM. 2. Ἡ χεῖρ, *hand*, Gen. χεῖρ-ός, &c., has in the Dat. Pl. and Dual χερσί(ν) and χερσίν.

REM. 3. The following in ων, Gen. ονος, reject the ν in particular Cases, and are then contracted: ἡ ἀηδών, *nightingale*, Gen. ἀηδόνος and ἀηδοῦς, Dat. ἀηδοῖ; ἡ χελιδών, *swallow*, Gen. χελιδόνος, Dat. χελιδοῖ.

REM. 4. The following adjectives are declined like corresponding words in the paradigms above: (a) ὁ ἡ ἀπάτωρ, τὸ ἀπατορ, *fatherless*, and ἀμήτωρ, ἀμητορ, *motherless*, Gen. οπος; — (b) ὁ ἡ ἄρρην, τὸ ἄρρεν, *male*, Gen. ἄρρενος; — (c) those in ων (Masc. and Fem.), ον (Neut.), Gen. ονος; e. g. ὁ ἡ εὐδαίμων, τὸ εὐδαιμον, *fortunate*; also comparatives in ων, ον, or ἴων, ἴον. Comparatives admit contraction in the Acc. Sing. and in the Nom., Acc., and

¹ Instead of ποιμένσι, δαίμονσι, λεόνσι, see § 8, 8.

Voc. Pl., dropping *v*, and contracting *oa* final into *ω*, and *oe* into *ου*, as *ἐχθλοῖα*, *ἐχθλοῖα*, *ἐχθίω*; *ἐχθλοῖες*, *ἐχθίους*, *ἐχθίους*. The Voc. in form and accent is like the neuter. But compounds in *φρων* have the accent on the penult, as *κρατερόφρων*, Neut. and Voc. *κρατερόφρων*; — (d) those in *ων*, *ουσα* (Gen. *οντος*); e. g. *ἐκών*, *ἐκούσα*, *ἐκόν*, *willing*, *ἄκων*, *ἄκουσα*, *ἄκον*, *unwilling*.

	<i>Fortunate.</i>		<i>More hostile.</i>		<i>Greater.</i>	
	m. and f.	n.	m. and f.	n.	m. and f.	n.
S. N.	<i>εὐδαίμων</i>	<i>εὐδαιμον</i>	<i>ἐχθίων</i>	<i>ἔχθιον</i>	<i>μείζων</i>	<i>μείζον</i>
G.	<i>εὐδαίμονος</i>		<i>ἐχθίονος</i>		<i>μείζονος</i>	
D.	<i>εὐδαίμονι</i>		<i>ἐχθίονι</i>		<i>μείζονι</i>	
A.	<i>εὐδαίμονα</i>	<i>εὐδαιμον</i>	<i>ἐχθίονα</i> and <i>ἐχθίω</i>	<i>ἔχθιον</i>	<i>μείζονα</i> and <i>μείζω</i>	<i>μείζον</i>
V.	<i>εὐδαιμον</i>		<i>ἔχθιον</i>		<i>μείζον</i>	
P. N.	<i>εὐδαίμονες</i>	<i>εὐδαιμόνα</i>	<i>ἐχθίονες</i>	<i>ἐχθίονα</i>	<i>μείζονες</i>	<i>μείζονα</i>
			<i>ἐχθίους</i>	<i>ἐχθίω</i>	<i>μείζους</i>	<i>μείζω</i>
G.	<i>εὐδαίμόνων</i>		<i>ἐχθίωνων</i>		<i>μείζόνων</i>	
D.	<i>εὐδαίμοσι(ν)</i>		<i>ἐχθίοσι(ν)</i>		<i>μείζοσι(ν)</i>	
A.	<i>εὐδαίμονας</i>	<i>εὐδαιμόνα</i>	<i>ἐχθίονας</i>	<i>ἐχθίονα</i>	<i>μείζονας</i>	<i>μείζονα</i>
			<i>ἐχθίους</i>	<i>ἐχθίω</i>	<i>μείζους</i>	<i>μείζω</i>
V.	like Nom.		like Nom.		like Nom.	
Dual.	<i>εὐδαίμονε</i>		<i>ἐχθίονε</i>		<i>μείζονε</i>	
	<i>εὐδαιμόνοιν</i>		<i>ἐχθιόνων</i>		<i>μείζόνων</i> (πν.)	

§ 36. *Syncopeated Substantives.*

1. The following substantives in *ηρ*, *πατήρ*, *father*, *μήτηρ*, *mother*, *θυγάτηρ*, *daughter*, *γαστήρ*, *belly*, differ from those under § 35:

- they drop *ε* in the Gen. and Dat. Sing., and in the Dat. Pl. end in *ρᾱσι* instead of *εῖσι*;
- in the Gen. and Dat. Sing. they are oxytones; draw back the tone in the Voc., and are paroxytones in the other cases.

2. The word *ἀνῆρ* (stem *ἀνερ*) drops *ε* in all Cases and Numbers, except the Voc. Sing., but inserts *δ* to soften the pronunciation; it is accented like monosyllables, except in the Voc. Sing. and Dat. Pl.

	ὁ, <i>Father.</i>	ἡ, <i>Mother.</i>	ἡ, <i>Daughter</i>	ὁ, <i>Man.</i>
S. N.	πατήρ	μήτηρ	θυγάτηρ	άνήρ
G.	πατρ-ός	μητρ-ός	θυγατρ-ός	άνδ-ρός
D.	πατρ-ί	μητρ-ί	θυγατρ-ί	άνδ-ρί
A.	πατέρ-α	μητέρα	θυγατέρα	άνδ-ρα
V.	πάτερ	μήτερ	θύγατερ	άνερ
P. N.	πατέρ-ες	μητέρες	θυγατέρες	άνδ-ρες
G.	πατέρ-ων	μητέρων	θυγατέρων	άνδ-ρών
D.	πατρ-ᾶσι(ν)	μητρᾶσι(ν)	θυγατρᾶσι(ν)	άνδ-ρ-ᾶσι(ν)
A.	πατέρ-ας	μητέρας	θυγατέρας	άνδ-ρας
V.	πατέρ-ες	μητέρες	θυγατέρες	άνδ-ρες
Dual.	πατέρ-ε	μητέρε	θυγατέρε	άνδ-ρε
	πατέρ-οιν	μητέροιν	θυγατέροιν	άνδ-ροῖν

REM. Also ὁ ἀστήρ, *éros*, a *star*, which retains ε of the stem, belongs to this class on account of the form of the Dat. Pl. ἀστράσι. Ἡ Δημήτηρ, *Ceres*, is declined as follows: Δημήτρος, Δημήτρι, Δημήτρα, Δημήτηρ. (XVI.)

§ 37. The Nominative appends s to the stem.

(a) The stem ends in a Pi or Kappa-mute — π, β, φ; γ, γγ, κ, χ. On the coalescence of these with σ to form ψ and ξ, see § 8, 6.

	ἡ, <i>Storm.</i>	ὁ, <i>Raven.</i>	ὁ, <i>Throat.</i>
S. N.	λαϊλάψ	κόραξ	λάρυγξ
G.	λαιλᾶπ-ος	κόρακ-ος	λάρυγγ-ος
D.	λαιλᾶπ-ι	κόρακ-ι	λάρυγγ-ι
A.	λαιλᾶπ-α	κόρακ-α	λάρυγγ-α
V.	λαιλᾶψ	κόραξ	λάρυγξ
P. N.	λαιλᾶπ-ες	κόρακ-ες	λάρυγγ-ες
G.	λαιλᾶπ-ων	κόρακ-ων	λάρυγγ-ων
D.	λαιλᾶψι(ν)	κόραξι(ν)	λάρυγξι(ν)
A.	λαιλᾶπ-ας	κόρακ-ας	λάρυγγ-ας
V.	λαιλᾶπ-ες	κόρακ-ες	λάρυγγ-ες
Dual.	λαιλᾶπ-ε	κόρακ-ε	λάρυγγ-ε
	λαιλᾶπ-οιν	κόρακ-οιν	λάρυγγ-οιν

REM. Here belong adjectives in ξ (Gen. γος, κος, χος) and ψ (Gen. ποσ); e. g. ὁ ἡ ἀρπᾶξ, Gen. ἄγος, *rapacious*, ὁ ἡ ἡλιξ, Gen. ἱκος, *of the same age*, ὁ ἡ μῶνξ, Gen. ὕχος, *one-horned*; ὁ ἡ αἰγίλιψ, Gen. ἱπος, *high*. (XVII.)

§ 38. (b) The stem ends in a Tau-mute — δ, τ, κτ, θ, νθ. On the Acc. Sing. in α and ν, see § 32, 3.

	ἡ, Torch.	ἡ, Helmet.	ὁ ἡ, Bird.	ὁ, King.	ἡ, Tape-worm.
S. N.	λαμπάς ¹	κόρυς ¹	ὄρνις ¹	ἄναξ ¹	ἐλμυνς ¹
G.	λαμπάδ-ος	κόρυθ-ος	ὄρνιθ-ος	ἄνακτ-ος	ἐλμυνθ-ος
D.	λαμπάδ-ι	κόρυθ-ι	ὄρνιθ-ι	ἄνακτ-ι	ἐλμυνθ-ι
A.	λαμπάδ-α	κόρυν	ὄρνιν	ἄνακτ-α	ἐλμυνθ-α
V.	λαμπάς	κόρυς	ὄρνις	ἄναξ	ἐλμυνς
P. N.	λαμπάδ-ες	κόρυθ-ες	ὄρνιθ-ες	ἄνακτ-ες	ἐλμυνθ-ες
G.	λαμπάδ-ων	κορύθ-ων	ὀρνίθ-ων	ἀνάκτ-ων	ἐλμύνθ-ων
D.	λαμπά-σι(ν) ¹	κόρυ-σι(ν) ¹	ὀρνι-σι(ν) ¹	ἀναξι(ν) ¹	ἐλμί-σι(ν) ¹
A.	λαμπάδ-ας	κόρυθ-ας	ὀρνιθ-ας	ἄνακτ-ας	ἐλμυνθ-ας
V.	λαμπάδ-ες	κόρυθ-ες	ὀρνιθ-ες	ἄνακτ-ες	ἐλμυνθ-ες
Dual.	λαμπάδ-ε	κόρυθ-ε	ὀρνιθ-ε	ἄνακτ-ε	ἐλμυνθ-ε
	λαμπάδ-οιν	κορύθ-οιν	ὀρνίθ-οιν	ἀνάκτ-οιν	ἐλμύνθ-οιν

REM. 1. The word ὁ ἡ παῖς, *child*, Gen. παιδός, has παῖ in the Votive.

REM. 2. Here belong adjectives in ις and ι, Gen. ἴδος, ἴτος; e. g. ὁ ἡ εὐχαρις, τὸ εὐχαρις, Gen. ιτος, *pleasing*; those in ᾱς, Gen. ᾱδος; e. g. ὁ ἡ φονγᾱς, Gen. ᾱδος, *exiled*; those in ῆς, Gen. ῆτος; e. g. ὁ ἡ ἀργῆς, Gen. ῆτος, *white*; those in ῶς, Gen. ῶτος; e. g. ὁ ἡ ἀγνώς, Gen. ῶτος, *unknowing*; those in ις, Gen. ιδος; e. g. ὁ ἡ ἀσάλκς, Gen. ιδος, *weak*; ἡ πατρίς (sc. γῆ), Gen. ιδος, *native land*; those in ῦς, Gen. ῦδος; e. g. ὁ ἡ κέηλς, Gen. ῦδος. (XVIII.)

§ 39. The stems of neuters belonging to this class end in τ, and one in κτ (γαλακτ). But as euphony does not admit τ or κτ at the end of a word, they are dropped, or τ is changed to σ (§ 32, 1 and 2).

	τὸ, Body.	τὸ, Knee.	τὸ, Milk.	τὸ, Ear.
S. N.	σῶμα	γόνυ ³	γάλα	οὖς ⁴
G.	σώματ-ος	γόνατ-ος	γάλακτ-ος	ὠτ-ός
D.	σώματ-ι	γόνατ-ι	γάλακτ-ι	ὠτ-ί
A.	σῶμα	γόνυ	γάλα	οὖς
P. N.	σώματ-α	γόνατ-α	γάλακτ-α	ὠτ-α
G.	σωμάτ-ων	γονάτ-ων	γαλάκτ-ων	ὠτ-ων ⁵
D.	σώμα-σι(ν) ³	γόνα-σι(ν) ³	γάλαξι(ν) ³	ὠ-σί(ν) ³
A.	σώματ-α	γόνατ-α	γάλακτ-α	ὠτ-α
Dual.	σώματ-ε	γόνατ-ε	γάλακτ-ε	ὠτ-ε
	σωμάτ-οιν	γονάτ-οιν	γαλάκτ-οιν	ὠτ-οιν ⁵ (XIX.)

¹ Instead of λαμπάδς, κόρυθς, ὀρνιθς, ἄνακτς, ἐλμυνθς; Dat. Pl. λαμπάδσι, &c., see § 8, 7 and 8.

² Instead of σώματσι, γόνατσι, γάλακτσι, &c., see § 8, 7.

³ Stem γονατ; like γόνυ is decl. τὸ δόρυ, σπέρν, δόρυατος, &c.; Dat. Pl. δόρυσι.

⁴ Instead of ὠς.

⁵ On the accent, see § 33, III., Exceptions.

§ 40. The stem ends in *ν* or *ντ*.

	ῆ, <i>Nose</i> .	δ, <i>Dolphin</i> .	δ, <i>Giant</i> .	δ, <i>Tooth</i> .
S. N.	ῥίς ¹	δελφίς ¹	γίγας ¹	ὀδούς ¹
G.	ῥίν-ος	δελφίν-ος	γίγαντ-ος	ὀδόντ-ος
D.	ῥίν-ι	δελφίν-ι	γίγαντ-ι	ὀδόντ-ι
A.	ῥίν-α	δελφίν-α	γίγαντ-α	ὀδόντ-α
V.	ῥῖν	δελφίς(ιν)	γίγαν	ὀδούς
P. N.	ῥίν-ες	δελφίν-ες	γίγαντ-ες	ὀδόντ-ες
G.	ῥίν-ων	δελφίν-ων	γίγαντ-ων	ὀδόντ-ων
D.	ῥί-σι(ν) ¹	δελφί-σι(ν) ¹	γίγαν-σι(ν) ¹	ὀδοῦ-σι(ν) ¹
A.	ῥίν-ας	δελφίν-ας	γίγαντ-ας	ὀδόντ-ας
V.	ῥίν-ες	δελφίν-ες	γίγαντ-ες	ὀδόντ-ες
Dual.	ῥίν-ε ῥίν-οῖν	δελφίν-ε δελφίν-οιν	γίγαντ-ε γίγαντ-οιν	ὀδόντ-ε ὀδόντ-οιν (xx.)

REM. 1. Here belong : (a) μέλας, αἶνα, ἄν, *black*, and τάλαια, αἶνα, ἄν, *wretched* ; — (b) πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν, *all*, *every*, and its compounds ; e. g. ἀπᾶς, ἀπάσα, ἀπᾶν ; — (c) adjectives in εἰς, εἶσα, ἐν, which are peculiar, in that the Dat. Pl., masculine and neuter, contrary to § 8, 8, ends in εσι, instead of εσι ; but participles in εἰς, εἶσα, ἐν (as λειφθεῖς, *left behind*), retain the ending εσι.

	<i>Black.</i>			<i>All.</i>		
S. N.	μέλας	μέλαινα	μέλαν	πᾶς	πᾶσα	πᾶν
G.	μελᾶνος	μελαίνης	μελᾶνος	παντός	πάσης	παντός
D.	μέλανι	μελαίνῃ	μέλανι	παντί	πάσῃ	παντί
A.	μέλανα	μελαινάν	μέλαν	πάντα	πᾶσαν	πᾶν
V.	μέλαν	μέλαινα	μέλαν	πᾶς	πᾶσα	πᾶν
P. N.	μέλανες	μελαιναι	μέλανα	πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντα
G.	μελάνων	μελαινῶν	μελάνων	πάντων	πασῶν	πάντων
D.	μέλασι	μελαίναις	μέλασι	πᾶσι	πάσαις	πᾶσι
A.	μέλανας	μελαίνας	μέλανα	πάντας	πᾶσας	πάντα
V.	μέλανες	μελαιναι	μέλανα	πάντες	πᾶσαι	πάντα
Dual.	μέλανε μελάνοιν	μελαίνα μελαίνοιιν	μέλανε μελάνοιν	πάντε πάντοιν	πᾶσα πᾶσαιιν	πάντε πάντοιν

¹ Instead of ῥίς, δελφίς, γίγαντς, ὀδόντς, ῥυσί, &c., see § 8, 6 and 7.

		<i>Left.</i>	
S. N.	λειφθείς ¹	λειφθείσα	λειφθέν
G.	λειφθέντος	λειφθείσης	λειφθέντος
D.	λειφθέντι	λειφθείσῃ	λειφθέντι
A.	λειφθέντα	λειφθείσαν	λειφθέν
V.	λειφθείς	λειφθείσα	λειφθέν
P. N.	λειφθέντες	λειφθείσαι	λειφθέντα
G.	λειφθέντων	λειφθεισῶν	λειφθέντων
D.	λειφθείσι(ν)	λειφθείσαις	λειφθείσι(ν)
A.	λειφθέντας	λειφθείσας	λειφθέντα
V.	λειφθέντες	λειφθείσαι	λειφθέντα
Dual.	λειφθέντε	λειφθείσᾱ	λειφθέντε
	λειφθέντων	λειφθείσαιν	λειφθέντων

REM. 2. Adjectives compounded with ὁδούς, are declined like ὁδούς; e. g. ὁ ἡ μονόδους, τὸ μονόδον, *one-toothed*, Gen. μονόδοτος; adjectives in αα, Gen. αντος, like γίγας; e. g. ὁ ἡ ἀκάμας, *untiring*, Gen. αντος.

B. WORDS WHICH IN THE GENITIVE HAVE A VOWEL BEFORE
THE ENDING OS.

§ 41. I. *Substantives in εὺς, αὺς, οὺς.*

The stem of substantives in εὺς, αὺς, οὺς ends in *υ*. The *υ* remains at the end of a word and before consonants, but is omitted between vowels.

	ὁ, <i>King.</i>	ὁ, <i>A measure.</i>	ὁ ἡ, <i>Oz.</i>	ἡ <i>An old woman.</i>
S. N.	βασιλεὺς	χοεὺς	βοὺς, bōs for bōns	γραῦς
G.	βασιλέως	χο'έω'ῶς	βο-ός	γρα-ός
D.	βασιλ(έῃ)ει	χο'έῃ'εῖ	βο-ί	γρα-ί
A.	βασιλέα	χο'έα'ᾱ	βοῦν	γραῦν
V.	βασιλεῦ	χοεῦ	βοῦ	γραῦ
P. N.	βασιλ(έε')εῖς	χο'έε'εῖς	βό-ες	γρα-ες
G.	βασιλέων	χο'έω'ῶν	βο-ῶν	γρα-ῶν
D.	βασιλεῦσι(ν)	χοεῦσι(ν)	βουσί(ν)	γραυσί(ν)
A.	βασιλέας	χο(έα')ας	(βό-ας) βοὺς	(γρα-ας) γραῦς
V.	βασιλ(έε')εῖς	χο.έε'εῖς	βό-ες	γρα-ες
Dual.	βασιλέ-ε	χοέε	βό-ε	γρα-ε
	βασιλέ-οιν	χοείοιν	βο-οῖν	γρα-οῖν

¹ The dropping of *υ* before *σ* lengthens *ε* into *αι*.

REM. 1. Words in *ές* have *ᾱ* in the Acc. Sing. and *ᾱς* in the Acc. Pl.; in the Gen. Sing. they take the Attic Gen. *έως* instead of *έος*, and in the Dat. Sing. and Nom. Pl. admit contraction, but not usually in the Acc. Plural. If a vowel precedes *ές*, all the singular except the Nom. and Voc., and all the plural except the Dat., is contracted, as in *χούς*. Those in *ούς* and *ούς* admit contraction only in the Acc. Plural.

REM. 2. The Nom. and Voc. Pl. of those in *ές* end also in *ης*; e. g. *βασιλῆς*, instead of *βασιλείς*. (XXI.)

§ 42. II. *Words in ης, ες; ως (Gen. ωος) and ως and ω (Gen. οος); ας (Gen. αος), ος (Gen. εος).*

1. The stem of this class ends in *ς*. The *ς*, like *υ* in the preceding class, remains at the end of a word and before consonants, but is omitted between vowels. In the Dat. Pl. a *σ* is omitted; e. g. *ὁ θώς, jackal, τοῖς θω-σι(υ)*.

(1) ~~Words~~ ⁱⁿ *ης* and *ες*.

2. The endings *ης* (M. and F.), *ες* (N.), belong only to adjectives and to many proper names formed from compound adjectives. The neuter exhibits the pure stem.

3. The words of this class, after dropping *σ*, are contracted in all Cases except the Nom. and Voc. Sing. and the Dat. Pl.; those in *κλέης* are also contracted in the Nom. Sing. into *κλής*, and thus have a double contraction in the Dat. Singular.

	Singular.		Plural.	
N.	<i>σαφής, clear.</i>	<i>σαφές</i>	(<i>σαφέ-ες</i>)	<i>σαφείς</i> (<i>σαφέ-α</i>) <i>σαφῇ</i>
G.	(<i>σαφέ-ος</i>) <i>σαφούς</i>		(<i>σαφέ-ων</i>)	<i>σαφῶν</i>
D.	(<i>σαφέ-ι</i>) <i>σαφεῖ</i>		<i>σαφέ-σι(υ)</i>	
A.	(<i>σαφέ-α</i>) <i>σαφῇ</i>	<i>σαφές</i>	(<i>σαφέ-ας</i>)	<i>σαφείς</i> (<i>σαφέ-α</i>) <i>σαφῇ</i>
V.	<i>σαφές</i>	<i>σαφές</i>	(<i>σαφέ-ες</i>)	<i>σαφείς</i> (<i>σαφέ-α</i>) <i>σαφῇ</i>
		Dual.	<i>σαφέ-ε</i>	<i>σαφῇ</i>
			<i>σαφέ-οιν</i>	<i>σαφοῖν</i>

	Singular.	Plural.	Dual.
N. ἡ τριήρης, <i>triveme</i> .	(τριήρ-ες)	τριήρεις	τριήρ-ε and τριήρη
G. (τριήρ-ος) τριήρους	τριηρέ-ων and τριήρων		τριηρέ-ων and τριήρων
D. (τριήρ-ι) τριήρει	τριήρ-σι(ν)		
A. (τριήρ-α) τριήρη	(τριήρ-ας)	τριήρεις	
V. τριήρες	(τριήρ-ες)	τριήρεις	

Singular.

N. Σωκράτης	(Περικλέης)	Περικλῆς
G. Σωκράτους	(Περικλέε-ος)	Περικλέου
D. Σωκράτει	(Περικλέε ι)	(Περικλέει) Περικλεῖ
A. Σωκράτη	(Περικλέε-α)	Περικλέα
V. Σώκρατες	(Περικλέες)	Περικλείς.

REM. 1. The contraction in the Dual, *τριήρ-ε* = *τριήρη* should be observed, *ε* being here contracted into *η*, and not as elsewhere into *αι*.

REM. 2. In adjectives in *ης*, *ους*, *εα* is commonly not contracted into *η* (as in *σαφέα* = *σαφή*), but, as in proper names in *κλης*, into *αι*; e. g. *ἀκλεής*, *ωϊλου* *fame*, Masc. and Fem. Acc. Sing., and Neut. Nom., Acc., and Voc. Pl. *ἀκλεῖα* = *ἀκλεῖ*; those in *ιης* and *υης* have both forms; e. g. *ὕγις*, *σουπῆ*, *ὕγιᾶ* and *ὕγιῃ*, *ὑπερφυῖς*, *ἰμμενσε*, *ὑπερφυῖ* and *ὑπερφυῖῃ*.

REM. 3. Proper names in *νις*, *κράτης*, *σθένις*, *γένις*, *φάνις*, and *μένης*, and also *Ἄρης* (Gen. *Ἄρεως* and *Ἄρεος*), are declined in the Acc. Sing. both according to the first and third declensions, and in the Pl. generally like the first declension, and are therefore called *Heleroclitics*; e. g. *Σωκράτεια* = *Σωκράτη*, and *Σωκράτην*. Yet with those in *κλης* the Acc. in *κλην* is not usual in good Attic prose; the Pl. follows the first declension: *Ἀριστοφάναι*, τοὺς *Δημοσθένας*, fr. *Ἀριστοφάνης*, *Δημοσθένης*, Gen. *νους*.

REM. 4. The accent of the Gen. Pl. and Dual *τριήρων*, *τριήρων* (instead of *τριηρών*, *τριηροῖν*) is contrary to § 11, 2 (2) (β); *αὐτάρκης*, *independent*, and adjectives in *ήθης* have the same irregularity of accent in the Gen. Pl.; e. g. *αὐτάρκων*, *συνήθων*. (XXII.)

§ 43. (2) Words in *ως*, Gen. *ωος*, and in *ως* and *ω*, Gen. *οος* = *ους*.

In these words also, *ς* belongs to the stem. See § 42, 1.

(a) *ως*, Gen. *ωος*.

S. N. δ, ἡ θώς, <i>Jackal</i> .	Pl. θῶ-ες	S. δ ἥρως, <i>Hero</i> .	Pl. ἥρω-ες
G. θω-ός	θῶ-ων ¹	ἥρω-ος	ἥρῶ-ων
D. θω-ί	θω-σί(ν)	ἥρω-ι	ἥρω-σι(ν)
A. θῶ-α	θῶ-ας	ἥρω-α and ἥρω	ἥρω-ας and ἥρωες
V. θώς	θῶ-ες	ἥρω-ς	ἥρω-ες
D.N.A.V. θῶ-ε, G. and D. θῶ-οιν ¹		D. ἥρω-ε, ἥρῶ-οιν	

¹ For the accent, see § 33, III., Exceptions.

(b) *ως* and *ω*, Gen. *οος* = *ους*.

Substantives with these endings are always feminine. The ending *ως* is retained in the common language only in the substantive *αἰδώς*. The Dual and Pl. are like substantives in *ος* of the second declension; thus, *αἰδοί*, *ἡχοί*, &c.

S. N.	ἡ αἰδώς (stem αἰδος), <i>Shame</i> .	ἡ ἡχώ (stem ἡχος), <i>Echo</i> .
G.	(αἰδό-ος) αἰδοῦς	(ἡχώ-ος) ἡχοῦς
D.	(αἰδό-ι) αἰδοῖ	(ἡχώ-ι) ἡχοῖ
A.	(αἰδό-α) αἰδώ ¹	(ἡχώ-α) ἡχώ ¹
V.	(αἰδό-ι) αἰδοῖ	(ἡχώ-ι) ἡχοῖ (xxiii.)

§ 44. (3) *Words in ας, Gen. αος, and in ος, Gen. εος = ους.*

(a) *ας*, Gen. *αος*.

Only a few neuters belong to this class. The final *ς* belongs to the stem. See § 42, 1.

S. N.	τὸ σέλας, <i>Light</i> .	τὸ κρέας, <i>Flesh</i> .
G.	σέλα-ος	(κρέα-ος) κρέως
D.	σέλα-ι and σέλαι	(κρέα-ι) κρέαι
A.	σέλας	κρέας
P. N.	σέλα-α and σέλᾱ	(κρέα-α) κρέᾱ
G.	σελά-ων	(κρέα-ων) κρεῶν
D.	σέλα-σι(ν)	κρέασι(ν)
A.	σέλα-α and σέλᾱ	(κρέα-α) κρέᾱ
Dual.	σέλα-ε σελά-ων	(κρέα-ε) κρέᾱ (κρέα-ων) κρεῶν

REM. Only τὸ δέπας, *goblet*, is declined like σέλας; like κρέας, τὸ γῆρας, *old age*, and τὸ γέρας, *reward of honor*. Similar to the two last are τὸ τέρας, *wonder*, and τὸ κέρας, *horn* (the stems ending in τ), because after dropping τ they are contracted in the same manner; κρέας is declined in all numbers like κρέας; but besides the contract forms it has the regular forms in τ also; thus, κέρᾱτος and κέρως, κέρᾱτι and κέρα, κέρᾱτα and κέρᾱ, κερᾱτων and κερῶν, κέρασι(ν), κέρᾱτε and κέρᾱ, κερᾱτουν and κερῶν; but τέρας has both forms only in the plural, usually the contract ones, as τερά, τερῶν; otherwise, it is regular, as τέρατος, τέρατι. (xxiv.)

¹ Observe the irregular accent.

(b) *ος*, Gen. *ους* = *ους*.

Substantives of this class are likewise neuter, and the final *ς* belongs to the stem. See § 42, 1. In the Nom., the stem-vowel *ε* is changed into *ο*; i. e. *γένος* for *γένες*.

S. N.	τὸ γένος, <i>Genus</i> .	τὸ κλέος, <i>Glory</i> .
G.	(γένε-ος) γένους	(κλέε-ος) κλέους
D.	(γένε-ϊ) γένει	(κλέε-ϊ) κλέει
A.	γένος	κλέος
P. N.	(γένε-α) γένη	(κλέε-α) κλέᾱ
G.	γενέων and γενῶν	(κλέε-ων) κλεῶν
D.	γένε-σι(ν)	κλέε-σι(ν)
A.	(γένε-α) γένη	(κλέε-α) κλέᾱ
Dual.	(γένε-ε) γένη (γενέ-οιν) γενοῖν	(κλέε-ε) κλέη (κλεέ-οιν) κλεοῖν

REM. On the contraction in the Dual of *εε* into *η* (not into *αι*), see § 42, Rem. 1; *αι* in the plural preceded by a vowel is contracted into *αι*, not into *η*; e. g. *κλέαι* = *κλέᾱ*. Comp. *Περικλέᾱ* (§ 42, Rem. 2). (ΣΧV.)

§ 45. III. *Words in ις, υς, ι, υ*.(1) *Words in ις, υς* (Gen. *ϊος, υος*).

S. N.	ὁ κῆς, <i>corn-worm</i> .	ὁ, ἡ σῦς, <i>a boar, a sow</i> .	ὁ ἰχθύς, <i>fish</i> .
G.	κῆ-ός	σῦ-ός	ἰχθῦ-ος
D.	κῆ-ί	σῦ-ί	ἰχθῦ-ι
A.	κῆν	σύν	ἰχθύν
V.	κῆ	σῦ	ἰχθύ
P. N.	κῆ-ες	σῦ-ες	ἰχθῦ-ες
G.	κῆ-ῶν	σῦ-ῶν	ἰχθῦ-ων
D.	κῆ-σι(ν)	σῦ-σι(ν)	ἰχθῦ-σι(ν)
A.	κῆ-ας	σῦς	ἰχθύς
V.	κῆ-ες	σῦ-ες	ἰχθῦ-ες
Dual.	κῆ-ε κῆ-οῖν	σῦ-ε σῦ-οῖν	ἰχθύ ἰχθύ-οιν (ΣΧVI.)

§ 46. (2) Words in *ις, ι, υς, υ*.

The stem-vowels *ι* and *υ* remain only in the Nom., Acc., and Voc. Sing.; in the other cases they are changed into *ε*. — On the accent of masculines and feminines in *ως* and *ων* in the Gen. Sing. and Pl., compare § 30, Rem. 2.

S. N.	ἡ πόλις, <i>cit̃y</i> .	ὁ πῆχυς, <i>cubit̃</i> .	τὸ σίναπι, <i>mustard</i> .	τὸ ἄστυ, <i>cit̃y</i> .
G.	πόλε-ως	πῆχε-ως	σινάπε-ος	ἄστε-ος
D.	πόλει	πῆχει	σινάπει	ἄστει
A.	πόλιν	πῆχυν	σίναπι	ἄστυ
V.	πόλι	πῆχυν	σίναπι	ἄστυ
P. N.	πολεῖς	πῆχεις	σινάπη	ἄστη
G.	πολε-ων	πῆχε-ων	σινάπε-ων	ἄστέ-ων
D.	πολε-σι(ν)	πῆχε-σι(ν)	σινάπε-σι(ν)	ἄστε-σι(ν)
A.	πολεῖς	πῆχεις	σινάπη	ἄστη
V.	πολεῖς	πῆχεις	σινάπη	ἄστη
Dual.	πολε-ε πολέ-ων	πῆχε-ε πῆχε-ων	σινάπε-ε σινάπε-ων	ἄστε-ε ἄστέ-ων

REM. 1. Here belong adjectives in *ος, εα, ε* (§ 51 (1), and Rem. 2), which are declined like substantives, except that the Gen. of the masculine singular has the common form *έος* (not *ως*), and that the neuter plural always has the open or uncontracted form *εα*. Thus:

	Singular.		Sweet.		Plural.
N. γλυκός	γλυκεῖα	γλυκύ	N. γλυκεῖς	γλυκεῖαι	γλυκέα
G. γλυκέ-ος	γλυκεῖας	γλυκέ-ος	G. γλυκέων	γλυκεῖων	γλυκέων
D. γλυκεῖ	γλυκεῖα	γλυκεῖ	D. γλυκέσι(ν)	γλυκεῖαις	γλυκέσι(ν)
A. γλυκύν	γλυκεῖαν	γλυκύ	A. γλυκεῖς	γλυκεῖας	γλυκέα
V. γλυκύ	γλυκεῖα	γλυκύ	V. γλυκεῖς	γλυκεῖαι	γλυκέα
Dual N. A. V. γλυκέε γλυκεῖα γλυκέε					
G. and D. γλυκέων γλυκεῖαν γλυκέων					

On the contrary though adjectives in *υς, υ* have the Gen. Sing. in *εος*, they are in other respects declined like substantives, and have *η* (as *ἄσση*) inst. of *εα* in the Pl.; e. g. ὁ ἡ διπῆχυς, τὸ διπῆχυν, *two cubits long*, τὰ διπῆχη, τῶν διπῆχων, but τοῦ, τῆς διπῆχεος.

REM. 2. Some substantives in *ις*, and also adjectives in *ις, ι*, as *ἱδρις*, *ἱδρις*, *skilled in*, have the regular inflection in *ως, &c.*; so also the word ἡ ἑγγελευς, *eel*, in the singular.

	<i>Calf.</i>	<i>Eel.</i>	<i>Sheep.</i>
S. N.	ὁ, ἡ πόρτις	ἡ ἔγγελος	ὁ, ἡ οἶς
G.	πόρτι-ος	ἐγγέλου-ος	οἶός
D.	πόρτι-ι πόρτῃ	ἐγγέλου-ϊ	οἶί
A.	πόρτιν	ἐγγέλυν	οἶν
V.	πόρτι	ἐγγέλυ	οἶς
P. N.	πόρτι-ες πόρτις	ἐγγέλεις	οἶες
G.	πορτί-ων	ἐγγέλε-ων	οἶῶν
D.	πόρτι-σι(ν)	ἐγγέλε-σι(ν)	οἶσί(ν)
A.	πόρτι-ας πόρτις	ἐγγέλεις	οἶας and οἶς
V.	πόρτι-ες πόρτις	ἐγγέλεις	οἶες
Dual.	πόρτι-ε πορτί-οιν	ἐγγέλ-εε ἐγγελέ-οιν	οἶε οἶοῖν (XXVII.)

§ 47. Irregular Nouns of the Third Declension.

1. Ἀνήρ, see § 36; γάλα, γόνυ, δόρυ, οὖς, § 39; χεῖρ, § 35, Rem. 2.

2. Γυνή (ἡ, woman), Gen. γυναικ-ός,¹ Dat. γυναικ-ί, Acc. γυναικ-α, Voc. γύναι; Pl. γυναικες, γυναικῶν, γυναιξί(ν), γυναικας.

3. Ζεὺς, Gen. Διός, Dat. Διί, Acc. Δία, Voc. Ζεῦ.

4. Θρίξ (ἡ, hair), Gen. τριχ-ός, Dat. Pl. θριξί(ν), see § 8, 10.

5. Κλεῖς (ἡ, key), Gen. κλειδ-ός, Dat. κλειδ-ί, Acc. κλείν; Nom. Pl. κλείδες, Acc. κλείς.

6. Κύων² (ὁ, ἡ, dog), Gen. κυν-ός, Dat. κυνί, Acc. κύνα, Voc. κύον; Pl. κύνες, κυνῶν, κυσί(ν), κύνας.

7. Μάρτυς (ὁ, witness), Gen. μάρτυρος, Dat. μάρτυρι, Acc. μάρτυρα, Voc. μάρτυς; Dat. Pl. μάρτυσι(ν).

8. Ναῦς (ἡ, navis), Gen. νεώς, Dat. νηί, Acc. ναῦν (Voc. ναῦ); Dual: Gen. and Dat. νεοῖν (Nom. and Acc. are not in

¹ Observe the irregular accent of this word in the Gen. and Dat. Sing. and Pl., being like that of a monosyllable [§ 33, III. (b)].

² Observe that this is syncopated in the oblique cases of the Sing. and in all the Pl.

use); Pl. νῆες, νεῶν, ναυσί(ν), ναῦς. Comp. γρᾱῦς and βασιλεύς, § 41.

9. Ὑδωρ (τό, water), Gen. ὕδατος, &c. (XXVIII.)

§ 48. (a) *Adjectives of two Endings.*

		<i>Famous.</i>		<i>Favorable for Sailing.</i>	
		M. and F.	N.	M. and F.	N.
S. N.		ἐνδοξος ¹	ἐνδοξον	εὐπλ(ο-ος)ους ²	εὐπλ(ο-ον)ουν
G.		ἐνδόξου		εὐπλου	
D.		ἐνδόξῳ		εὐπλῳ	
A.		ἐνδοξον		εὐπλουν	
V.		ἐνδοξε	ἐνδοξον	doubtful	
P. N.		ἐνδοξοι	ἐνδοξα	εὐπλοι	εὐπλοα
G.		ἐνδόξων		εὐπλων	
D.		ἐνδόξοις		εὐπλοῖς	
A.		ἐνδόξους	ἐνδοξα	εὐπλους	εὐπλοα
V.		ἐνδοξοι	ἐνδοξα	εὐπλοι	εὐπλοα
Dual.		ἐνδόξῳ ἐνδόξοιν		εὐπλῳ εὐπλοῖν	
		<i>Two-footed.</i>		<i>Pleasing.</i>	
S. N.		δίπους	δίπουν	εὐχαρις ³	εὐχαρι
G.		δίποδος		εὐχαρίτης	
D.		δίποδι		εὐχαρίτι	
A.		δίποδα or δίπουν	δίπουν	εὐχάρिता or εὐχαριν	εὐχαρι
V.		δίπου	δίπουν	εὐχαρι	
P. N.		δίποδες	δίποδα	εὐχαρίτες	εὐχάρिता
G.		διπόδων		εὐχαρίτων	
D.		δίποσι(ν)		εὐχαρίσι	
A.		δίποδας	δίποδα	εὐχάριτας	εὐχάρिता
V.		δίποδες	δίποδα	εὐχαρίτες	εὐχάρिता
Dual.		δίποδε διπόδοιν		εὐχαρίτε εὐχαρίτοιιν	

¹ See § 28, Rem. 3.

² See § 29, Rem.

³ See § 38, Rem. 2.

(b) *Irregular Adjectives.**Mild.*

S. N.	πρᾶος	πραεῖα	πρᾶον
G.	πράου	πραεῖās	πράου
D.	πράφ	πραεῖα	πράφ
A.	πρᾶον	πραεῖαν	πρᾶον
V.	πρᾶος, πρᾶε	πραεῖα	πρᾶον
P. N.	πρᾶοι and πραεῖς	πραεῖαι	πραέα
G.	πραέων	πραεῖων	πραέων
D.	πραέσι(ν)	πραεῖαις	πραέσι(ν)
A.	πράους and πραεῖς	πραεῖās	πραέα
V.	πρᾶοι and πραεῖς	πραεῖαι	πραέα
Dual.	πράω	πραεῖᾱ	πράω
	πρᾶοιν	πραεῖαιν	πρᾶοιν

REM. 1. The spaced forms (as πραεῖα) are from a dialectic form πρᾶε.

*Great.**Much.*

S. N.	μέγας	μεγάλη	μέγα	πολύς	πολλή	πολύ
G.	μεγάλου	μεγάλῃς	μεγάλου	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
D.	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλῃ	μεγάλῳ	πολλῷ	πολλῇ	πολλῷ
A.	μέγαν	μεγάλην	μέγα	πολύν	πολλήν	πολύ
V.	μεγάλε¹	μεγάλη	μέγα	πολύ	πολλή	πολύ
P. N.	μεγάλοι	μεγάλαι	μεγάλα	πολλοί	πολλαί	πολλά
G.	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	μεγάλων	πολλῶν	πολλῶν	πολλῶν
	etc.					

REM. 2. The declension of μέγας and πολύς is irregular only in the Nom., Acc., and Voc. Sing. masculine and neuter; the other parts are regular, as if from μέγδλος and πολλός.

(c) *Declension of Participles.**Standing.**Leaving.*

S. N.	στάς	στάσα	στάν	λιπών	λιπούσα	λιπόν
G.	στάτος	στάσης	στάντος	λιπόντος	λιπούσης	λιπόντος
D.	στάντι	στάσῃ	στάντι	λιπόντι	λιπούσῃ	λιπόντι
A.	στάτα	στάσαν	στάν	λιπόντα	λιπούσαν	λιπόν
V.	στάς	στάσα	στάν	λιπών	λιπούσα	λιπόν
P. N.	στάντες	στάσαι	στάντα	λιπόντες	λιπούσαι	λιπόντα
G.	στάτων	στασῶν	στάντων	λιπόντων	λιπουσῶν	λιπόντων
D.	στάσι(ν)	στάσαις	στάσι(ν)	λιπούσι(ν)	λιπούσαις	λιπούσι(ν)
A.	στάτας	στάσας	στάντα	λιπόντας	λιπούσας	λιπόντα
V.	στάντες	στάσαι	στάντα	λιπόντες	λιπούσαι	λιπόντα
Dual.	στάντε	στάσᾱ	στάντε	λιπόντε	λιπούσᾱ	λιπόντε
	στάτοιν	στάσαιν	στάντοιν	λιπόντοιν	λιπούσαιν	λιπόντοιν

¹ This Voc., which occurs but once, is from the form μέγδλος.

	<i>Having struck.</i>			<i>Announcing.</i>		
S. N.	τετυφώς	-φυῖα	-φός	ἄγγελῶν	-οῦσα	-οῦν
G.	τετυφότης	-φυῖᾱς	-φότης	ἄγγελοῦντος	-οῦσης	-οῦντος
D.	τετυφότηι	-φυῖᾷ	-φότηι	ἄγγελοῦντι	-οῦσῃ	-οῦντι
A.	τετυφότα	-φυῖαν	-φός	ἄγγελοῦντα	-οῦσαν	-οῦν
V.	τετυφώς	-φυῖα	-φός	ἄγγελῶν	-οῦσα	-οῦν
P. N.	τετυφότες	-φυῖαι	-φότα	ἄγγελοῦντες	-οῦσαι	-οῦντα
G.	τετυφότων	-φυῖῶν	-φότων	ἄγγελοῦντων	-οουσῶν	-οῦντων
D.	τετυφόσι	-φυῖαις	-φόσι	ἄγγελοῦσι	-οῦσαις	-οῦσι
A.	τετυφότας	-φυῖᾱς	-φότα	ἄγγελοῦντας	-οῦσᾱς	-οῦντα
V.	τετυφότες	-φυῖαι	-φότα	ἄγγελοῦντες	-οῦσαι	-οῦντα
Dual.	τετυφότες	-φυῖᾱ	-φότε	ἄγγελοῦντε	-οῦσᾱ	-οῦντε
	τετυφότοι	-φυῖαιν	-φότοι	ἄγγελοῦντοι	-οῦσαιν	-οῦντοι

	<i>Standing.</i>		
S. N.	ἑστώς	ἑστῶσα	ἑστώς
G.	ἑστῶτος	ἑστῶσης	ἑστῶτος
D.	ἑστῶτι	ἑστῶσῃ	ἑστῶτι
A.	ἑστῶτα	ἑστῶσαν	ἑστῶς
V.	ἑστώς	ἑστῶσα	ἑστῶς
P. N.	ἑστῶτες	ἑστῶσαι	ἑστῶτα
G.	ἑστῶτων	ἑστῶσῶν	ἑστῶτων
etc.			

	<i>Showing.</i>			<i>Giving.</i>		
S. N.	δεικνύς	δεικνυσα	δεικνύν	δούς	δοῦσα	δών
G.	δεικνύντος	δεικνύσης	δεικνύντος	δόντος	δούσης	δόντος
D.	δεικνύντι	δεικνύσῃ	δεικνύντι	δόντι	δούσῃ	δόντι
A.	δεικνύντα	δεικνύσαν	δεικνύν	δόντα	δοῦσαν	δόν
V.	δεικνύς	δεικνυσα	δεικνύν	δούς	δοῦσα	δόν
P. N.	δεικνύντες	δεικνύσαι	δεικνύντα	δόντες	δοῦσαι	δόντα
G.	δεικνύντων	δεικνυσῶν	δεικνύντων	δόντων	δουσῶν	δόντων
etc.						

REM. 3. All participles in *as* are declined like *στάς*; all in *ων*, like *λιπών*, except futures of liquid verbs, which are declined like *ἄγγελων*; Perf. Act. participles, like *τετυφώς*; syncopated Perf. participles like *ἑστώς*; those in *εις*, like *λειφθείς* (see § 40); all in *ύς* and *ούς*, like *δεικνύς* and *δούς* respectively. (XXIX.)

§ 49. *Comparison of Adjectives.*

1. Only adjectives and adverbs are compared in Greek, but not participles. The Superlative, as in Latin, very often denotes, not the highest, but only a *very high*, degree.

2. For the Comparative and Superlative the Greek has two forms :

- (a) Comparative, *τερος, τέρα, τερον*,
Superlative, *τατος, τάτη, τατον* ;
- (b) Comparative, *ϊων, ιον*,
Superlative, *ιστος, ίστη, ιστον*.

The first is much the most common form.

REM: Instead of the simple forms of the Comparative and Superlative, the Greek can prefix *μᾶλλον* (*magis*) and *μάλιστα* (*maxime*) to the Positive. This is necessary with all adjectives which for euphonic reasons are not compared.

§ 50. *A. First Form of Comparison.*

Comparative, *τερος, τέρα, τερον*.
Superlative, *τατος, τάτη, τατον*.

I. Adjectives in *ος, η (ā), ον*.

(a) Most adjectives of this class annex the above endings to the stem of the masculine, i. e. to *ο*. The *ο* remains unchanged when a syllable long by nature or by position (§ 9, 3) precedes, — a mute and liquid make a syllable long here ; but is lengthened into *ω*, when a short syllable precedes, in order to prevent the concurrence of too many short syllables ; e. g.

<i>κούφος, light,</i>	Com. <i>κουφ-ό-τερος,</i>	Sup. <i>κουφ-ό-τατος,</i>
<i>ισχυρός, strong,</i>	" <i>ισχυρ-ό-τερος,</i>	" <i>ισχυρ-ό-τατος,</i>
<i>λεπτός, thin,</i>	" <i>λεπτ-ό-τερος,</i>	" <i>λεπτ-ό-τατος,</i>
<i>πικρός, bitter,</i>	" <i>πικρ-ό-τερος,</i>	" <i>πικρ-ό-τατος,</i>
<i>σοφός, wise,</i>	" <i>σοφ-ώ-τερος,</i>	" <i>σοφ-ώ-τατος,</i>
<i>ἐχϋρός, firm,</i>	" <i>ἐχϋρ-ώ-τερος,</i>	" <i>ἐχϋρ-ώ-τατος,</i>
<i>ἀξίος, worthy,</i>	" <i>ἀξι-ώ-τερος,</i>	" <i>ἀξι-ώ-τατος.</i>

(b) Contracts in *eos* = *ōs* and *oos* = *ous* are contracted in the Comparative and Superlative also, — the former contracting *ε* and *ω* into *ω*, the latter assuming the syllable *εs*, and contracting it with the preceding *o*; e. g.

πορφύρ-εος	= πορφυρ- <i>ōs</i>
πορφυρ-εώ-τερος	= πορφυρ- <i>ō</i> -τερος
πορφυρ-εώ-τατος	= πορφυρ- <i>ō</i> -τατος
ἀπλ-όος	= ἀπλ- <i>ōs</i>
ἀπλο-έσ-τερος	= ἀπλ- <i>ōs</i> -τερος
ἀπλο-έσ-τατος	= ἀπλ- <i>ōs</i> -τατος
εὖν-οος	= εὖν- <i>ous</i>
εὖνο-έσ-τερος	= εὖν- <i>ous</i> -τερος
εὖνο-έσ-τατος	= εὖν- <i>ous</i> -τατος

(c) Four in *aios* — *γεραιός*, *old* (*senex*), *παλαιός*, *ancient* (*vetus*), *περαιός*, *on the other side*, *σχολαῖος*, *at leisure* — drop the characteristic ¹ *o*, and append *τερος* and *τατος*; e. g. *

γεραῖ-ος, Com. *γεραί-τερος*, Sup. *γεραί-τατος*.

REM. 1. *Φίλος*, *dear*, has usually *μᾶλλον φίλος* in the comparative, and *φιλάτος*, more seldom *φιλαίτερος*, in the superlative.

(d) Eight in *os* — *εὐδῖος*, *calm*, *ἡσυχος* (*δ, ἦ*), *quiet*, *ἴσος*, *equal*, *μέσος*, *middle*, *ἔρθριος*, *early*, *ὄψιος*, *late*, *παραπλήσιος*, *similar*, and *πρώϊος*, *early* — drop the characteristic *o*, and assume *αι*, to which the endings are appended. The Comparative and Superlative of these are therefore like the preceding in *aios*; e. g.

μέσ-ος, Com. *μεσ-αί-τερος*, Sup. *μεσ-αί-τατος*.

(e) Two in *os* — *ἰρῥωμένος*, *strong*, and *ἄκρᾱτος*, *unmixed* — drop the characteristic *o*, and assume *ες*; e. g. *ἰρῥωμεν-έ-ος-τερος*, *ἰρῥωμεν-έ-ος-τατος*, *ἀκρατ-έ-ος-τερος*, *ἀκρατ-έ-ος-τατος*.

(f) Four in *os* — *λάλος*, *talkative*, *μονοφάγος*, *eating alone*, *δυσοφάγος*, *daintily*, and *πτωχός*, *poor* — drop the characteristic *o*, and assume *ις*; e. g. *λάλ-ος*, Com. *λαλ-ις-τερος*, Sup. *λαλ-ις-τατος*.

¹ The final *ς* in adjectives is the sign of the Nom.

II. Adjectives in -ης, Gen. -ου, drop the characteristic η, and assume ις, as κλέπτ-ης, *thievish*, κλεπτ-ίς-τερος, κλεπτ-ίς-τατος. So also ψευδ-ης, *of the third decl.* (Gen. έός = ούς), *lying*, ψευδ-ίς-τερος, ψευδ-ίς-τατος. (XXX.)

III. Adjectives of the third Declension :

(1) Those in ις, εία, ύ, — ης, ες, — ας, αν, and μάκαρ, *happy*, append τερος and τατος immediately to the stem, which appears in the Neuter ; e. g.

γλυκός, <i>sweet</i> ,	N. ύ — γλυκύ-τερος	γλυκύ-τατος
ἀληθής, <i>true</i> ,	" ές — ἀληθείς-τερος	ἀληθείς-τατος
πένης, <i>poor</i> ,	" ες — πενίς-τερος	πενίς-τατος
μέλας, <i>black</i> ,	" αν — μελάν-τερος	μελάν-τατος
μάκαρ, <i>happy</i> ,	" αρ — μακάρ-τερος	μακάρ-τατος

REM. 2. The adjectives ήδύς, ταχύς, and πολύς have the other form of comparison in ίων and ων. See § 51, 1, and § 52, 6.

(2) Adjectives in ων, ον (Gen. ονος), assume ες ; e. g.

εὐδαιμών, Neut. εὐδαιμον, <i>happy</i> ,
Com. εὐδαιμον-ίς-τερος,
Sup. εὐδαιμον-ίς-τατος.

(3) Adjectives in ξ sometimes append ες to the stem, sometimes ις ; e. g.

ἀφῆλιξ, Gen. ἀφήλικ-ος, <i>growing old</i> ,	ἄρπαξ, Gen. ἄρπαγος, <i>rapacious</i> .
Com. ἀφήλικ-ίς-τερος,	Com. ἄρπαγ-ίς-τερος,
Sup. ἀφήλικ-ίς-τατος.	Sup. ἄρπαγ-ίς-τατος.

(4) Adjectives in εις, εν, whose stem ends in ντ, append τερος and τατος to the stem ; then έντ-τερος and έντ-τατος (acc. to § 8, 3 and 7) are changed into ίςτερος and ίςτατος ; e. g.

χαρίεις, Neut. χαρίεν, <i>pleasant</i> ,
Com. (χαρίέντ-τερος) = χαρί-ίς-τερος,
Sup. (χαρίέντ-τατος) = χαρί-ίς-τατος.

(5) Compounds of χάρις insert ω ; e. g.

ἐπίχαρις, ι, Gen. ἐπιχάριτ-ος, <i>pleasant</i> ,
Com. ἐπιχαριτ-ώ-τερος,
Sup. ἐπιχαριτ-ώ-τατος. (XXXI.)

§ 51. B. *Second Form of Comparison.*

Comparative, ἴων, N. ἴον or ων, N. ον.

Superlative, ἰστος, ἰστη, ἰστων.

REM. 1. On the declension of the Comparative, see § 35, Rem. 4.

This form of comparison includes :

(1) Two in *υς*, *υ* — ἡδύς, *sweet*, and ταχύς, *swift* — after dropping the characteristic *υ*. Ταχύς has in the Comparative θάττων (θάσσων) (§ 8, 10). Thus :

ἡδύς,	Com. ἡδ-ίων,	N. ἡδ-ιον,	Sup. ἡδ-ιστος,
ταχύς,	" θάττων,	" θάττων,	" τάχιστος.

REM. 2. The others in *ύς*, as βαρύς, *heavy*, βαθύς, *deep*, βραχύς, *short*, δασύς, *thick*, εὐρύς, *wide*, ὀξύς, *sharp*, πρέσβυς, *old*, ὠκύς, *swift*, have the form in ὑτερος, ὑτατος [§ 50, III. (1)].

(2) Some which form the Comparative and Superlative from the stem of the corresponding neuter substantive ; and always :

καλός, <i>beautiful</i> (Subst. τὸ κάλλ-ος),	καλλ-ίων,	καλλ-ιστος,
αἰσχροός, <i>base</i> (" τὸ αἰσχος),	αἰσχ-ίων,	αἰσχ-ιστος;

further, besides the forms in τερος, τατος, also

ἀλγεινός, <i>painful</i> ,	ἀλγεινό-τερος,	ἀλγεινό-τατος,
(Subst. τὸ ἄλγος)	ἀλγ-ίων	ἀλγ-ιστος,

μακρός, *long*, μακρό-τερος, μακρό-τατος and (τὸ μῆκ-ος) μήκ-ιστος. (XXXIII.)§ 52. *Abnormal Forms of Comparison.*

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
1. ἀγαθός, <i>good</i> ,	ἀμείνων, N. ἄμεινον	ἄριστος, η, ον
	βελτίων	βέλτιστος
	κρείττων	κράτιστος
	λῶων	λῶστος
2. κακός, <i>bad</i> ,	κακίων	κάκιστος
	χειρών	χειρίστος
	ἥττων (<i>inferior</i>)	ἥκιστα (<i>adv.</i>)
3. μικρός, <i>small</i> ,	μικρότερος	μικρότατος
	ἐλάττων	ἐλάχιστος
4. ὀλίγος, <i>few</i> ,	μείων	ὀλίγιστος
5. μέγας, <i>great</i> ,	μείζων	μέγιστος
6. πολὺς, <i>much</i> ,	πλείων [or πλέων], N. πλεόν	πλείστος
7. ῥάδιος, <i>easy</i> ,	ῥάων	ῥάστος
8. πέπων, <i>ripe</i> ,	πεπαίτερος	πεπαίτατος
9. πῖνον(ι), <i>fat</i> ,	πιότερος	πιότατος (XXXIII.)

CHAPTER V.

THE ADVERB.

§ 53. *Nature, Division, and Formation of the Adverb.*

1. Adverbs are indeclinable words, denoting the relation of *place, time, magnitude, degree, or manner*; e. g. *ἐκεῖ, there, νῦν, now, μάλα, very, καλῶς, beautifully, in a beautiful manner.*

2. Adverbs of *manner* are formed from adjectives by the ending *ως*. This ending is annexed to the pure stem of adjectives of the second decl.; and to the stem of those of the third decl. as it appears in the genitive. As adjectives in the Gen. Pl. are accented like the adverbs, we have the following rule for the formation of adverbs from adjectives :

The ending ων of the Gen. Pl. is changed into ως; e. g.

φίλ-ος, lovely,	G. Pl. φίλ-ων	Adv. φίλ-ως
καλ-ός, fair,	" καλ-ῶν	" καλ-ῶς
ἀπλ(ό-ος)ούς, simple,	" ἀπλ(ό-ων)ῶν	" ἀπλ(ό-ως)ῶς
πᾶς, all, παντός	" πάντ-ων	" πάντ-ως
σώφρων, prudent,	" σωφρόν-ων	" σωφρόν-ως
ταχύς, swift,	" ταχέ-ων	" ταχέ-ως
μέγας, great,	" μεγάλ-ων	" μεγάλ-ως
ἀληθής, true,	" ἀληθ(έ-ων)ῶν	" ἀληθ(έ-ως)ῶς
συνήθης, accustomed,	" (συνηθέ-ων) συνήθων	" (συνηθέ-ως) συνήθως.

REM. 1. On the accentuation of compounds in *ήως* and of the compound *αὐτάγκως*, comp. § 42, Rem. 4.

REM. 2. By appending the three endings *θεν, θι, δε* (with pronouns *σε*), to substantives, pronouns, and adverbs, adverbs are formed to denote the three relations of place, *whence* (*θεν*), *where* (*θι*), and *whither* (*δε* [*σε*]); e. g. *οὐρανó-θεν, from Heaven, οὐρανó-θι, in Heaven, οὐρανó-δε, into or to Heaven; ἐκεῖ-σε, thither, ἄλλο-σε, to another place.* A few substantives have the ending *ς*; e. g. *Ἀθήνα-ς, to Athens, from Ἀθήναι, ὧν.*

3. Adverbs of place end in *ω*, as *ἄνω, above, κάτω, below, ἔξω, without, ἔσω, within.* There are besides many adverbs which evidently have a case-inflection, as *ἐξαπίνης, suddenly, αὐτοῦ, there, &c.* The Acc. Sing. and Pl. of adjectives is very frequently used adverbially, as *μέγα κλαίειν, to weep much.*

§ 54. *Comparison of Adverbs.*

1. Adverbs of manner (§ 53, 2) derived from adjectives, have generally no separate adverbial ending for the different forms of comparison, but, in the Comparative, use the neuter singular, and in the Superlative, the neuter plural of the corresponding adjective; e. g.

σοφῶς	(from σοφός), wisely	C. σοφώτερον	S. σοφώτατα
σαφῶς	(" σαφής), clearly	" σαφέστερον	" σαφέστατα
χαριέντως	(" χαρίεις), gracefully,	" χαριέστερον	" χαριέστατα
εὐδαιμόνως	(" εὐδαίμων), happily	" εὐδαιμονέστερον	" εὐδαιμονέστατα
αἰσχρῶς	(" αἰσχρός), shamefully	" αἰσχίον	" αἰσχιστα
ἡδέως	(" ἡδύς), pleasantly	" ἡδίον	" ἡδιστα
ταχέως	(" ταχύς), quickly	" θάττον (§ 51, 1)	" τάχιστα

2. Adverbs of place in ω (§ 53, 3) retain this ending regularly also in Comparison; e. g.

ἄνω, above,	C. ἀνωτέρω	S. ἀνωτάτω
κάτω, below,	" κατωτέρω	" κατωτάτω.

In like manner, most other adverbs of place have the ending ω;
e. g.

πέρα, beyond	C. περαιτέρω	S. ———
τηλοῦ, far	" τηλοτέρω	" τηλοτάτω
ἐκός, far	" ἐκαστέρω	" ἐκαστάτω
ἐγγύς, near	" ἐγγυτέρω	" ἐγγυτάτω

CHAPTER VI.

THE PRONOUN.

§ 55. *Nature and Division of Pronouns.*

Pronouns do not, like substantives, express the idea of an object, but only the *relation of an object to the speaker*, showing whether the object is the *speaker himself* (first person), or the *person or thing addressed* (second person), or

the person or thing *spoken of* (third person); e. g. *I* (the teacher) give to *you* (the scholar) *it* (the book). Pronouns are divided into five principal classes, — personal, demonstrative, relative, indefinite, and interrogative.

I. *Personal Pronouns.*

a. Substantive personal pronouns.

§ 56. (a) *The simple ἐγώ, ego, σὺ, tu, οὗ, sui.*

Singular.	
N. ἐγώ, <i>I</i>	σὺ, <i>thou</i>
G. μου (μου), ἐμοῦ, <i>of me</i>	σοῦ (σου), <i>of thee</i>
D. μοί (μοι), ἐμοί, <i>to me</i>	σοί (σοι), <i>to thee</i>
A. μέ (με), ἐμέ, <i>me</i>	σέ (σε), <i>thee</i>
Plural.	
N. ἡμεῖς, <i>we</i>	ὑμεῖς, <i>ye</i>
G. ἡμῶν, <i>of us</i>	ὑμῶν, <i>of you</i>
D. ἡμῖν, <i>to us</i>	ὑμῖν, <i>to you</i>
A. ἡμᾶς, <i>us</i>	ὑμᾶς, <i>you</i>
Dual.	
N. A. νῶ, <i>we or us two</i>	σφά, <i>you two</i>
G. D. νῶν, <i>of or to us two</i>	σφῶν, <i>of or to you two</i>
Singular.	
N. ———	———
G. οὗ (οῦ), <i>of himself, &c.</i>	
D. οἱ (οἶ), <i>to himself, &c.</i>	
A. ἑ (ἐ), <i>himself, &c.</i>	
Plural.	
N. σφεῖς, N. σφέα (σφεα), <i>they themselves</i>	
G. σφῶν, <i>of themselves</i>	
D. σφίσι(ν) (σφισι), <i>to themselves</i>	
A. σφᾶς, N. σφέα (σφεα), <i>themselves</i>	
Dual.	
N. A. σφωῖ, <i>them two</i>	
G. D. σφωῖν (σφωῖν), <i>of or to them two</i>	

REM. 1. The enclitic forms are put in parenthesis, without any mark of accentuation. Comp. § 14 (b). The same forms, however, sometimes retain the accent, hence μέ(με), &c. Σφέα, σφωῖ, σφωῖν are poetic. (XXXIV.)

§ 57. (b) *The reflexive Pronouns*¹ ἐμαυτοῦ, σεαυτοῦ, ἐαυτοῦ.

Singular.

G. ἐμαυτοῦ, ἡς, of myself	σεαυτοῦ, ἡς, or σεαυτῷ, ἡ, or σεαυτῇ, ἡ, to myself	ἐαυτοῦ, ἡς, or αὐτοῦ, ἡς, or ἐαυτῷ, ἡ, or αὐτῷ, ἡ, to himself, to herself,	[self of her-]
D. ἐμαυτῷ, ἡ, to myself	σεαυτῷ, ἡ, to myself	ἐαυτῷ, ἡ, to himself, to herself,	
A. ἐμαυτόν, ἡν, ὁ, myself	σεαυτόν, ἡν, ὁ, or σεαυτὸν, ἡν, ὁ, to myself	ἐαυτόν, ἡν, ὁ, or αὐτόν, ἡν, ὁ, himself, herself,	[itself]

Plural.

G. ἡμῶν αὐτῶν, of ourselves	ὑμῶν αὐτῶν, of yourselves	ἐαυτῶν or αὐτῶν, or σφῶν αὐτῶν, of themselves	
D. ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς, αἰς, to ourselves	ὑμῖν αὐτοῖς, αἰς, to yourselves	ἐαυτοῖς, αἰς, or αὐτοῖς, αἰς or σφίσιν αὐτοῖς, αἰς, to themselves	
A. ἡμᾶς αὐτούς, ἄς, ourselves	ὑμᾶς αὐτούς, ἄς, yourselves	ἐαυτούς, ἄς, ἄ, or αὐτούς, ἄς, ἄ, or σφᾶς αὐτούς, ἄς σφεία αὐτά, themselves.	

§ 58. (c) *The reciprocal pronoun.*

The reciprocal pronoun expresses a mutual action of several persons to each other.

Plur. G.	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων	ἀλλήλων
D.	ἀλλήλοις	ἀλλήλαις	ἀλλήλοις
A.	ἀλλήλους	ἀλλήλας	ἀλλήλα
Du. G. D.	ἀλλήλοιν	ἀλλήλαιν	ἀλλήλοιν
A.	ἀλλήλω	ἀλλήλᾱ	ἀλλήλω

§ 59. β. *Adjective personal pronouns, or possessive pronouns.*

ἐμός, ἡ, ὄν, meus, from ἐμοῦ; ἡμέτερος, τέρα, τερον, noster, from ἡμῶν; σός, ἡ, ὄν, tuus, from σοῦ; ὑμέτερος, τέρα, τερον, vester, from ὑμῶν; σφέτερος, τέρα, τερον, eius (of several).

REM. For the singular the Attic writers use the Gen. ἐαυτοῦ, ἡς, ὦν, in the reflexive signification, and αὐτοῦ, ἡς, ὦν, in the signification of the personal pronoun of the third person; e. g. τύπτει τὸν ἐαυτοῦ υἱόν or τὸν υἱόν τὸν ἐαυτοῦ, *he strikes HIS OWN (suum) son*, τύπτω αὐτοῦ τὸν υἱόν or τὸν υἱόν αὐτοῦ, *I strike HIS son* (i. e. the son of him, ejus). The position of the Greek article should be observed. (xxxv.)

¹ The reflexive pronouns are compounded of the personal pronouns and αὐτός; in the Sing. the elements of the compound are declined together, as ἐμαυτοῦ, &c.; in the Pl., first and second Pers., both elements are declined separately, as, ἡμῶν αὐτῶν, &c.; while the third Pers. Pl. is either declined together, as ἐαυτῶν (αὐτῶν), or separately, as σφῶν αὐτῶν, &c.

§ 60. II. *Demonstrative Pronouns.*

Singular.

	<i>the.</i>		<i>this.</i>		<i>this.</i>
N.	ὁ ἡ τό	ὁδε ἧδε τόδε	οὗτος αὕτη τοῦτο		
G.	τοῦ τῆς τοῦ	τούδε τῆςδε τούδε	τούτου ταύτης τούτου		
D.	τῷ τῇ τῷ	τῷδε τῇδε τῷδε	τούτῳ ταύτῃ τούτῳ		
A.	τόν τήν τό	τόνδε τήνδε τόδε	τούτον ταύτην τοῦτο		

Plural.

N.	οἱ αἱ τά	οἷδε αἶδε τάδε	οὗτοι αὗται ταῦτα
G.	τῶν τῶν τῶν	τῶνδε τῶνδε τῶνδε	τούτων τούτων τούτων
D.	τοῖς ταῖς τοῖς	τοῖςδε ταῖςδε τοῖςδε	τούτοις ταύταις τούτοις
A.	τούς τάς τά	τούςδε τάςδε τάςδε	τούτους ταύτας ταῦτα

Dual.

N.A.	τώ τώ τώ	τώδε τώδε τώδε	τούτῳ τούτῳ τούτῳ
G.D.	τοῖν τοῖν τοῖν	τοῖνδε τοῖνδε τοῖνδε	τούτοιιν τούτοιιν τούτοιιν

Singular.

self, or he, she, it.

N.	αὐτός	αὐτή	αὐτό
G.	αὐτοῦ	αὐτῆς	αὐτοῦ
D.	αὐτῷ	αὐτῇ	αὐτῷ
A.	αὐτόν	αὐτήν	αὐτό

Plural.

N.	αὐτοί	αὐταί	αὐτά
G.	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν	αὐτῶν
D.	αὐτοῖς	αὐταῖς	αὐτοῖς
A.	αὐτούς	αὐτάς	αὐτά

Dual.

N. A.	αὐτώ	αὐτά	αὐτώ
G. D.	αὐτοῖν	αὐταῖν	αὐτοῖν

REM. 1. Where the article δ has the aspirate, *οὗτος* has it; where the article has α or η , *οὗτος* has *αν* in the penult; elsewhere *ου*.

REM. 2. As we regularly find *τά*, *ταῖν*, instead of *τά*, *ταῖν* (§ 25, Rem.), so also *τάδε*, *τούτω*, *τοῖνδε*, *τούτοιιν* instead of *τάδε*, *ταῦτα*, *ταῖνδε*, *ταύταιν*. See § 147 a, Rem. 4.

REM. 3. Like *οὗτος* are declined *τοσοῦτος*, *τοσαύτη*, *τοσοῦτο(ν)*, *ταῦτος*, *τοιαύτη*, *τοιοῦτο(ν)*, *ὁλῆς*, *τηλικούτος*, *τηλικαύτη*, *τηλικούτο(ν)*, so *great*,

so old; it is, however, to be noted, (a) that the neuter form in *ον* is more frequent than that in *ο*; (b) that in all forms of *οδτος*, which begin with *τ*, the *τ* is dropped.

S. N.	τοσοῦτος	τοσαύτη	τοσοῦτο(ν)
G.	τοσοῦτου	τοσαύτης	τοσοῦτου
D.	τόσοῦτῳ	τοσαύτῃ	τοσοῦτῳ
A.	τοσοῦτον	τοσαύτην	τοσοῦτο(ν)
P. N.	τοσοῦτοι	τοσαῦται	τοσαῦτα
G.	τοσοῦτων	τοσοῦτων	τοσοῦτων
D.	τοσοῦτοῖς	τοσαύταις	τοσοῦτοῖς
A.	τοσοῦτους	τοσαύτας	τοσαῦτα
Dual.	τοσοῦτω	τοσαῦτᾱ	τοσοῦτω
	τοσοῦτοιῳ	τοσαῦτοιῳ	τοσοῦτοιῳ

REM. 4. The pronoun *αὐτός*, ἢ *ὁ*, signifies either *self*, *ipse*, *ipsa*, *ipsum*, or is used for the *oblique* Cases of the personal pronoun of the third person, *he*, *she*, *it*; *is*, *ea*, *id*. With the article (*ὁ αὐτός*, *ἡ αὐτή*, *τὸ αὐτό*), it signifies *the same* (*idem*, *eadem*, *idem*). The article usually coalesces by Crasis (§ 6, 2) with *αὐτός*, and forms one word, *αὐτός*, *αὐτή*, *ταυτό*, usually *ταῦτόν*, *ταύτοσθ*, *ταύτῃ*, *ταύτῃ*, &c., but *τὸν αὐτόν*, *τῶν αὐτῶν*, &c.

REM. 5. Like *αὐτός* are declined *ἐκεῖνος*, *ἐκεῖνη*, *ἐκεῖνο*, *he*, *she*, *it*, *ἄλλος*, *ἄλλη*, *ἄλλο*, *ἀλλίος*, *ἀλλία*, *ἀλλίον*, *v* being omitted in the Nom. and Acc. Sing. neuter.

§ 61. III. Relative Pronoun.

	Singular.			Plural.		
N.	ὅς, qui	ἥ, quae	ὃ, quod	οἱ	αἱ	ἃ
G.	οὗ	ῆς	οῦ	ῶν	ῶν	ῶν
D.	ὃ	ῇ	ὃ	οῖς	αῖς	οῖς
A.	ὃν	ῇν	ὃ	οὓς	ἃς	ἃ
Dual.						
N. A.	ὃ	ἃ	ἃ			
G. D.	οἷν	αἷν	οἷν			

§ 62. IV. Indefinite and Interrogative Pronouns.

The indefinite and interrogative pronouns have the same form, but are distinguished by the accent and position, the indefinite

being enclitic [§ 14 (c)], and placed after some word or words, while the interrogative is accented and placed before.

REM. 1. When the interrogative pronouns stand in an indirect question, they place before their stem the relative δ , which, however (except in $\delta\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$) is not inflected; e. g. $\delta\pi\omega\iota\varsigma$, $\delta\pi\acute{o}\varsigma$, $\delta\pi\acute{o}\tau\epsilon\rho\varsigma$, &c.

Declension of $\tau\iota\varsigma$, $\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, and $\delta\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$.

S. N.	$\tau\iota\varsigma$, <i>some one</i>	N. $\tau\acute{\iota}$, <i>some thing</i>	$\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma$; quis?	$\tau\acute{\iota}$; quid?
G.	$\tau\iota\omega\acute{\varsigma}$ or $\tau\omicron\upsilon$		$\tau\acute{\iota}\omega\varsigma$ or $\tau\omicron\upsilon$	
D.	$\tau\iota\upsilon$ or $\tau\tilde{\eta}$		$\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\iota$ or $\tau\tilde{\eta}$	
A.	$\tau\iota\alpha$	N. $\tau\acute{\iota}$	$\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha$	$\tau\acute{\iota}$
P. N.	$\tau\iota\omega\acute{\varsigma}$	N. $\tau\iota\alpha$ and $\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\alpha$	$\tau\acute{\iota}\omega\varsigma$	$\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha$
G.	$\tau\iota\omega\tilde{\omega}\nu$		$\tau\iota\omega\tilde{\omega}\nu$	
D.	$\tau\iota\sigma\acute{\iota}(\nu)$		$\tau\acute{\iota}\sigma\iota(\nu)$	
A.	$\tau\iota\omega\acute{\varsigma}$	N. $\tau\iota\alpha$ and $\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\alpha$	$\tau\acute{\iota}\omega\varsigma$	$\tau\acute{\iota}\mu\alpha$
Dual.	$\tau\iota\omega\acute{\epsilon}$ $\tau\iota\omega\tilde{\iota}\nu$		$\tau\acute{\iota}\omega\epsilon$ $\tau\acute{\iota}\omega\tilde{\iota}\nu$	
S. N.	$\delta\sigma\tau\iota\varsigma$, <i>whoever</i>	$\eta\tau\iota\varsigma$	δ $\tau\iota$	
G.	$\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$ or $\sigma\tilde{\tau}\omicron\upsilon$ M. N.	$\eta\sigma\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$		
D.	$\phi\tilde{\tau}\iota\mu\iota$ or $\sigma\tilde{\tau}\eta$ M. N.	$\eta\tilde{\tau}\iota\mu\iota$		
A.	$\delta\sigma\tau\iota\alpha$	$\eta\sigma\tau\iota\alpha$	δ $\tau\iota$	
P. N.	$\sigma\acute{\iota}\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$	$\acute{\alpha}\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$	$\acute{\alpha}\tau\iota\alpha$ or $\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\alpha$	
G.	$\delta\sigma\tau\iota\omega\tilde{\omega}\nu$ (seldom $\sigma\tilde{\tau}\omega\tilde{\omega}\nu$)			
D.	$\sigma\acute{\iota}\tau\iota\sigma\iota(\nu)$ (seldom $\sigma\tilde{\tau}\omega\iota\varsigma$)	$\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\iota\sigma\iota(\nu)$		
A.	$\sigma\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$	$\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$	$\acute{\alpha}\tau\iota\alpha$ or $\acute{\alpha}\tau\tau\alpha$	
Dual.	$\delta\sigma\tau\iota\omega\epsilon$ $\sigma\acute{\iota}\tau\iota\omega\tilde{\iota}\nu$	$\acute{\alpha}\tau\iota\omega\epsilon$ $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\iota\omega\tilde{\iota}\nu$		

REM. 2. $\tau\iota\varsigma$, $\tau\acute{\iota}$, $\tau\iota\omega\acute{\varsigma}$, $\tau\iota\alpha$, &c. are enclitic [§ 14, (c)]. The negative compounds of $\tau\iota\varsigma$, viz. $\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}\tau\iota\varsigma$, $\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}\tau\iota$, $\mu\acute{\eta}\tau\iota\varsigma$, $\mu\acute{\eta}\tau\iota$, *no one*, *nothing*, are inflected like the simple $\tau\iota\varsigma$; e. g. $\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}\tau\iota\omega\varsigma$, $\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}\tau\iota\omega\epsilon$, &c. Instead of $\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}\tau\iota\varsigma$, $\mu\acute{\eta}\tau\iota\varsigma$, in prose $\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}\delta\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\mu\eta\delta\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, are used (§ 68, R. 1): yet $\sigma\tilde{\upsilon}\tau\iota$ and $\mu\acute{\eta}\tau\iota$, *by no means*, are found even in prose. (xxxvi.)

§ 63. Correlative Pronouns.

Correlative pronouns express a mutual relation (correlation) to each other, and represent this relation by a corresponding form.

a. Adjective Correlatives.

Interrogative.	Indefinite.	Demonstrative.	Relative and Dependent Interrogative.
πόσος, η, ον; <i>how great? how much?</i> quantus?	ποσός, ή, όν, of a certain size, or number, aliquidus	τόσος, η ον (mostly poetic), so great, so much, tantus τοσόςδε, τοσήδε, τοσόνδε [-ούτο(ν) τοσοῦτος, -αύτη,	ὅσος, η, ον and ὅπόσος, η, ον, ¹ as great, as much, quantus
ποῖος, ποιά, ποῖον; <i>of what kind?</i> qualis?	ποιός, á, όν, of a certain kind	τοῖος, τοιά, τοῖον (mostly poetic), of such a kind, talis τοῖόςδε, τοιάδε, τοιόνδε [-ούτο(ν) τοιούτος, -αύτη,	οἷος, οιά, οῖον and ὁποῖος, á, ον, of what kind, qualis
πηλίκος, η ον; <i>how great? how old?</i>	—	τηλίκος, η, ον (mostly poetic), so great, so old [-ώδε τηλικόςδε, -ήδε, τηλικούτος, -αύτη, -ούτο(ν)	ῥήλικος, η, ον and ὀπηλίκος, η, ον, how great, how old

b. Adverbial Correlatives.

Interrogative.	Indefinite.	Demonstrative.	Relative.	Indirect Interrogative.
ποῦ; <i>where?</i> ubi?	πού, somewhere, alicubi	— (hic, ibi)	οὔ, where, ubi	ὅπου, where, ubi
πόθεν; <i>whence?</i> unde?	ποθέν, from some place, alicunde	— (hinc, inde)	ὅθεν, whence, unde	ὁπόθεν, whence, unde
ποῖ; <i>whither?</i> quo?	ποί, to some place, aliquo	— (huc, eo)	οἶ, whither, quo	ὅποι, whither, quo
πότε; <i>when?</i> quando?	ποτέ, some time, aliquando	τότε, then, tum, tunc	ὅτε, when, quum	ὁπότε, when, quando
πηνίκα; <i>quo temporis puncto?</i> quotà horà?	—	τηνίκα, hoc καδε, ipso τηνίκα, tem- καῦτα, pore	ἥνίκα, when, quo ipso tempore	ὁπηνίκα, when, quo ipso tempore
πῶς; <i>how?</i> πῇ; <i>whither?</i> how?	πῶς, some how πῇ, to some place, thither	οὕτως, so ἐνῇδε, hither ταύτῃ, or here	ὥς, how ῥῇ, where, whither	ὅπως, how ὅπῃ, where, whither

REM. The demonstrative forms which are wanting in the upper row are expressed by ἐνταῦθα (*here, there, hic, ibi*), ἐνθενδε, ἐντεῦθεν (*hence, thence, hinc, inde*), ἐνταυθοῖ (*hither, huc*).

¹ Forms beginning with ὁ are the regular dependent interrogatives.

§ 64. *Lengthening of the Pronouns.*

1. The enclitic *γέ* is joined to the personal pronouns of the first and second person, to make the person emphatic. The pronoun *ἐγώ* then draws back its accent in the Nom. and Dat.; e. g. *ἐγώγωγε*, *ἐμοίγωγε*; but *ἐμοῦγε*, *ἐμέγε*, *σύγε*. Moreover, *γέ* can be appended to any other pronoun, but does not form one word with it; e. g. *οὗτος γε*.

2. The particles *δὴ* (most commonly *δήποτε*) and *οὖν*, are appended to relatives compounded of interrogatives and indefinites, as well as to *ὅσος*, to make the relative general, i. e. to extend it to everything embraced in the object denoted by the pronoun; e. g. *ὅστιςδὴ*, *ὅστις-δήποτε*, *ὅστισὺν*, *ἥτισὺν*, *ὅτιοῦν*, quicunque (Gen. *οὔτινοςοῦν* or *ότουοῦν*, *ἥτινοςοῦν*, Dat. *ῥτιμοῦν* or *ότφοῦν*, &c.); — *ὅποσοςδὴ*, *ὅποσοςοῦν*, *ὅσος-δήποτε*, quantuscunque (Gen. *ὅποσσουδὴ*, *ὅποσσησδὴ*, *ὅποσσουῦν*, *ὅποση-σούν*, *ὅσουδὴποτε*, *όσησδὴποτε*).

3. The suffix *δε* (a weakened *δὴ*) is appended to some demonstratives for the purpose of increasing their demonstrative force; e. g. *ὅδε*, *ἤδε*, *τόδε*; *τοιόςδε*; *τοσόςδε*; *τηλικόςδε*, from *τοῖος*, *τόσος*, *τηλίκος*, which change their accent after *δε* is appended.

4. The enclitic *περ* is appended to all relatives, to make the relative force still more emphatic; hence it denotes, *even who, which*; e. g. *ὅσπερ*, *ἥπερ*, *ὅπερ* (Gen. *οὔπερ*, &c.); *ὅσοςπερ*, *οἷοςπερ* (Gen. *ὅσουπερ*, *οἷουπερ*, &c.); *ὅθενπερ*, *ὅθενπερ*.

5. The inseparable demonstrative *ἵ* is appended to demonstrative pronouns and some demonstrative adverbs, always giving them a stronger demonstrative force. It takes the acute accent (which becomes grave in connected discourse) and absorbs every short vowel immediately preceding it, and also shortens the long vowels and diphthongs:

οὔτοσί, *this here* (i. e. *hicce*, *celui-ci*), *αὐτῇ*, *τουτί*,
Gen. *τουτοῦ*, *ταυτησί*, Dat. *τουτῷ*, *ταυτῇ*, Pl. *οὔτοι*, *αὐταί*, *ταυτί*;
ὅδῃ, *ἡδῇ*, *τοδί* from *ὅδε*; *οὔτωσί* from *οὔτως*;
ἐνθαδῇ from *ἐνθάδε*; *νυνί* from *νῦν*; *δευρί* from *δεῦρο*.

CHAPTER VII.

NUMERALS.

§ 65. *Nature and Division of Numerals.*

Numerals express the relation of *number* or *quantity*. According to their meaning they are divided into the following classes :

(a) *Cardinals*, which answer the question : “*How many?*” The first four numerals and the round numbers from 200 (διακόσιοι) to 10,000 (μύριοι), also compounds of μύριοι, are declined like adjectives; all others are indeclinable. The thousands are expressed by adverbial numerals prefixed to χίλιοι; e. g. τριςχίλιοι, 3000.

(b) *Ordinals*, which answer the question : “*Which one in the series?*” They are declined like adjectives in *ος, η, ον*, except δεύτερος, which has *ος, α, ον*.

(c) *Numeral Adverbs*, which answer the question : “*How many times?*” are formed, except the three first, from the Cardinals by appending *άκις*; e. g. πεν-άκις, *five times* (§ 69).

(d) *Multiplicatives*, which answer the question : “*How many fold?*” They are all compounded of πλοῦς, and are adjectives of three endings, *ους, η, ουν*; e. g. διπλοῦς, *twofold*. For the declension of these, see § 29.

(e) *Proportionals*, which answer the question : “*How many times more?*” They are all compounds with the endings *πλάσιος, ιά, ιων*; e. g. διπλάσιος, *two-fold, double*.

(f) *Substantive-numerals*, which express the abstract idea of the number. They are all formed from the Cardinals with the ending *άς*, Gen. *άδος*; e. g. ἡ ἐνάς, *unity* (though usually ἡ μονάς, fr. μόνος, *alone*), ἡ δνάς, *duality*, ἡ τριάς, *triad*, &c.

§ 66. *Numeral Signs.*

1. The numeral signs are the twenty-four letters of the Greek alphabet, to which three obsolete letters are added, viz. after ε, Βαῶ or the digamma (Ϝ) or Στῖ (Ϛ) as the sign for 6; Κόππα (Ϟ) after π, as the sign for 90; Σαμπῖ (Ϸ) after ω, as the sign for 900.

2. The first eight letters (i. e. from α to θ) with Βαῦ or Στί , denote the units; the following eight (i. e. from ι to π) with Κόππα , the tens; the last eight (i. e. from ρ to ω) with Σαμπί , the hundreds.

3. Up to 999, the letters, as numeral signs, are distinguished by a mark placed *over* them; and when two or more letters stand together as numeral signs, only the last has this mark. With 1000 the alphabet begins again, but the letters are distinguished by a mark placed *under* them, thus, $\alpha' = 1$, $\alpha = 1000$, $\iota' = 10$, $\mu = 10,000$, $\epsilon\psi\mu\beta' = 5742$, $\mu\omega\xi\eta' = 1868$, $\rho' = 100$, $\rho = 100,000$.

§ 67. *Table of Cardinals and Ordinals.*

Cardinals.	Ordinals.
1 α' εἰς, μία, ἓν, one	πρῶτος, η, ον, primus, α, um
2 β' δύο, two	δεύτερος, ᾱ, ον, secundus, α, um
3 γ' τρεῖς, τρία, three	τρίτος, η, ον, tertius, α, um,
4 δ' τέτταρες, α, ος τέσσαρες	τέταρτος, η, ον
5 ϵ' πέντε	πέμπτος, η, ον
6 ς' ἕξ	ἕκτος, η, ον
7 ζ' ἑπτά	ἑβδομος, η, ον
8 η' ὀκτώ	ὄγδοος, η, ον
9 θ' ἑννέα	ἐνατος, η, ον
10 ι' δέκα	δέκατος, η, ον
11 $\kappa\alpha'$ ἑνδεκα	ἐνδέκατος, η, ον
12 $\kappa\beta'$ δώδεκα	δωδέκατος, η, ον
13 $\kappa\gamma'$ τρεῖς (τρία) καὶ δέκα	τρίτος (η, ον) καὶ δέκατος, η, ον
14 $\kappa\delta'$ τέτταρες (α) καὶ δέκα	τέταρτος (η, ον) καὶ δέκατος, η, ον
15 $\kappa\epsilon'$ πεντεκαίδεκα	πέμπτος (η, ον) καὶ δέκατος, η, ον
16 $\kappa\varsigma'$ ἑκαταίδεκα	ἕκτος (η, ον) καὶ δέκατος, η, ον
17 $\kappa\zeta'$ ἑπτακαίδεκα	ἑβδομος (η, ον) καὶ δέκατος, η, ον
18 $\kappa\eta'$ ὀκτωκαίδεκα	ὄγδοος (η, ον) καὶ δέκατος, η, ον
19 $\kappa\theta'$ ἑνεακαίδεκα	ἐνατος (η, ον) καὶ δέκατος, η, ον
20 κ' εἴκοσι(ν)	εἰκοστός, ἡ, ὄν
21 $\kappa\alpha'$ εἴκοσι καὶ εἰς, μία, ἓν	εἰκοστός, ἡ, ὄν καὶ πρῶτος, η, ον
30 λ' τριάκοντα	τριάκοστός, ἡ, ον
40 μ' τετταράκοντα	τετταρακοστός, ἡ, ὄν
50 ν' πενήκοντα	πεντηκοστός, ἡ, ὄν
60 ξ' ἑξήκοντα	ἑξηκοστός, ἡ, ὄν
70 ζ' ἑβδομήκοντα	ἑβδομηκοστός, ἡ, ὄν
80 η' ὀγδοήκοντα	ὄγδοηκοστός, ἡ, ὄν
90 θ' ἐννεήκοντα	ἐννηκοστός, ἡ, ὄν

100 ρ' ἑκατόν	ἑκατοστός, ἡ, ὄν
200 σ' διακόσιοι, ιαι, ια	διακοσιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
300 τ' τριακόσιοι, ιαι, ια	τριακοσιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
400 υ' τετρακόσιοι, ιαι, ια	τετρακοσιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
500 φ' πεντάκοσιοι, ιαι, ια	πεντακοσιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
600 χ' ἑξάκοσιοι, ιαι, ια	ἑξακοσιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
700 ψ' ἑπτάκοσιοι, ιαι, ια	ἑπτακοσιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
800 ω' ὀκτάκοσιοι, ιαι, ια	ὀκτακοσιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
900 ϑ' ἐνάκοσιοι, ιαι, ια	ἐνακοσιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
1000 ρ χίλιοι, ιαι, ια	χιλιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
2000 β διςχίλιοι, ιαι, ια	διςχιλιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
3000 γ τριςχίλιοι, ιαι, ια	τριςχιλιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
4000 δ τετρακισχίλιοι, ιαι, ια	τετρακισχιλιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
5000 ε πεντακισχίλιοι, ιαι, ια	πεντακισχιλιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
6000 ς ἑξακισχίλιοι, ιαι, ια	ἑξακισχιλιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
7000 ζ ἑπτακισχίλιοι, ιαι, ια	ἑπτακισχιλιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
8000 η ὀκτακισχίλιοι, ιαι, ια	ὀκτακισχιλιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
9000 θ ἑνακισχίλιοι, ιαι, ια	ἐνακισχιλιοστός, ἡ, ὄν
10,000 ι μύριοι, ιαι, ια	μυριοστός, ἡ, ὄν
20,000 κ διςμύριοι, ιαι, ια	διςμυριοστός, ἡ, ὄν
100,000 ρ δεκακισμύριοι, ιαι, ια	δεκακισμυριοστός, ἡ, ὄν

REM. In compound numerals, either the smaller precedes the larger, and always with *καί*, or follows the larger, with *καί*, sometimes also without ; e. g.

25 : πέντε καὶ εἰκοσι(ν), or εἰκοσι καὶ πέντε, or also εἰκοσι πέντε,

345 : πέντε καὶ τετταράκοντα καὶ τριακόσιοι, or τριακόσιοι καὶ τετταράκοντα καὶ πέντε.

The same holds of the ordinals ; e. g.

πέμπτος καὶ εικοστός, or εικοστός καὶ πέμπτος.

§ 68. Declension of the first four Numerals.

N. εἰς μία ἓν	Du. N. A. δύο	τρεῖς	N. τρία	τέτταρες	N. τέτταρα
G. ενός μᾶς ενός	G. D. δυοῖν	τριῶν		τεττάρων	
D. ἐνὶ μιᾷ ἐνὶ		τρισι(ν)		τέτταρσι(ν)	
A. ἓνα μίαν ἓν		τρεῖς	N. τρία	τέτταρες	N. τέτταρα

REM. 1. The Gen. and Dat. of *μία*, viz. *μᾶς*, *μιᾷ*, are irregularly accented, following the analogy of monosyllabic substantives of the third declension. See § 33, III. (b). Like *εἰς* are also declined *οὐδεὶς* and *μηδεὶς*, *ποῶς*, which also have the same irregular accentuation, thus : *οὐδεὶς*, *οὐδεμία*, *οὐδέν*, Gen. *οὐδερός*, *οὐδεμᾶς*, Dat. *οὐδερὶ*, *οὐδεμῇ*, &c., but in Pl. *οὐδέρες*,

οὐδεμῖαι, οὐδένα, οὐδένων, οὐδεμῶν, οὐδέσι(ν), οὐδεμῖαις, οὐδένας, οὐδεμῖαις, οὐδένα.

REM. 2. Δύο is often used indeclinably also for all the Cases. The numeral ἄμφω, both, like δύο, has ὧν in the Gen. and Dat. (ἀμφοῶν); the Acc. is like the Nom. Like δύο, it is also sometimes used indeclinably. (XXXVII.)

§ 69. Numeral Adverbs.

1 ἅπαξ, once	19 ἑννεακαιδεκάκις
2 δῖς, twice	20 εἰκοσάκις
3 τρίς	21 εἰκοσάκις ἅπαξ
4 τετράκις	22 εἰκοσάκις δῖς
5 πεντάκις	30 τριακοντάκις
6 ἑξάκις	40 τετταρακοντάκις
7 ἑπτάκις	50 πεντηκοντάκις
8 ὀκτάκις	60 ἑξηκοντάκις
9 ἐνάκις	70 ἑβδομηκοντάκις
10 δεκάκις	80 ὀγδοηκοντάκις
11 ἐνδεκάκις	90 ἑνενηκοντάκις
12 δωδεκάκις	100 ἑκατοντάκις
13 τρισκαιδεκάκις	200 διακοσιάκις
14 τετταρεςκαιδεκάκις	300 τριακοσιάκις
15 πεντεκαιδεκάκις	1000 χιλιάκις
16 ἑκκαιδεκάκις	2000 διςχιλιάκις
17 ἑπτακαιδεκάκις	10,000 μυριάκις
18 ὀκτωκαιδεκάκις	20,000 διςμυριάκις

CHAPTER VIII.

THE VERB.

§ 70. Nature of the Verb.

The verb expresses something which is affirmed of a subject: e. g. *the father writes, the rose blooms, the boy sleeps, God is loved.*

§ 71. *Classes of Verbs*

1. Active verbs, which express an action that the subject itself performs and manifests ; e. g. *γράφω, I write, θάλλω, I bloom.*

2. Middle or Reflexive verbs, which express an action that proceeds from the subject and again returns to it, i. e. an action which the subject performs on itself ; e g. *βουλεύομαι, I advise myself, I deliberate.*

3. Passive verbs, which represent the subject as receiving the action ; e. g. *στέρομαι, I am loved, τύπτομαι, I am smitten.*

§ 72. *Tenses.*

I. PRINCIPAL TENSES.

- (1) Present, *βουλεύω, I advise,*
- (2) Perfect, *βεβούλευκα, I have advised,*
- (3) Future, *βουλεύσω, I shall or will advise,*
- (4) Future Perfect (in Middle form), *βεβουλεύσομαι, I shall have advised myself, or I shall have been advised.*

II. HISTORICAL TENSES.

- (1) Imperfect, *εβούλευον, I advised,*
- (2) Pluperfect, *εβεβούλευκειν, I had advised,*
- (3) Aorist, *εβούλευσα, I advised (indefinite).*

REM. The Greek has two forms for the Perf. and Pluperf. Act., for the Fut. Pass., and two each for the Act., Pass., and Mid. Aor. ; these two forms may be distinguished as Primary and Secondary tenses. Yet only a very few verbs have both forms ; most having only the Primary or Secondary. Pure verbs, i. e. such as have a vowel before the ending *α*, form only Primary tenses.

§ 73. *Moods.*

These are :

I. The Indicative, which denotes what is actual or real :
e. g. the rose *blooms, bloomed, will bloom.*

II. The Subjunctive, which denotes merely a supposition or conception of the mind. The Subjunctive of the historical tenses is called the Optative ; comp. the Subjunctive *φέρῃ, ferat, let him carry*, Optative *φέροι, ferret, he might carry.*

REM. How the Aorist can have both forms of the Subjunctive (i. e. Subjunctive and Optative), and the Future an Optative, will be seen in the Syntax, § 152.

III. The Imperative, which denotes a command ; e. g. *βούλευε, advise.*

§ 74. *Infinitive and Participle.*

(a) The Infinitive, which is the verbal substantive ; e. g. *βουλεύειν, to advise*, and *τὸ βουλεύειν, the advising.*

(b) The Participle, which is the verbal adjective ; e. g. *βουλεύων ἀνὴρ, an advising man*, i. e. *a counsellor.*

REM. The Indicative, Subjunctive, Optative, and Imperative are called the *finite verb*, because the person is determined by the ending ; the Infinitive and the Participle, *indefinite*, because the person is not determined by the ending.

§ 75. *Number and Person.*

The personal-endings of the verb show whether the subject is the speaker himself (*I*, first person) ; or a person or thing addressed (*thou*, second person) ; or a person or thing spoken of (*he, she, it*, third person). They also show the number, Singular, Dual, and Plural ; e. g. *βουλεύω, I* (the

speaker) *advise*; *βουλεύεις*, *thou* (the person addressed) *advisest*; *βουλεύει*, *he, she, it* (the person or thing spoken of) *advises*.

§ 76. *Conjugation.* *

The Greek has two principal conjugations:

(a) The conjugation in *ω*, which includes most verbs, as *βουλεύω*, *I advise*.

(b) The older conjugation in *μι*, as *δί-δω-μι* (stem *δο*), *I give*.

§ 77. *Conjugation of the Regular Verb in ω, exhibited in the Pure Verb (72, R.) βουλεύω.*

PRELIMINARY REMARKS. As pure verbs, whose stem has a vowel before the ending *ω*, do not form the secondary tenses (§ 72, Rem.), these tenses are supplied in the Paradigm from other verbs, *τρίβ-ω*, *to rub*, *λείπ-ω*, *to leave*, stem *ΛΙΠ*, *φαίν-ω*, *to show*, stem *ΦΑΝ* so as to exhibit a full conjugation.

In learning the table of conjugation, it is to be observed:

(1) That the meaning in English is opposite the Greek forms. All the particular shades of meaning, however, which belong to the different Moods and Tenses in connected discourse, cannot be given in the table.

(2) The *spaced* forms, e. g. *βουλεύ-ετον*, *βουλεύ-ητον*, are to call attention to the difference between the principal tenses and the historical tenses in the Indicative, Subjunctive, and Optative.

(3) Similar forms, as well as those that differ only in accentuation, are distinguished by a star (*). The pupil should look for these, and compare them with each other; e. g. $\beta\omega\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\omega$, $\beta\omega\acute{\upsilon}\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\alpha\iota$, $\beta\omega\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\sigma\alpha\iota$, $\beta\omega\upsilon\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\sigma\alpha\iota$.

(4) The accentuation, which is treated more fully hereafter, should be learned with the form. The following general rule will suffice for beginners: *The accent of the verb is as far from the end as the final syllable will permit.* Forms which deviate from this rule are indicated by a cross (†).

(5) In order that the memory of the pupil may not be tasked by too many forms at once, it is best to commit the verb in parts, and in the order in which the exercises on the verb form follow each other.¹ He may at the same time translate the exercises from Greek into English, and from English into Greek. After all the forms have been thoroughly committed in this way, he may turn back to the tables and repeat all the forms together.

¹ Exercises XXXVIII. to XLII. inclusive.

Tenses.	Numbers and Persons.	THE	
		Indicative.	Subjunctive of the Principal tenses.
Present. Tense-stem : <i>βουλευ-</i>	S. 1.	<i>βουλεύ-ω, " I advise,</i>	<i>βουλεύ-ω, " I may advise,</i>
	2.	<i>βουλεύ-εις, thou adviseest,</i>	<i>βουλεύ-ῃς,</i>
	3.	<i>βουλεύ-ει, he, she, it advises,</i>	<i>βουλεύ-ῃ, *</i>
	D. 2.	<i>βουλεύ-ετον, * ye two advise,</i>	<i>βουλεύ-ητον, *</i>
	3.	<i>βουλεύ-ετον, they two advise,</i>	<i>βουλεύ-ητον, *</i>
	P. 1.	<i>βουλεύ-ομεν, we advise,</i>	<i>βουλεύ-ωμεν</i>
Imperfect Tense-stem : <i>ἐ-βουλευ-</i>	2.	<i>βουλεύ-ετε, * you advise,</i>	<i>βουλεύ-ητε</i>
	3.	<i>βουλεύ-ουσιν(ν), * they advise,</i>	<i>βουλεύ-ωσιν(ν)</i>
	S. 1.	<i>ἐ-βούλευ-ον, * I was advising,</i>	
	2.	<i>ἐ-βούλευ-ες</i>	
	3.	<i>ἐ-βούλευ-ε(ν)</i>	
	D. 2.	<i>ἐ-βουλεύ-ετον</i>	
Perfect I. Tense-stem : <i>βε-βουλευ-κ</i>	3.	<i>ἐ-βουλεύ-ετην</i>	
	P. 1.	<i>ἐ-βουλεύ-ομεν</i>	
	2.	<i>ἐ-βουλεύ-ετε</i>	
	3.	<i>ἐ-βούλευ-ον *</i>	
	S. 1.	<i>βε-βούλευ-κ-α, I have advised,</i>	<i>βε-βουλεύ-κ-ω, I may have a.</i>
	2.	<i>βε-βούλευ-κ-ας</i>	<i>βε-βουλεύ-κ-ῃς, &c., declined like the Subj. Pres.</i>
Pluperfect I. Tense-stem : <i>ἐ-βε-βουλευ-κ</i>	3.	<i>βε-βούλευ-κ-ε(ν) *</i>	
	D. 2.	<i>βε-βουλεύ-κ-ατον *</i>	
	3.	<i>βε-βουλεύ-κ-ατον *</i>	
	P. 1.	<i>βε-βουλεύ-κ-αμεν</i>	
	2.	<i>βε-βουλεύ-κ-ατε</i>	
	3.	<i>βε-βουλεύ-κ-ασιν(ν)</i>	
Perf. II. Plpf. II.	S. 1.	<i>ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-ειν, I had adv'd,</i>	
	2.	<i>ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-εις</i>	
	3.	<i>ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-ει</i>	
	D. 2.	<i>ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-ειτον</i>	
	3.	<i>ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-εῖτην</i>	
	P. 1.	<i>ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-εῖμεν</i>	
Aor. I. Tense-stem : <i>ἐ-βουλευ-σ</i>	2.	<i>ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-ειτε</i>	
	3.	<i>ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-κ-εσαν</i>	
		<i>πé-φη-να,¹ I appear,</i>	<i>πε-φή-ω, I may appear,</i>
		<i>ἐ-πε-φή-νεν,² I appeared,</i>	
	S. 1.	<i>ἐ-βούλευ-σ-α, I advised, (indef.)</i>	<i>βουλεύ-σ-ω, * I may advise,</i>
	2.	<i>ἐ-βούλευ-σ-ας</i>	<i>βουλεύ-σ-ῃς, &c., declined like the Subj. Pres.</i>
Aor. II. Tense-stem : <i>ἐ-λιπ-</i>	3.	<i>ἐ-βούλευ-σ-ε(ν)</i>	
	D. 2.	<i>ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-ατον</i>	
	3.	<i>ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-άτην</i>	
	P. 1.	<i>ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-αμεν</i>	
	2.	<i>ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-ατε</i>	
	3.	<i>ἐ-βούλευ-σ-αν</i>	
Future. Tense-stem : <i>βουλεύ-σ</i>	S. 1.	<i>ἐ-λίπ-ον, I left,</i>	<i>λίπ-ω, &c., declined like the Subj. Pres.</i>
	2.	<i>ἐ-λίπ-ες, &c., decl. like Impf. Ind.</i>	
	S. 1.	<i>βουλεύ-σ-ω, * I shall advise,</i>	
		<i>declined like the Indic. Pres.</i>	

¹ The declension of the 2d Perf. is like that of the 1st Perf.

IVE.

MODES.

MODES.		Participials.	
Optative i. e. Subj. of Historical tenses.	Imperative.	Infin.	Particip.
	<p>βούλευ-ε, <i>advise thou</i>, βούλευ-έτω, <i>let him a.</i> βούλευ-ετον, *<i>ye two a.</i> βούλευ-έτων, <i>let them</i> <i>both advise</i>, βούλευ-ετε, *<i>do ye ad.</i> βούλευ-έτωσαν, usually</p>	<p>βούλευ- ειν, to advise,</p>	<p>βούλευ-ων βούλευ-ουσα βούλευ-ον† G. βούλευ-οντος, βούλευ-ούσης, <i>advising</i>,</p>
<p>βούλευ-οιμι, <i>I might advise</i>, βούλευ-οις βούλευ-οι βούλευ-οιτον βούλευ-οίτην βούλευ-οιμεν βούλευ-οιτε βούλευ-οιεν</p>			
	<p>[βε-βούλευ-κ-ε, *<i>adv.</i>] βε-βούλευ-κ-ετω βε-βούλευ-κ-ετον βε-βούλευ-κ-έτων βε-βούλευ-κ-ετε βε-βούλευ-κ-έτωσαν, usually</p>	<p>βε-βου- λεу- κ-έναι,† to have adv'd,</p>	<p>βε-βούλευ-κ-ώς† βε-βούλευ-κ-υία† βε-βούλευ-κ-ός† G. -κ-ότος, -κ- υίας, <i>having</i> <i>advised</i> (see p.</p>
<p>βε-βούλευ-κ-οιμι, <i>I mig. have a.</i> βε-βούλευ-κ-οις, &c., declined like the Opt. Impf.</p>			
<p>πε-φήν-οιμι, <i>I might appear</i>, βούλευ-σ-αιμι, <i>I might advise</i>, βούλευ-σ-αις or -εας βούλευ-σ-αι * or σ-ειε(ν) βούλευ-σ-αιτον βούλευ-σ-αίτην βούλευ-σ-αιμεν βούλευ-σ-αιτε βούλευ-σ-αιεν or σ-ειαν</p>	<p>πέ-φην-ε, *<i>appear th.</i> βούλευ-σ-ον, *<i>advise</i>, βούλευ-σ-άτω βούλευ-σ-ατον βούλευ-σ-άτων βούλευ-σ-ατε βούλευ-σ-άτωσαν, usually</p>	<p>πε-φν- νέ-ναι,† βούλευ- σαι, *† to advise,</p>	<p>πε-φην-ώς† βούλευ-σ-ās βούλευ-σ-āσα βούλευ-σ-άν† G. βούλευ-σ-αντος βούλευ-σ-άσης, <i>having advised</i>,</p>
<p>λιπ-οιμι, &c., declined like the Opt. Impf.</p>	<p>λιπ-ε, &c., declined like the Imp. Pres.</p>	<p>λιπ- είν,†</p>	<p>λιπ-ών, ούσα, όν† G. όντος, ούσης,</p>
<p>βούλευ-σ-οιμι, <i>I would advise</i>, declined like the Opt. Impf.</p>		<p>βούλευ- σ-ειν, &c., like Pr. Pt.</p>	

* The declension of the 2d Pluperf. is like that of the 1st Pluperf.

Tenses.	Numbers and Persons.	THE	
		Indicative.	Subjunctive of the Principal tenses.
Present. Tense- stem : βουλευ-	S. 1.	βουλεύ-ομαι, <i>I deliberate</i> , or	βουλεύ-ωμαι, <i>I may delib-</i>
	2.	βουλεύ-η* [<i>am advised</i> ,	βουλεύ-η* [<i>erate</i> ,
	3.	βουλεύ-εται	βουλεύ-ηται
	D. 1.	βουλευ-όμεθον	βουλευ-όμεθον
	2.	βουλεύ-εσθον*	βουλεύ-ησθον*
	3.	βουλεύ-εσθον*	βουλεύ-ησθον*
	P. 1.	βουλευ-όμεθα	βουλευ-όμεθα
	2.	βουλεύ-εσθε*	βουλεύ-ησθε
	3.	βουλεύ-ονται	βουλεύ-ωνται
Imperfect Tense- stem : ἐ-βουλευ-	S. 1.	ἐ-βουλευ-όμην, <i>I was deliber-</i>	
	2.	ἐ-βουλεύ-ου [<i>ating</i> ,	
	3.	ἐ-βουλεύ-ετο	
	D. 1.	ἐ-βουλευ-όμεθον	
	2.	ἐ-βουλεύ-εσθον	
	3.	ἐ-βουλευ-έσθην	
	P. 1.	ἐ-βουλευ-όμεθα	
	2.	ἐ-βουλεύ-εσθε	
	3.	ἐ-βουλεύ-οντο	
Perfect. Tense- stem : βε- βουλευ-	S. 1.	βε-βούλευ-μαι, <i>I have deliber-</i>	βε-βουλευ-μένος ὦ, <i>I may</i>
	2.	βε-βούλευ-σαι [<i>ated</i> ,	<i>have deliberated</i> ,
	3.	βε-βούλευ-ται	βε-βουλευ-μένος ἦς
	D. 1.	βε-βουλεύ-μεθον	βε-βουλευ-μένος ἦ
	2.	βε-βούλευ-σθον*	βε-βουλευ-μένω ἦτον*
	3.	βε-βούλευ-σθον*	βε-βουλευ-μένω ἦτον*
	P. 1.	βε-βουλεύ-μεθα	βε-βουλευ-μένοι ὦμεν
	2.	βε-βούλευ-σθε*	βε-βουλευ-μένοι ἦτε
	3.	βε-βούλευ-νται	βε-βουλευ-μένοι ὦσι(ν)
Pluper- fect. Tense- stem : ἐ-βε- βουλευ-	S. 1.	ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-μην, <i>I had delib-</i>	
	2.	ἐ-βε-βούλευ-σο [<i>erated</i> ,	
	3.	ἐ-βε-βούλευ-το	
	D. 1.	ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-μεθον	
	2.	ἐ-βε-βούλευ-σθον	
	3.	ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-σθην	
	P. 1.	ἐ-βε-βουλεύ-μεθα	
	2.	ἐ-βε-βούλευ-σθε	
	3.	ἐ-βε-βούλευ-ντο	
Aorist I. Tense- stem : ἐ- βουλευ-σ-	S. 1.	ἐ-βουλευ-σάμην, <i>I deliberated</i>	βουλεύ-σωμαι, <i>I may de-</i>
	2.	ἐ-βουλεύ-σῳ [(<i>indefinite</i>),	βουλεύ-σῃ* [<i>liberate</i> ,
	3.	ἐ-βουλεύ-σῃ*	<i>&c.</i> , declined like Pres. Subj.
	D. 1.	ἐ-βουλευ-σάμεθον	
	2.	ἐ-βουλεύ-σασθον	
	3.	ἐ-βουλευ-σάσθην	
	P. 1.	ἐ-βουλευ-σάμεθα	
	2.	ἐ-βουλεύ-σασθε	
	3.	ἐ-βουλεύ-σαντο	
Aorist II.	S. 1.	ἐ-λιπ-όμην, <i>I remained</i> , de- clined like Ind. Imperf.	λιπ-ώμαι, <i>I may remain</i> , declined like Pres. Subj.
	S. 1.	βουλεύ-σ-ομαι, <i>I shall delib-</i> <i>erate</i> , declined like Pres. Ind.	
Future.	S. 1.	βουλεύ-σ-ομαι, <i>I shall delib-</i> <i>erate</i> , declined like Pres. Ind.	
Plup. Perf.	S. 1.	βε-βουλεύ-σ-ομαι, <i>I shall have</i> <i>deliberated</i> , decl. like Pres. Ind.	

MOODS.		PARTICIPIALS.	
Optative i. e. Subj. of the Hist. tenses.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
	βουλεύ-ου, <i>deliberate</i> βουλευ-έσθω [ἑου, βουλεύ-εσθον* βουλευ-έσθων* βουλεύ-εσθε* βουλευ-έσθωσαν, usually βουλευ-έσθων*	βουλεύ-εσθαι, to <i>deliberate</i> ,	βουλευ-όμενος βουλευ-ομένη βουλευ-όμενον, <i>deliberating</i> ,
βουλευ-οίμην, <i>I might do</i> βουλεύ-οιο [liberate, βουλεύ-οιτο βουλευ-οίμεθον βουλεύ-οισθον βουλευ-οίσθην βουλευ-οίμεθα βουλεύ-οισθε βουλεύ-οιντο			
	βε-βούλευ-σο, <i>deliberate</i> βε-βουλεύ-σθω [ἑου, βε-βούλευ-σθον* βε-βουλεύ-σθων* βε-βούλευ-σθε* βε-βουλεύ-σθωσαν, usually βε-βουλεύ-σθων*	βε-βουλεύ-σθαι,† to have <i>de-</i> liberated,	βεβουλευμένος† βεβουλευ-μένη βεβουλευ-μένον,† <i>having deliberated</i> ,
βε-βουλευ-μένος εἴην, <i>I might have deliberated</i> , βε-βουλευ-μένος εἴης βε-βουλευ-μένος εἴη βε-βουλευ-μένω εἴητον βε-βουλευ-μένω εἴητην βε-βουλευ-μένοι εἴημεν βε-βουλευ-μένοι εἴητε βε-βουλευ-μένοι εἴησαν (ειν)			
βουλευ-σ-αίμην, <i>I might</i> βουλεύ-σ-αιο [<i>deliberate</i> , βουλεύ-σ-αιτο βουλευ-σ-αίμεθον βουλεύ-σ-αίσθον βουλευ-σ-αίσθην βουλευ-σ-αίμεθα βουλεύ-σ-αίσθε βουλεύ-σ-αίντο	βουλευ-σ-αι* <i>deliberate</i> βουλευ-σ-άσθω [ἑου, βουλεύ-σ-ασθον βουλευ-σ-άσθων* βουλεύ-σ-ασθε βουλευ-σ-άσθωσαν, usually βουλευ-σ-άσθων*	βουλεύ-σ-ασθαι, to <i>deliberate</i> ,	βουλευ-σ-άμενος βουλευ-σ-αμένη βουλευ-σ-άμενον <i>having deliberated</i> ,
λιπ-οίμην, <i>I might remain</i> , like Opt, Impf.	λιπ-οῦ,†-έσθω, declined like Pres. Imp.	λιπ-έσθαι†	λιπ-όμενος, -ομένη, -όμενον
βουλευ-σ-οίμην, <i>I m. have</i> <i>deliberated</i> , like Opt. Impf.		βουλεύ-σ-εσθαι	βουλευ-σ-όμενος, η, ον
βε-βουλευ-σ-οίμην, <i>I sh'd</i> <i>deliberate</i> , like Opt. Impf.		βε-βουλεύ-σ-εσθαι	βε-βουλευ-σ-όμενος, η, ον

PAS

THE

Tenses.	Numbers and Persons.	THE	
		Indicative.	Subjunctive of the Principal tenses.
Aor. I. Tense-stem: ἐ- βουλευ-θ-	S. 1.	ἐ-βουλεύ-θ-ην, <i>I was advised,</i>	βουλευ-θ-ῶ, † <i>I might have</i>
	2.	ἐ-βουλεύ-θ-ης	βουλευ-θ-ῆς † <i>(been advised,</i>
	3.	ἐ-βουλεύ-θ-η	βουλευ-θ-ῇ †
	D. 2.	ἐ-βουλεύ-θ-ητον	βουλευ-θ-ῆτον*
	3.	ἐ-βουλευ-θ-ήτ ην	βουλευ-θ-ῆτο ην*
	P. 1.	ἐ-βουλεύ-θ-ημεν	βουλευ-θ-ῶμεν
	2.	ἐ-βουλεύ-θ-ητε	βουλευ-θ-ῆτε*
	3.	ἐ-βουλεύ-θ-ησαν	βουλευ-θ-ῶσι (ν)
Future I.	S. 1.	βουλευ-θή-σ-ομαι, <i>I shall be adv.</i>	
	2.	βουλευ-θή-σ-η, &c., declined like the Ind. Pres. Mid.	
Aor. II.	S. 1.	ἐ-τρίβ-ην, <i>I was rubbed,</i>	τριβ-ῶ, † <i>I may h. b. r'd d,</i>
	2.	ἐ-τρίβ-ης, &c., declined like the first Aor. Ind. Pass.	τριβ-ῆς, † &c., declined like the first Aor. Subj. Pass.
Fut. II.	S. 1.	τριβ-ή-σ-ομαι, <i>I shall be rubbed,</i>	
	2.	τριβ-ή-σ-η, &c., declined like the first Fut. Ind. Pass.	
Verbal Adjectives: βουλευ-τός, † ἡ, † ὦν, † <i>advised,</i>			

§ 78. *Stem, Augment, and Reduplication.*

1. Every verb may be divided into the *stem*, and the *syllables of formation*, which denote the relations¹ of the action expressed by the verb. In most verbs in ω the stem is found by cutting off the ending of the first Pers. Indic. Pres.; e. g. βουλεύ-ω, λέγ-ω, τρίβ-ω, the stems being βουλευ, λεγ, τριβ.

2. The syllables of formation are either annexed as endings to the stem, and are then called Inflection-endings, as βουλεύ-ω, βουλεύ-σω, βουλεύ-σομαι; or are prefixed to the stem, and called Augment and Reduplication, as ἐ-βούλεον, *I was advising*, βε-βούλεκα, *I have advised*, Comp. τε-tigi.

3. The Augment, which denotes *past time* and hence belongs to all the historical tenses (Imperf., Aor., and Pluperf.), but only in the Indic., consists in prefixing ε to the stem of verbs beginning with a consonant, as ἐ-βούλεσα, *I advised*; but in verbs beginning with a vowel, in lengthening the first stem-vowel,

¹ For the relations referred to, see §§ 71 - 75.

SIVE.

MOODS.		Participials.	
Optative i. e. Subj. of Historical tenses.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
βουλευ-θ-ειν, <i>I might be advised,</i> βουλευ-θ-εις βουλευ-θ-ειη βουλευ-θ-ειησθ βουλευ-θ-ειήτην βουλευ-θ-ειμεν et εἰμεν } § 130, βουλευ-θ-ειητε et εἰτε } R. 1 βουλευ-θ-ειεν	βουλευέ-θ-ητι, ¹ <i>be thou advised,</i> βουλευέ-θ-ητω [adv'd, βουλευέ-θ-ητωσ βουλευέ-θ-ητων*	βουλευ-θ-ῆναι† to be advised, Genitive : βουλευ-θ-έντος βουλευ-θ-ειως,† having been advised,	βουλευ-θ-εις† βουλευ-θ-αισ† βουλευ-θ-εν† Genitive : βουλευ-θ-έντος βουλευ-θ-ειως,† having been advised,
βουλευ-θη-σ-οίμην, <i>I should be advised, &c., declined like the Impf. Opt. Mid.</i>	βουλευέ-θ-ητε* βουλευέ-θ-ητωσαν	βουλευ-θῆ-σε-σθαι	βουλευ-θη-σ-όμενος, η, ον
τριβ-ειν, <i>I might be rubbed,</i> τριβ-εις, &c., declined like the first Aor. Opt. Pass.	τριβ-θη-τω, &c., decl. like first Aor. Imp. P.	τριβ-ῆναι†	τριβ-εις† &c., declined like 1st Aor. Part. Pass.
τριβ-η-σ-οίμην, <i>I should be rubbed, &c., declined like the first Fut. Opt. Pass.</i>		τριβῆ-σεσθαι	τριβ-η-σ-όμενος, η, ον

βουλευ-τέος,† τέα, τέον,† to be advised.

α and ϵ into η (and in several ϵ into ϵ_1), $\check{\imath}$ and \check{v} into $\bar{\imath}$ and \bar{v} , and o into ω .

4. Reduplication, which denotes the *completion* of the action, and hence belongs to the Perf., Pluperf., and Fut. Perf., consists in repeating the first stem-consonant with *ε*, when the stem begins with a consonant; but when the stem begins with a vowel, it is the same as the Augment; e. g. *βεβούλευκα*, *I have advised*, *ἰκέτευκα*, *I have supplicated*, from *ἰκετεύ-ω*. The Reduplication remains through all the Moods, Inf. and Participles. For a fuller view of the Augment and Reduplication, see §§ 85–90.

§ 79. *Tense-sign, Tense-ending, and Tense-stem.*

1. The tense-sign is that consonant which stands next after the stem of the verb. Thus, in *βε-βούλευ-κα*, *κ* is the tense-sign, in *βουλεύ-σω*, *σ*, in *ἐ-βουλεύ-θης*, *θ*; besides the tense-sign *σ*, the

¹ On the ending $\theta\eta\eta\iota$ instead of $\theta\eta\theta\iota$, see § 8, Rem. 7.

first Fut. Pass. has the ending of the first Aor. Pass. *θη*, as *βουλευ-θή-σ-μαι*. Only the Primary tenses have a tense-sign.

2. The stem of the verb, together with the tense-sign and the augment or reduplication, is called the *tense-stem*. Thus, in *βουλεύ-ω*, *βουλευσ* is the tense-stem of the first Fut. Act., and in *ἐβούλευσ-α*, *ἐβουλευσ* the tense-stem of the first Aor. Act. The tense-stem of the Pres. and Impf., and also of the secondary tenses, has no tense-sign. Thus, in *βουλεύ-ω*, *βουλευ* is the tense-stem of the Pres., in *ἐβουλευ-ον*, *ἐβουλευ* that of the Impf., in *ἔλιπ-ον*, *ἔλιπ* that of the second Aor. Act. See Paradigm, § 77.

§ 80. *Personal-endings and Mood-vowels.*

The personal-ending has a different form in the different persons and numbers ; and the mood-vowel, a different form in the different moods ; e. g.

1 Pers. Sing. Ind. Pres. M.	<i>βουλεύ-ο-μαι</i>	Subj. <i>βουλεύ-ω-μαι</i>
3 " " " Fut. "	<i>βουλεύ-σ-ε-ται</i>	Opt. <i>βουλεύ-σ-οι-το</i>
1 " PL. " Pres. "	<i>βουλευ-ό-μεθα</i>	Subj. <i>βουλευ-ώ-μεθα</i>
2 " " " " "	<i>βουλεύ-ε-σθε</i>	" <i>βουλεύ-η-σθε</i>
1 " Sing. " A. I. "	<i>ἐβουλευ-σ-ά-μην</i>	" <i>βουλεύ-σ-ω-μαι</i>
3 " " " " "	<i>ἐβουλευ-σ-α-το</i>	Opt. <i>βουλεύ-σ-αι-το</i>

REM. 1. In the above forms, *βουλευ* is the verb-stem, and *βουλευ*, *βουλευσ*, and *ἐβουλευσ* are the tense-stems, namely, of the Pres., Fut., and first Aor. Mid., the endings *μαι*, *ται*, &c. are the personal-endings, and the vowels *ο*, *ω*, *ε*, *οι*, *η*, *α*, *αι* are the mood-vowels.

REM. 2. The first Person Dual has no separate form in the Active voice and in the Pass. Aorists, but is expressed by the form of the first Person Plural.

§ 81. *Remarks on the Personal-endings and Mood-vowels.*

1. The personal-endings are appended directly to the mood-vowel, and are often so closely united with it, that the two do not appear as separate parts, but are united in one ; e. g. *βουλεύ-η*, instead of *βουλεύ-ε-αι*, — the *ε* and *α* coalescing and forming *η*, and *ι* being subscribed. The Perf. and Plupf. Mid.

or Pass. append the personal-endings to the tense-stem without a mood-vowel, as $\beta\epsilon\text{-}\beta\acute{\omicron}\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$, $\beta\epsilon\text{-}\beta\acute{\omicron}\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\sigma\alpha\iota$, &c.

2. The difference between the principal and historical tenses is here important. The principal tenses Pres., Perf., and Fut. form the second and third person Dual with the same ending $\omicron\nu$, as $\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\tau\omicron\nu$ $\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\tau\omicron\nu$, $\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$ $\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$; but the historical tenses form the *second* person Dual with the ending $\omicron\nu$, the *third* with the ending $\eta\nu$; e. g.

$\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\tau\omicron\nu$ $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\tau\eta\nu$, $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$ $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\sigma\theta\eta\nu$.

3. The principal tenses form the third person plural *active* with the ending $\sigma\iota(\nu)$ [arising from $\nu\tau\iota$, $\nu\sigma\iota$], the third person plural *middle* with $\nu\tau\alpha\iota$; the historical tenses have the ending ν in the Act., and in the middle $\nu\tau\omicron$; e. g.

($\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\omicron\text{-}\nu\sigma\iota$ ¹) $\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\omicron\text{-}\nu\sigma\iota(\nu)$ $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\beta\acute{\omicron}\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\omicron\text{-}\nu$
 $\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\omicron\text{-}\nu\tau\alpha\iota$ $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\omicron\text{-}\nu\tau\omicron$.

4. The principal tenses in the singular middle end in $\mu\alpha\iota$, $\sigma\alpha\iota$, $\tau\alpha\iota$; the historical, in $\mu\eta\nu$, $\sigma\omicron$, $\tau\omicron$; e. g.

$\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\omicron\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$ $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\text{-}\acute{\omicron}\text{-}\mu\eta\nu$
 $\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\alpha\iota$ ² = $\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\eta$ $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\omicron$ ² = $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\omicron\text{-}\nu$
 $\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\tau\alpha\iota$ $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\tau\omicron$.

5. The personal endings of the subjunctive of the principal tenses are the same as those of the indicative of the same tenses; and the endings of the optative the same as those of the indicative of the historical tenses; e. g.

2 and 3 Du. Ind. Pr.	$\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\tau\omicron\nu$	Subj. $\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\eta\text{-}\tau\omicron\nu$
	$\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$	" $\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\eta\text{-}\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$
3 Pl. " "	$\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\omicron\text{-}\nu\sigma\iota(\nu)$	" $\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\omicron\text{-}\nu\sigma\iota(\nu)$
	$\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\omicron\text{-}\nu\tau\alpha\iota$	" $\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\omicron\text{-}\nu\tau\alpha\iota$
1 S. " "	$\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\omicron\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$	" $\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\omicron\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$
2 " " "	$\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\eta$	" $\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\eta$
3 " " "	$\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\tau\alpha\iota$	" $\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\eta\text{-}\tau\alpha\iota$

¹ In $\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\omicron\text{-}\nu\sigma\iota$, the σ rejects the ν , and as a compensation \omicron is lengthened into $\omicron\nu$.

² In $\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\alpha\iota$, σ is dropped, and ϵ and α contracted into η , and ι is subscribed. In $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\omicron\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\omicron$, σ is dropped, and ϵ and \omicron contracted into $\omicron\nu$.

2 and 3 Du. Ind. Impf.	ἐβουλεύετον, ἐτην	Opt. βουλεύοιτον, οίτην
	ἐβουλεύεσθον, ἐσθην	“ βουλεύοισθον, οίσθην
3 Pl. “ “	ἐβούλευον	“ βουλεύοιεν
	ἐβουλεύοντο	“ βουλεύοιντο
1 S. “ “	ἐβουλεύμην	“ βουλεύοιμην
2 “ “ “	(ἐβουλεύεσσο) ἐβουλεύου	“ (βουλεύοισσο) βουλεύοιο
3 “ “ “	ἐβουλεύετο	“ βουλεύοιτο.

REM. 1. On the movable *v*, see § 7, 1 (b).

6. The mood-vowel of the subjunctive of the principal tenses differs from that of the indicative, merely in being lengthened : *o* into *ω*, *e* into *η*, and *αι* into *η* ; e. g.

Ind. βουλεύομεν	Subj. βουλεύωμεν,
“ βουλεύεσθε	“ βουλεύησθε.

7. The mood-vowel of the optative is *ι* together with the preceding mood-vowel of the first Pers. Pl. Indic. Thus :

1 Pl. Ind. Imperf. Act. <i>o</i>	Opt. <i>οι</i> ἐβούλευομεν	βουλεύοιμεν
“ “ “ Aor. I. Act. <i>a</i>	“ <i>αι</i> ἐβουλεύασαμεν	βουλεύοισαμεν
“ “ “ Fut. Act. <i>o</i>	“ <i>οι</i> βουλεύσομεν	βουλεύοισομεν.

REM. 2. The Subj. Perf. takes the mood-vowel of the Pres. Subj., and the Opt. Plupf., that of the Imperf. Opt. Comp. the Paradigm, § 77.

REM. 3. When the preceding paradigm has been thoroughly learned, the pupil may first resolve the verbs occurring in the Greek exercises into their elements, i. e. into the personal-ending, mood-vowel, &c., observing the following order : βουλεύσω is (1) of the first Pers., (2) Sing., (3) Ind., (4) Fut., (5) Act., (6) from the verb βουλεύω, *to advise* ; then he may so translate into Greek the verbs in the English exercises, as to exhibit the elements of which the form of the Greek verb must be composed ; these elements may be arranged in the following order : (1) Verb-stem, (2) Augment or Reduplication, (3) Tense-sign, (4) Tense-stem, (5) Mood-vowel, (6) Tense-stem with Mood-vowel, (7) Personal-ending, (8) Tense-stem with Mood-vowel and Personal-ending. E. g. What would be the form in Greek of the phrase, *he advised himself*, using the Aor. of the Pres., βουλεύω, *to advise* ? Answer : The verb-stem is βουλευ-, augment ἐ, thus ἐβουλεν ; the tense-sign of the first Aor. Mid. is σ, thus tense-stem is ἐ-βουλεν-σ ; the mood-vowel of the first Aor. Ind. Mid. is α, thus ἐ-βουλεν-σ-α ; the personal-ending of the third Pers. Sing. of an historical tense of the Mid. is το, thus ἐ-βουλεύ-σ-α-το.

§ 82. *Remarks on the Paradigm.*

1. In the first Pers. Sing. Plup. Act., Attic writers use besides the form in *ew* a form in *η* (arising from the Ionic ending *εα*); e. g. *ἔβουλεύκ-η* besides *ἔβουλεύ-κειν*. The mood-vowel *ει* in the third Pers. Pl. is commonly shortened into *ε*; *ἔβουλεύ-κ-ε-σαν*, instead of *ἔβουλεύ-κ-ει-σαν*.

2. In the second Pers. Sing. Indic. Pres. and Fut. Mid. or Pass., the Attic writers besides the form in *η* use another in *ει*; e. g. *βουλεύ-η* and *βουλεύ-ει*, *βουλεύσ-η* and *ει*, *βεβουλεύσ-η* and *ει*, *βουλευθήσ-η* and *ει*, *τραβήσ-η* and *ει*. This last form in *ει* is exclusively used in the following forms of the three verbs, viz.

<i>βούλομαι</i> , <i>I wish</i> ,	<i>βούλει</i> , <i>thou wishest</i> (but Subj. <i>βούλη</i>),
<i>οἶμαι</i> , <i>I think</i> ,	<i>οἶει</i> , <i>thou thinkest</i> (but Subj. <i>οἶη</i>),
<i>ὄψομαι</i> , <i>I shall see</i> ,	<i>ὄψει</i> , <i>thou wilt see</i> (§ 126, 5).

3. The abbreviated forms of the third Pers. Pl. Imp. Act. have in all tenses, except the Perf., the same form as the Gen. Pl. of participles of the same tenses. The pupil should seek out these forms.

§ 83. *Remarks on the Formation of the Attic Future.*

1. When, in stems of two or more syllables, one of the short vowels *a*, *e*, *i* precedes the Fut. endings *σω*, *σομαι*, many verbs have the contract¹ Future in *ῶ*, *οῦμαι*. This is called the *Attic Future*; e. g. *ἐλάω* (usually *ἐλαύνω*), *to drive*, *ἐλά-σ-ω*, Att. Fut. *ἐλῶ*, *ῆς*, *ῆ*, *ἄτον*, *ῶμεν*, *ᾶτε*, *ῶσι(ν)*; *τελέω*, *to finish*, *τελέ-σ-ω*, Att. Fut. *τελῶ*, *εἰς*, *εἶ*, *εἶτον*, *οὔμεν*, *εἶτε*, *οὔσι(ν)*; *τελέ-σ-ομαι*, Att. Fut. *τελοῦμαι*, *ῆ(εἶ)*, *εἶται*, *ῆς*; *κομίζω*, *to carry*, Att. Fut. *κομιῶ*, *εἰς*, *εἶ*, *εἶτον*, *ιοῦμεν*, *εἶτε*, *ιοῦσι(ν)*; F. M. *κομοῦμαι*, *ῆ(εἶ)*, *εἶται*, *ιούμεθα*, &c. like contract verbs in *άω* and *έω* (§ 96).

2. This form of the Fut. is found only in the Ind., Inf., and Part., never in the Opt., thus *τελῶ*, *τελεῖν*, *τελῶν*; but *τελέσοιμι*. The verbs which have this form are: (a) *ἐλάω* (*ἐλαύνω*), *to drive*, *τελέω*, *to finish*, *καλέω*, *to call*; — (b) all in *ίζω* (char. *δ*); — (c) a few in *άζω*; — (d) of verbs in *μι*, all in *άννυμι* and *ἀμφιέννυμι*, *to clothe* (*ἀμφιέσω*, *ἀμφῶ*), *κορέννυμι*, *to satisfy* (*κορέσω*, *κορῶ*). Exceptions to this form of the Fut. rarely occur in Attic Greek.

¹ This contraction results from dropping *σ* and contracting the vowels which are thus brought together.

§ 84. *Accentuation of the Verb.*

1. GENERAL RULE. *The accent is as far from the end of the word as the nature of the final syllable permits*; e. g. βούλευε, παῦε, τύπτε, βούλευσον, παῦσον, τύψον, βουλεύωμεν, βουλεύοιμι; but βουλεύεις, βουλεύειν.

REM. 1. The diphthong αῖ at the end of a word is considered short in respect to accent, as βουλεύομαι. The Opt. ending αῖ, however, is considered long, as βουλεύσαι, third Pers. Sing. Opt. first Aor. Active. The Opt. ending οῖ is also long, as ἐκλείποι.

2. The same rule holds in composition; e. g. φέρε πρόσφερε, φεύγε ἔκφευγε, λείπε ἀπόλειπε, σχώ κατάσχω, κατάσχωμεν κατάσχοιμι. To this there are three limitations: (1) The accent does not go back beyond the vowel of the word prefixed, which before composition had the accent, except when that vowel has disappeared by Elision; e. g. ἀπόδος, ἐπίσχε, ἐπίθε (not ἀποδος, ἐπισχες, ἐπιθες); but πάρειμι (inst. of παράειμι); (2) nor beyond the first compound; e. g. συνέκδος, παρένθε (not σύνεκδος, πάρενθε); (3) nor beyond an existing augment; e. g. προσείχον like εἶχον, παρέσχον like ἔσχον, ἐξήγον like ἦγον, ἐξῆν like ἦν (not πρόσσειχον, πάρεσχον, ἐξήγον, ἐξῆν); so also προσήκον, ἀπείργον, like ἦκον εἶργον; so too ἀφίκται, ἀφίκτο, like ἵκται, ἵκτο.

Exceptions to General Rule.

3. The following forms have the accent on the *ultimate*:

(a) The Inf. second Aor. Act., the circumflex; the Masc. and Neut. Sing. Part. of the same tense, the acute; e. g. λιπεῖν (from λιπέειν), λιπών, ὄν, and the five imperatives (II. Aor. Act.) εἰπέ, ἐλθέ, εὐρέ, ἰδέ, λαβέ.

(b) The Imper. second Aor. Mid., the circumflex; e. g. λαβοῦ (from λαβέου).

REM. 2. The exceptions stated to the general rule hold in composition also; thus ἐκλιπεῖν, ἐκλιπών, συλλαβοῦ; except (α) the five imperatives named in 3 (a), hence ἀπειπε, ἀπελθε, ἐξευρε, εἰσιδε, ἀπόλαβε; (β) verbs in μι compounded with a monosyllabic preposition have the circumflex on the ultimate, in the second Aor. Imper. Mid., as προδοῦ, ἐνθοῦ, ἀφοῦ; but with a dissyllabic preposition, the accent is drawn back, as ἀπόδου, κατάθου, ἀπόθου; but in the Dual and Pl. of the second Aor. Mid., the accent is in all cases drawn back; e. g. ἐκβάλεσθε, ἀπολάβεσθε, πρόδοσθε, ἐνθεσθε, ἀφεςθε, κατάθεσθε.

(c) All participles in *ς* (Gen. *τος*), the acute; e. g. *βεβουλευκός* (Gen. *όςτος*), *πεφηνός* (Gen. *όςτος*), *βουλευθείς* (Gen. *έντος*), *τριβείς* (Gen. *έντος*), *ιστάς* (Gen. *άντος*), *τιθείς* (Gen. *έντος*), *διδούς* (Gen. *όντος*), *δεικνύς* (Gen. *ύντος*), *διαστάς*, *έκθείς*, *προδούς* (Gen. *άντος*, *έντος*, *όντος*).

EXCEPTION: The first Aor. Act. Part., which is always paroxytone; e. g. *παιδεύσας* Gen. *παιδεύσαντος*. On the accent of the Neut. Part., see Rem. 5.

(d) The Sing. of the first and second Aor. Subj. Pass., the circumflex; e. g. *βουλευθῶ*, *τριβῶ* (from *έω*).

4. The following forms are accented on the penult:

(a) The Inf. Perf. Mid. or Pass., first Aor. Act. and second Aor. Mid.; also all infinitives in *ναι*; e. g. *βεβουλευῖσθαι*, *τετιμῆσθαι*, *πεφιλῆσθαι*, *μεμυσθῆσθαι*; — *βουλευσαι*, *τιμῆσαι*, *μισθῶσαι*; — *λιπίσθαι*, *έκθέσθαι*; — *βεβουλευκέναι*, *πεφηνέναι*.

REM. 3. The accent is acute or circumflex according to length of penult.

(b) The Perf. Mid. or Pass. Part.; e. g. *βεβουλευμένος*, *μένη*, *μένον*; *τετιμῆμένος*, *πεφιλῆμένος*, *τετριμμένος*.

(c) The Dual and Pl. Subj. and the shortened forms of the third Pers. Pl. Opt. first and second Aor. Pass., the circumflex; e. g. *βουλευθόμεν*, *τριβόμεν*, *βουλευθείεν*, *τριβείεν*.

REM. 4. The three similar forms, viz. the Inf. first Aor. Act., Imper. first Aor. Mid. and the third Pers. Sing. Opt. first Aor. Act., when they consist of three or more syllables, with a penult long by nature, are distinguished from one another by the *accent*, in the following manner:

Inf. 1 A. Act. *βουλευσαι*, Imper. 1 A. Mid. *βούλευσαι*, Opt. Aor. 1 Ac. *βουλεύσαι*,
ποιήσαι *ποίησαι* *ποιήσαι*.

But when the penult is short by nature, or long only by position, the Inf. first Aor. Act. is the same as the third Pers. Sing. Opt. first Aor. Act.; e. g. *άψαι*, *φύλαξαι*; but Imper. first Aor. Mid., *άψαι*, *φύλαξαι*. If, moreover, the form is a dissyllable, all three forms are the same, as *τάξαι*; but if the dissyllable has a long penult, only the first Aor. Act. Inf. and the first Aor. Mid. Imper. are the same, as *παύσαι* (but Opt. *παύσαι*).

REM. 5. The Neut. Part., when the nature of the syllable permits, accents the same syllable as in the Nom. Masc.; e. g. *παιδεύων*, *παιδεδόν*, *τιμῆων*, *τιμῆων*, *φιλῶν*, *φιλοῦν*, *λιπῶν*, *λιπῶν*. (XXXVIII. — XL.)

§ 85. *Fuller Consideration of the Augment and Reduplication.*

The augment belongs to all the historical tenses (Impf., Plup., and Aor.), but is retained only in the Indicative (§ 78, 3 and 4). There are two augments, the *syllabic* and *temporal*.

(a) Syllabic Augment.

1. The *syllabic* augment is *ε* prefixed, in the Impf. and Aor., to the stem of verbs beginning with a consonant, but to the reduplication in the Pluperf. The verb is thus increased by one syllable; e. g. βουλεύω, Impf. ἐ-βούλευον, Aor. ἐ-βούλευσα, Plup. ἐ-βε-βουλεύειν.

2. If the stem begins with *ρ*, *ρ* is doubled when the augment is prefixed (§ 8, 8); e. g. ρίπτω, to throw, Impf. ῥρῖπτον, Aor. ῥρῖψα, Perf. ῥρῖψα, Plup. ῥρῖφειν.

REM. 1. Βούλομαι, to will, δύναμαι, to be able, and μέλλω, to intend, in the Attic writers, particularly the later, take *η*, instead of *ε*, for the augment; Impf. ἐβουλόμην and ἡβουλόμην; Aor. ἐβουλήθην and ἡβουλήθην; Impf. ἐδυνάμην and ἡδυνάμην, Aor. ἐδυνήθην and ἡδυνήθην (but always ἐδυνάσθην); Impf. ἐμέλλον and ἡμέλλον (Aor. ἡμέλλησα very rare).

REM. 2. The Attic writers often omit the augment *ε* in the Plup. of compounds, when the preposition ends with a vowel; also in simples, when a vowel which is not to be elided, precedes; e. g. ἀναβεβήκει, καταδεδραμῆκεσαν.

§ 86. (b) Temporal Augment.

The *temporal* augment belongs to verbs whose stems begin with a vowel, and consists in lengthening the first stem-vowel; in this way the quantity of the syllable is increased;¹

α	becomes η, as ἄγω	Impf. ἤγον	Perf. ἤχα	Plup. ἤχειν
α	" η, " ἄδω	" ἦδον	Aor. ἦσα (Inf. ἦσαι)	
ε	" η, " ἐλπίζω	" ἤλπιζον	Perf. ἤλπικα	" ἤλπικειν
ι	" ι, " ἵκετεύω	" ἵκέτεον	" ἵκέτεuka	" ἵκετεύειν
ο	" ω, " ὀμιλέω	" ὀμίλουν	" ὀμίληκα	" ὀμιλῆκειν

¹ The augment is called *syllabic*, because it adds a syllable to the word; *temporal*, because it increases the time or quantity of the syllable.

υ becomes ῡ,	as	ὑβρίζω	Impf. ὑβρίζον	Perf. ὑβρικα	Plup. ὑβρίκειν
αι	“	ἡ, αἰρέω	“ ἥρουν	“ ἥρηκα	“ ἥρήκειν
αυ	“	ἡν, αἰλέω	“ ἡύλουν	“ ἡύληκα	“ ἡύλήκειν
οι	“	φ, ὀκτιζω	“ ὀκτιζον	“ ὀκτικα	“ ὀκτίκειν.

§ 87. Remarks on the Augment.

1. The following vowels and diphthongs are not changed by the augment: (a) always ι, υ, η, ω, ου, as ἵπτω, *to press*, Aor. ἵπασα, ἵπνω, *to put to sleep*, ἵπνωσα, ἦκα, *to be present*, ἦκον, προσήκον (§ 84, 2), ὠφέλειω, *to benefit*, ὠφέλεον, οὐτάζω, *to wound*, οὐταζον; (b) ει, as εἴκω, *to yield*, εἴκον, ὑπείκον, εἴξα, ὑπείξα; except εἰκάω, *to liken*, which in Attic, together with εἴκαζον, εἴκασα, εἴκασμαι, has also, though seldom, ἦκαζον, ἦκασα, ἦκασμαι; (c) usually ευ, as εὕρισκω, *to find*, εὕρισκον, seldom ἤρισκον, εὐχομαι, *to supplicate*, εὐχόμεν, seldom ἠχόμεν, but Perf. ἠγμαι (not εἶγμαι); (d) almost always αυ (sometimes οι) followed by a vowel, as αἰαίνω, *to dry*, αἰαίνον and also ἡναύομην, οἰακίζω, *to steer*, οἰακίζον (οἶομαι, *to think*, φόμην, &c. does not belong here, as the ο following οι is not a part of the stem); (e) sometimes οι followed by a consonant, as οἰκουρέω, *to guard the house*, οἰκούρησα. On ἀναλίσκω, see § 122, 17.

2. Ten verbs, beginning with ε, have ει instead of η, for the augment: 1. εἰάω, *to permit*, Impf. εἴων, Aor. εἶασα; 2. ἐλίσσω, *to wind*; 3. ἐλκω, *to draw*; 4. Aor. εἶλον, *to take*, (stem ἔλ) of αἰρέω; 5. ἐργάζομαι, *to work*; 6. ἐστιάω, *to entertain*; 7. ἔπομαι, *to follow*; 8. ἔρπω, ἐρπύζω, *to creep*; 9. ἔχω, *to have*; 10. ἐθερίζω, *to accustom*.

REM. 1. The verbs from 1 to 6 originally began with F (digamma), 7, 8, 9, with σ, 10 with σF. After dropping this consonant, εε was contracted into ει, as ἐφεργαζόμεν, ἐεργαζόμεν. ἐεργαζόμεν, ἐεεργον, ἐεερον, ἐεεπον; ἐεεθέριζον, ἐέθιζον, ἐέθιζον. The forms given in numbers 3–5 below are also to be explained by the dropping of F.

3. The following verbs take the syllabic, instead of the temporal, augment (see Rem. 1):

ἀγνύμι, *to break*, Aor. ἔαξα, &c. (§ 140, 1).

ἀλίσκομαι, *captor*, Perf. ἐάλωκα and ἦλωκα, *captus sum* (§ 122, 16).

ώθειω, *to push*, ἐώθουν, &c. (124, 4).

ὠνέομαι, *to buy*, Impf. ἐωνόμην, Perf. ἐώνημαι. So also the poetic second Perf. ἔλπω (fr. ἔλπομαι, *to hope*), and ἔοργα (fr. ἔργω, *to work*); ἔοικα, Εἰκώ, *to be like*, is from ἰεῖοικα (stem ἰκ-).

4. The verb *ἐορτάζω*, to celebrate a feast, takes the augment in the second syllable, Impf. *ἐώρταζον*. So second Plupf. *ἐώλπειν*, *ἐώργειν*, *ἐόρκειν*.

REM. 2. The forms here presented show that the F or j which have disappeared, is resolved into ε and, with the ο following, is changed into ω: *ἐ-Εώρταζον*, *ἐ-Εώρταζον*, *ἐ-Εώρταζον*, *ἐ-Εώλπειν*, *ἐ-Εώλπειν*, *ἐ-Εώλπειν*, &c.

5. The three following verbs take the temporal and syllabic augment at the same time:

ὁράω, to see, Impf. *ὥρων*, Perf. *ὥρακα*, *ὥραμαι*.

ἀνοίγω (*οίγω*), to open, Impf. *ἀνέγγον*, Aor. *ἀνέφξα* (Inf. *ανοίξαι*), &c. (§ 140, 5).

ἀλίσκομαι, to be taken, Aor. *ἔδλων* (Inf. *δλῶναι*, ᾶ) and *ἤλων*.

§ 88. Reduplication.

1. Reduplication (§ 78, 4) occurs only when the stem of the verb begins with a single consonant or a mute and liquid; but verbs beginning with ρ, βλ, γλ, γν, take the augment ε in the Perf. instead of the reduplication;¹ e. g.

<i>λύω</i> , to loose,	Perf. <i>λέ-λυκα</i>	Plup. <i>ἐ-λε-λύκειν</i>
<i>θύω</i> , to sacrifice,	" <i>τέ-θυκα</i> (§ 8, 10)	" <i>ἐ-τε-θύκειν</i>
<i>φυτεύω</i> , to plant,	" <i>πε-φύτευκα</i> (§ 8, 10)	" <i>ἐ-πε-φυτεύκειν</i>
<i>χορεύω</i> , to dance,	" <i>κε-χόρευκα</i> (§ 8, 10)	" <i>ἐ-κε-χορεύκειν</i>
<i>γράφω</i> , to write,	" <i>γέ-γραφα</i>	" <i>ἐ-γε-γράφειν</i>
<i>κλίνω</i> , to bend,	" <i>κέ-κλικα</i>	" <i>ἐ-κε-κλίκειν</i>
<i>κρίνω</i> , to judge,	" <i>κέ-κρικα</i>	" <i>ἐ-κε-κρίκειν</i>
<i>πνέω</i> , to breathe,	" <i>πέ-πνευκα</i>	" <i>ἐ-πε-πνεύκειν</i>
<i>θλάω</i> , to bruise,	" <i>τέ-θλακα</i> (§ 8, 10)	" <i>ἐ-τε-θλάκειν</i>
<i>ῥίπτω</i> , to throw,	" <i>ῥῥίψα</i>	" <i>ἐρρίφειν</i>
<i>βλακεύω</i> , to be slothful,	" <i>ἐ-βλάκευκα</i>	" <i>ἐ-βλακεύκειν</i>
<i>γλίσσω</i> , to carve,	" <i>ῥ-γλυσα</i>	" <i>ἐ-γλύφειν</i>
<i>γνωρίζω</i> , to make known,	" <i>ἐ-γνώρικα</i>	" <i>ἐ-γνωρίκειν</i>

REM. 1. *βλάπτω*, to injure, *βλασφημέω*, to speak ill of, *βλαστάνω*, to sprout, take the reduplication: *βέβλαφα*, *βεβλάσφημηκα*, *βεβλάστηκα*, and *ἐβλάστηκα*.

¹ Such verbs are an exception to the general rule of reduplication on account of the difficulty of reduplicating the letters with which they begin.

2. Besides the verbs mentioned above beginning with *ρ, βλ, γλ, γν*, those beginning with a vowel (§ 86, b), a double consonant, two single consonants, not a mute and a liquid, or three consonants, take only the augment; e. g.

ζηλώω, to emulate,	Perf. ἐ-ζήλωκα	Plup. ἐ-ζηλώκειν
ξενώω, to entertain	" ἐ-ξένωκα	" ἐ-ξενώκειν
ψάλλω, to sing,	" ἔ-ψαλκα	" ἐ-ψάλκειν
σπείρω, to sow,	" ἔ-σπαρκα	" ἐ-σπάρκειν
κτίζω, to build,	" ἔ-κτικα	" ἐ-κτίκειν
πτύσσω, to fold,	" ἔ-πτυχα	" ἐ-πτόχευ
στρατηγέω, to lead an army,	" ἐ-στρατήγηκα	" ἐ-στρατηγήκειν.

REM. 2. Μιμνήσκω (stem MNA), to remind, and κτάομαι, to acquire, take the reduplication, although their stem begins with two consonants, which are not a mute and a liquid: μέ-μνημαι, κέ-κτημαι, ἐ-με-μνήμην, ἐ-κε-κτήμην. Perfects formed by Metathesis or Syncope are an apparent exception, as δέδμηκα, πέπταμαι, &c. (§ 117, 1. 2).

3. Four verbs beginning with a liquid take *ει* as reduplication:

λαμβάνω, to take,	Perf. εἴληφα	Plup. εἴλήφειν
λαγχάνω, to obtain,	" εἴληχα	" εἴλήχεν
λέγω, συλλέγω, to collect,	" συνείλοχα, συνειλεγμαι	" συνειλόχεν
μείρομαι, to obtain,	" εἴμαρται (aspirated), it is fated.	

REM. 3. Διαλέγομαι, to converse, has Perf. διελέγμαι, though the simple λέγω, in the sense of to say, always takes the regular reduplication, λέλεγμαι, dictus sum (Perf. Act. wanting). On εἴσηκα, see § 126, 8, under φημί.

§ 89. Attic Reduplication.

1. Several verbs, beginning with *α, ε, ο*, repeat, in the Perf. and Plup. before the temporal augment, the first two letters of the stem. This is called the Attic Reduplication. The Plup. then very rarely takes an additional augment; ἡκ-ηκόειν, however, has the regular augment besides the Attic reduplication.

2. Verbs which in Attic take this reduplication are:

(a) Those whose second stem-syllable is short by nature

ἀρώ, ὦ, to plough,	ἐλάω (ἐλαύνω), to drive,
(ἀρ-ήροκα) ἀρ-ήρομαι	ἐλ-ήλακα ἐλ-ήλαμαι
(ἀρ-ηρόκειν) ἀρ-ηρόμην	ἐλ-ηλάκειν ἐλ-ηλάμην.

So also: ἀλέω, *to grind*, ἀλ-ήλεσμαι, ἐμέω, *to vomit*, ἐμ-ήμεσμαι, § 98, b; δμ-νυμι, § 138; δλ-λυμι, § 138; ἐλέγχω, *to convince*, ἐλ-ήλεγμαι, ὀρύττω, *to dig*, ὀρ-ώρυχα, ὀρώρυγμα, and ὥρυγμαι.

(b) Those which in the second stem-syllable have a vowel long by nature, and shorten it after prefixing the reduplication (except ἐρείδω):

ἀλείφω, <i>to anoint</i> ,	ἀγείρω, <i>to collect</i> ,
ἀλ-ήλιφα ἀλ-ήλιμμαι	ἀγ-ήγερκα ἀγ-ήγερμαι
ἀλ-ηλίφειν ἀλ-ηλίμην	ἀγ-ηγέρκειν ἀγ-ηγέρμην.

So ἐγείρω, *to awaken*, second Perf. Act. ἐγρήγορα (for euphony inst. of ἐγήγορα), second Plup. Act. ἐγρηγόρειν, ἐγ-ήγερμαι, ἐγ-ηγέρμην; also ἀκούω, *to hear*, ἀκ-ήκοα, ἡκ-ηκόειν; εἰδῶ, *to know*, ἐρ-ήρεια, ἐρ-ηρείκειν, ἐρ-ήρεσμαι, ἐρ-ηρείσμη; ἔρχομαι, § 126, 2, ἐλήλυθα, stem ΕΛΥΘ.

REM. Ἄγω, *to lead*, forms the second Aor. Act. and Mid. with a similar reduplication: ἡγ-αγον, Inf. ἀγαγεῖν; Mid. ἡγ-αγόμην, Inf. ἀγαγέσθαι.

§ 90. *Augment and Reduplication in Compound Words.*

1. Verbs compounded with prepositions take the augment and reduplication between the preposition and the verb.

Prepositions which end with a vowel, except περί and πρό, suffer Elision [§ 6, (3)]; πρό frequently combines with the augment ε by means of Crasis (§ 6, 2); and becomes προῦ; ἐκ before the syllabic augment becomes ἐξ (§ 7, 3); ἐν and σύν resume their ν which had been assimilated, or changed (§ 8, 5), or dropped (§ 8, Rem. 5); e. g.

	Impf.	Perf.	Plup.
ἀπο-βάλλω, <i>to throw from</i> ,	ἀπ-έβαλλον	ἀπο-βέβληκα	ἀπ-εβεβλήκειν
περι-βάλλω, <i>to throw around</i> ,	περι-έβαλλον	περι-βέβληκα	περι-εβεβλήκειν
προ-βάλλω, <i>to throw before</i> ,	προ-έβαλλον	προ-βέβληκα	προ-εβεβλήκειν
	προὔβαλλον		προὔβεβλήκειν
ἐκ-βάλλω, <i>to throw out</i> ,	ἐξ-έβαλλον	ἐκ-βέβληκα	ἐξ-εβεβλήκειν
συν-λέγω, <i>to collect</i> ,	συν-έλεγον	συν-έλοχα	συν-ειλόχευ
συν-ρίπτω, <i>to throw together</i> ,	συν-έρριπτον	συν-έρριφα	συν-ερρίφειν
ἐγ-γίγνομαι, <i>to be in</i> ,	ἐν-εγίγνομην	ἐγ-γέγονα	ἐν-εγεγόνειν
ἐμ-βάλλω, <i>to throw in</i> ,	ἐν-έβαλλον	ἐμ-βέβληκα	ἐν-εβεβλήκειν
συν-σκευάζω, <i>to pack up</i> ,	συν-εσκεύαζον	συν-εσκεύακα	συν-εσκευόκειν
συν-καλέω, <i>to call together</i> ,	συν-εκάλεον	συν-κέκληκα	συν-εκεκλήκειν.

2. Verbs compounded with *δυσ* take the augment and reduplication, (a) at the beginning, when the stem of the simple verb begins with a consonant, or with *η* or *ω*; (b) but in the middle, when it begins with a vowel, except *η* or *ω*; e. g.

δυσ-τυχέω, to be unfortunate, *ἐ-δυστύχουν* *δε-δυστύχηκα* *ἐ-δε-δυστυχήκειν*
δυσ-ωπέω, to make ashamed, *ἐ-δυσώπουν* *δε-δυσ-ώπηκα* *ἐ-δε-δυσ-ωπήκειν*
δυσ-αρεστέω, to be displeased, *δυσ-ηρέστουν* *δυσ-ηρέστηκα* *δυσ-ηρεστήκειν*.

But verbs compounded with *εὖ* commonly omit the augment at the beginning, *εὐεργετέω* usually in the middle also; e. g.

εὐ-τυχέω, to be fortunate, Impf. *ἡ-τύχεον*, but commonly *εὐ-τύχεον*
εὐ-ωχέομαι, to feast well, “ *εὐ-ωχέομην*
εὐ-εργετέω, to do good, “ *εὐ-ηργέτεον*, but commonly *εὐ-εργέτεον*
εὐ-ηργέτηκα, *εὐ-εργέτηκα*.

3. Verbs derived from compound substantives or adjectives, and all other compounds take the augment and reduplication at the beginning.

μυθολογέω (fr. *μυθολόγος*), to relate, *ἐμυθολόγουν* *με-μυθολόγηκα*
οικοδομέω (fr. *οικοδόμος*), to build, *ἑκοδόμουν* *ἑκοδόμηκα*
ἐμπεδώω (fr. *ἔμπεδος*), to make firm, *ἑμπέδοον* *ἑμπέδωκα*.

So *προφητεύω* (fr. *προφήτης*), Impf. *ἐπροφήτεον*; *ἐναντιόομαι* (fr. *ἐναντίος*), to oppose, Impf. *ἑναντιόομην*.

§ 91. Remarks.

1. Some verbs compounded with prepositions, take the augmentation both at the beginning of the simple verb and before the preposition:

ἀνορθόω, to raise up, Impf. *ἡνώρθουν*, Perf. *ἡνώρθωκα*, Aor. *ἡνώρθωσα*
ἐνοχλέω, to molest, “ *ἡνώχλεον*, “ *ἡνώχληκα*, “ *ἡνώχλησα*
ἀνέχομαι (not *ἀνέχω*), to endure, Impf. *ἡνεχόμην*, “ *ἡνεσχόμην*.

2. The analogy of these verbs is followed by three others, which are not compounded with prepositions, but are derived from other compound words, viz.

διατρέφω (from *δίατρα*, food), (a) to feed, (b) to be a judge, Impf. *ἐδιή-
 τασον* and *διήτασον*, Aor. *ἐδιήτησα* and *διήτησα*; Perf. *δεδιήτηκα*;
 Perf. Mid. *δεδιήτημαι*.

διακονέω (from διάκονος, *servant*), *to serve*, Impf. ἐδουλόουν and δουλόουν, Perf. δεδουλόκηκα.

ἀμφισβητέω (from ΑΜΦΙΣΒΗΤΗΣ), *to dispute*, Impf. ἡμφεσβήτεον and ἡμφισβήτεον.

3. Exceptions to § 90, 1. Several verbs compounded with prepositions take the augment before the preposition, as the compound has nearly the same signification as the simple verb; e. g.

ἀμφιέννυμι, *to clothe*, Aor. ἡμφίεσα, Perf. Mid. ἡμφίεσμαι

ἐπίσταμαι, *to know*, Impf. ἡπιστάμην

ἀφίημι, *to send forth*, “ ἀφίεον and ἡφίεον

καθίζω, *to cause to sit*, “ ἐκάθιζον (old Att. also καθίζον), Aor. ἐκάθισα

καθέζομαι, *to sit*, “ ἐκαθεζόμην and καθεζόμην

κάθημαι, *to sit*, “ ἐκαθήμην and καθήμην

καθεύδω, *to sleep*, “ ἐκάθευδον, seldom καθήυδον.

FORMATION OF TENSES OF VERBS IN Ω.

§ 92. *Division of Verbs in ω according to the Characteristic.*

1. The final letter of the stem, after dropping the ending ω, is called the characteristic, as according to this verbs are divided into different classes.

2. There are two principal classes of verbs in ω:

I. Pure verbs, whose characteristic is a vowel:

A. Uncontracted, whose characteristic is a vowel, except α, ε, ο; e. g. βουλεύ-ω, *to advise*, λύ-ω, *to loose*;

B. Contracts, whose characteristic is either α, ε, or ο; e. g. τιμά-ω, *to honor*, φιλέ-ω, *to love*, μασθ-ω, *to let*.

II. Impure verbs, whose characteristic is a consonant:

A. Mute verbs, whose characteristic is one of the nine mutes (§ 4, 2, b); e. g. λείπ-ω, *to leave*, πλέκ-ω, *to twine*, πείθ-ω, *to persuade*;

B. Liquid verbs, whose characteristic is one of the four liquids, λ, μ, ν, ρ; e. g. στέλλ-ω, *to send*, νίμ-ω, *to divide*, φαίν-ω, *to show*, φθείρ-ω, *to destroy*.

3. Certain tenses are so connected together by being formed from a common stem that they may be said to be derived from one another. There are three principal groups:

I. Tenses which can strengthen the pure stem. These are the Present and Imperfect Act. Mid. or Pass.

(Pure stem ΤΥΠ) τύπ-τ-ω τύπ-τ-ομαι
 ἔ-τυπ-τ-ον ἔ-τυπ-τ-όμην.

II. Tenses which have a tense-sign. These are Primary Tenses:

(a) First Perf. and first Plupf. Act., as (πέ-φραδ-κα) πε-φρα-κα, ἐ-πεφρά-κειν; from these are formed the Perf. and Plupf. Mid. or Pass., but without a tense-sign (πέφραδ-μαι) πέ-φρασμαι; from the Perf. Mid. or Pass. is formed the Fut. Perf. by adding σομαι, as τέ-τυμ-μαι (inst. of τέτυπμαι), ἐτετύμην, τετύφομαι.

(b) Fut. and first Aor. Act. and Mid., as

τύψω τύψομαι,
ἔ-τυψα ἐ-τυψάμην.

(c) First Aor. and first Fut. Pass., as ἐ-τίψ-θην, τυφ-θήσομαι. Verbal Adjectives in τίς, τέος, usually follow the formation of the first Aor. Pass.

III. Tenses which are formed from the pure stem without a tense-sign, though in certain cases there is a change in the stem-vowel. These are the Secondary Tenses:

(a) Second Perf. and second Plupf. Act., as λέ-λοιπα, ἐλε-λοίπε-ιν from λείπω (stem λειπ).

(b) Second Aor. Act. and Mid., as ἔ-λάβ-ον, ἐ-λαβ-όμην from λήβ-ω (stem λαβ).

(c) Second Aor. and second Fut. Pass., as ἐ-τύπ-ην, τυπ-ήσομαι.

§ 93. I. Formation of the Tenses of Pure Verbs.

1. Pure verbs append the tense-endings to the unchanged characteristic; e. g. βουλεύ-σω, βε-βούλευ-κα. They do not form the Secondary tenses, only the Primary — the Perf. with κ (κα), the Fut. and Aor. with σ and θ (σω, σα, θην,θήσομαι).

2. The short characteristic-vowel of the Pres. and Impf. is lengthened in the other tenses. Uncontracted verbs will be first considered.

Υ becomes ι, e. g. μην-ίω, μηνι-σω, ἐ-μήνι-σα;
 ὤ " ὤ, " κωλύ-ω, κωλύ-σω, κε-κάλυ-μαι.

κωλύ-ω, to hinder.

ACTIVE.

Pres. κωλύ-ω, Perf. κε-κάλυ-κα, Fut. κωλύ-σω, Aor. ἐ-κάλυ-σα.

MIDDLE.

Pres. κωλύ-ομαι, Perf. κε-κάλυμαι, Fut. κωλύ-σομαι, Aor. ἐ-κωλύ-σάμην.

PASSIVE.

Aor. ἐ-κωλύ-θην, Fut. κωλύ-θήσομαι.

§ 94. *Pure Verbs which, contrary to the rule, retain the short Characteristic-vowel in forming the Tenses.*

1. Several pure verbs, contrary to the rule (§ 93, 2), retain the short characteristic-vowel, either in all the tenses, or at least in some. Most of these verbs assume a σ in the Perf. and Plupf. Mid. or Pass., in the first Aor. and first Fut. Pass., and also in the verbal adjectives. This is indicated by "*Pass. with σ*" (see § 95). Thus:

ἄν-ῥω, to complete, Aor. ἤνυσα, ἀνύσαι, Pass. with σ.

ἀρ-ῥω, to draw water, Fut. ἀρῶσω, Aor. ἤρῶσα, ἤρῶσάμην, Pass. with σ.

μύω (ῥ), to close, e. g. the eyes, Fut. μῶσω, Aor. ἔμῶσα; but Perf. μέμυκα, I am shut, am silent.

πύω (ῥ), to spit, Fut. πῶσω; Aor. ἔπτῶσα. Pass with σ.

REM. 1. Χρίω, both in the sense of to sting and to anoint, has ι long: Fut. χρίσω; Aor. ἐχρίσα, Inf. χρίσαι; Aor. Mid. ἐχρίσάμην; Pf. Mid. or Pass. ἐχρίσμαι (§ 95), κεχρίσθαι; Aor. Pass. ἐχρίσθην, Verb. Adj. χριστός.

2. The following dissyllables in ῥω lengthen the short characteristic-vowel in the Fut. Act. and Mid., Fut. Perf. and Aor. Act. and Mid., and δύω also in the Perf. and Plupf. Act., but resume the short vowel in the Perf. and Plupf. Act. (except δύω), also in the Mid. or Pass., and in the Aor. and Fut. Pass.:

δύω, to wrap up,	Fut. δόσω	Aor. ἐδύσα	Perf. δέδυκα	Aor. Pass. ἐδύθην
θύω, to sacrifice,	" θόσω	" ἐθύσα	" τέθυκα	" ἐθύθην
λύω, to loose,	" λόσω	" ἐλύσα	" λέλυκα	" ἐλύθην

REM. 2. If ι or υ is double-timed, i. e. sometimes long and sometimes short, it is to be considered short in prose, though it is commonly long in the Attic poets; thus, μέν, πτόν, λύν, &c., not μύν, πτόν, λύν.

§ 95. *Formation of the Aor. and Fut. Pass., and Perf. and Plup. Mid. or Pass. with σ.*

1. Pure verbs which retain the short characteristic-vowel of the stem in forming the tenses, assume *σ* in the first Aor. and first Fut. Pass., Perf. and Plupf. Mid. or Pass., and in verbal adjectives before the tense-endings *θην, μαι, &c.*, when these endings do not already begin with *σ* (comp. § 94, 1).

2. Besides these verbs, several others also, which either have a long characteristic-vowel in the stem, or lengthen it in forming the tenses, take the same formation; e. g.

ἀκούω, to hear; *ἐναύω*, to kindle; *κελεύω*, to command; the deponents *δια-* and *παρακελεύομαι*, to incite; *ψαύω*, to touch; *θραύω*, to break in pieces; *κρούω*, to strike upon; *σειώ*, to shake; *λείω*, to stone; *ξύω*, to scrape; *παίω*, to strike; *πυλαίω*, to wrestle; *πρίω*, to saw; *πταίω*, to stumble; *ὕω*, to rain; *παύω*, to stop, has Perf. Mid. or Pass. *πέπαινμαι*, but Aor. Pass. *ἐπαύσθην*.

κελεύω, to command.

PERFECT MIDDLE OR PASSIVE.

	Indicative.	Imperative.	Infinitive.
S. 1.	<i>κε-κέλευ-σμαι</i>		
2.	<i>κε-κέλευ-σαι</i>	<i>κε-κέλευ-σο</i>	<i>κε-κελεύ-σθαι</i>
3.	<i>κε-κέλευ-σται</i>	<i>κε-κελεύ-σθω</i>	
D. 1.	<i>κε-κελεύ-σ-μεθον</i>		Participle.
2.	<i>κε-κέλευ-σθον</i>	<i>κε-κέλευ-σθον</i>	<i>κε-κελευ-σ-μένος</i>
3.	<i>κε-κέλευ-σθον</i>	<i>κε-κελεύ-σθων</i>	
P. 1.	<i>κε-κελεύ-σ-μεθα</i>		Subjunctive.
2.	<i>κε-κέλευ-σθε</i>	<i>κε-κέλευ-σθε</i>	<i>κε-κελευ-σ-μένος ὦ</i>
3.	<i>κε-κελευ-σ-μένοι εἰσὶ¹</i>	<i>κε-κελεύ-σθωσαν</i> or <i>κε-κελεύ-σθων]</i>	

PLUPERFECT.

S. 1.	<i>ἐ-κε-κελεύ-σ-μην</i>	D. <i>ἐ-κε-κελεύ-σ-μεθον</i>	P. <i>ἐ-κε-κελεύ-σ-μεθα</i>
2.	<i>ἐ-κε-κέλευ-σο</i>	<i>ἐ-κε-κέλευ-σθον</i>	<i>ἐ-κε-κέλευ-σθε</i>
3.	<i>ἐ-κε-κέλευ-στο</i>	<i>ἐ-κε-κελεύ-σθην</i>	<i>κε-κελευ-σ-μένοι ἦσαν¹</i>

Opt. *κε-κελευ-σ-μένος εἴην.*

Aor. Pass. *ἐ-κελεύ-σθην*

Fut. Pass. *κελευ-σ-θήσομαι.*

REM. *Δύω, θύω, λύω*, contrary to the rule, do not assume *σ*, although they retain the short characteristic-vowel (§ 94, 2). (XII.)

¹ See § 106, Rem. 5.

§ 96. *Contract Pure Verbs.*

1. Contract pure verbs are such as have for their characteristic α , ϵ , or \omicron (§ 92), and contract these with the mode-vowel following. Contraction takes place only in the Pres. and Impf. Act. and Mid. or Pass., because in these two tenses only is the characteristic-vowel followed by another vowel. In contraction the movable ν is omitted in the third Pers. Sing. Impf. Act.

2. The following are the contractions which occur here :

$\alpha + \epsilon$ becomes $\bar{\alpha}$	$\epsilon + \epsilon = \epsilon\epsilon$	$\omicron + \omicron = \omicron\omicron$
$\alpha + \eta = \bar{\alpha}$	$\epsilon + \epsilon\epsilon = \epsilon\epsilon$	$\omicron + \epsilon = \omicron\epsilon$
$\alpha + \eta = \bar{\alpha}$	$\epsilon + \eta = \eta$	$\omicron + \omicron\epsilon = \omicron\epsilon$
$\alpha + \epsilon\epsilon = \bar{\alpha}$	$\epsilon + \eta = \eta$	$\omicron + \omega = \omega$
$\alpha + \omicron = \bar{\alpha}$	$\epsilon + \omicron = \omicron$	$\omicron + \eta = \omega$
$\alpha + \omega = \bar{\alpha}$	$\epsilon + \omicron\epsilon = \omicron\epsilon$	$\omicron + \eta = \omega$
$\alpha + \omicron\epsilon = \bar{\alpha}$	$\epsilon + \omega = \omega$	$\omicron + \epsilon\epsilon = \epsilon\epsilon$
$\alpha + \epsilon\epsilon = \bar{\alpha}$	$\epsilon + \omega = \omega$	$\omicron + \epsilon\epsilon = \epsilon\epsilon$
$\alpha + \epsilon\epsilon = \bar{\alpha}$	$\epsilon + \omega = \omega$	$\omicron + \epsilon\epsilon = \epsilon\epsilon$
$\alpha + \epsilon\epsilon = \bar{\alpha}$	$\epsilon + \omega = \omega$	$\omicron + \epsilon\epsilon = \epsilon\epsilon$

These laws can be stated in another form as follows :

- I. In verbs in $\acute{\alpha}\omega$, α rejects the ϵ element (ϵ , η , $\epsilon\epsilon$) and has ι subscript when either of these elements has ι ; α is dropped before the \omicron element (\omicron , ω , $\omicron\epsilon$, $\omicron\epsilon$), and if either has ι , it is subscripted under ω , as $\tauιμάεις$, $\tauιμάς$; $\tauιμάητε$, $\tauιμάτε$; $\tauιμάουσι$, $\tauιμάωσι$; $\tauιμάομεν$, $\tauιμάωμεν$.
- II. In verbs in $\acute{\epsilon}\omega$, ϵ is dropped before all long vowels and diphthongs; $\epsilon\epsilon$ becomes $\epsilon\epsilon$, and $\epsilon\omicron$, $\omicron\epsilon$, as $\φιλέει$, $φιλεί$; $φιλέουσι$, $φιλοῦσι$; $φιλέη$, $φιλή$.
- III. In verbs in $\acute{\omicron}\omega$, short vowels are contracted into $\omicron\epsilon$; \omicron before $\omicron\epsilon$ or ω is dropped; followed by an element containing an ι , the two become $\omicron\iota$; followed by η , they become ω , as $μίσθοε$, $μίσθου$; $μισθόμεν$, $μισθοῦμεν$; $μισθός$, $μισθοῖς$; $μισθόητον$, $μισθῶτον$.

REM. 1. The Inf. $\tauιμᾶν$ is properly written without an ι subscript, as it regularly comes from $\tauιμά-εν$; comp. $μισθοῦν$ from $μισθ-εν$.

3. The tenses of contract verbs are formed like those of uncontracted pure verbs (§ 93), i. e. the short characteristic-vowel is usually lengthened, in forming the tenses, viz.

$\acute{\alpha}$ into η , as $\tauιμά-ω$, to honor, $\tauιμή-σω$.

$\acute{\alpha}$ into $\bar{\alpha}$, as $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\alpha}-ω$, to permit, Fut. $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\alpha}-σω$. This lengthening into $\bar{\alpha}$ occurs, when ϵ , ι , or ρ precedes α (comp. § 26, 1), as

ἐά-ω, ἐά-σω, εἶασι, &c.; ἐστιά-ω, to entertain, ἐστιά-σω; φωρά-ω, to catch a thief, φωρά-σω (but ἐγγυά-ω, to give as a pledge, ἐγγυή-σω; βοά-ω, to cry out, βοή-σομαι). To these verbs belong the following: ἀκροά-ομαι, to hear, ἀκροά-σομαι, where ρ precedes the ο (comp. § 26, 2, Rem.).

ε into η, as φιλέ-ω, to love, Fut. φιλή-σω;

ο into ω, as μισθό-ω, to let out, Fut. μισθώ-σω.

REM. 2. The verbs χρᾶω, to give an oracle, χρᾶομαι, to use, and τιτρώω, to bore, although a ρ precedes, have η; e. g. χρήσω, I will give an oracle, χρήσομαι, I will use, τρήσω, I will bore; also ἀπόχρη, see § 97, 3. For the accent of contract forms, see § 11, 4 (2).

§ 96. *Contract Verbs which, contrary to the rule, retain the short Characteristic-vowel in forming the Tenses.*

1. As several uncontracted pure verbs retain the short characteristic-vowel (§ 94) contrary to the rule in forming the tenses, so also several contract verbs. Most of these verbs assume σ in the Perf. Mid. or Pass. and in the first Aor. Pass., and the tenses derived from them. This is indicated by "Pass. with σ" (§ 95):

(a) εω.

θλάω, to bruise, θλάσω, &c.

κλάω, to break, κλάσω, &c.

γελάω, to laugh, Fut. γελάσομαι.

σπάω, to draw, &c.

ἐλάω (usu. ἐλαίνω), to drive, Fut. ἐλάσω.

ἐράω, to love, Fut. ἐρασθήσομαι.

δαμάω (usually δαμάζω), to subdue.

περάω, to transport, to sell, Fut. περάσω.

χαλάω, to loosen, χαλάσω.

(b) έω.

ἀλέω, to grind, Fut. ἀλέσω, ἀλῶ.

ἀρκέω, to suffice, Fut. ἀρκέσω.

ἀκέομαι, to heal, Fut. ἀκέσομαι.

ἐμέω, to vomit, Fut. ἐμέσω, &c.

τελέω, to accomplish, Fut. τελῶ (§ 83).

αἰδέομαι, to respect, Fut. αἰδέσομαι.

ζέω, to boil (intrans.). Pass. with σ.

ξέω, to scrape. " " "

τρέω, to tremble. " " "

χέω, to pour. aor. ἔχεα, § 116, 2.

(c) ωω.

ἀρόω, to plough, Fut. ἀρόσω.

REM. The following in ωω have in some tenses the long, in others the short vowel:

ἐπαινέω, to praise, Fut. ἐπαινήσομαι.

αἰρέω, to take.

δέω, to bind (lengthened before σ).

ποθέω, to desire, Fut. ποθήσω.

πονέω, labour, Fut. πονήσω, &c.

καλέω, to call, Fut. καλέσω (§ 83).

PARADIGMS OF

ACTIVE.				
Moods.	Numbers and Persons.	PRESENT.		
		Characteristic α.	Characteristic ε.	Characteristic ο.
Indicative.	S. 1.	τιμ(ά-ω)ῶ, to hon-	φιλ(έ-ω)ῶ, to love,	μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ, to let,
	2.	τιμ(ά-εις)ᾷς [or,	φιλ(έ-εις)εἶς	μισθ(ό-εις)οἶς
	3.	τιμ(ά-ει)ᾷ	φιλ(έ-ει)εἶ	μισθ(ό-ει)οἶ
	D. 1.			
	2.	τιμ(ά-ε)ᾱ-τον	φιλ(έ-ε)εἰ-τον	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-τον
	3.	τιμ(ά-ε)ᾱ-τον	φιλ(έ-ε)εἰ-τον	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-τον
	P. 1.	τιμ(ά-ο)ῶ-μεν	φιλ(έ-ο)οῦ-μεν	μισθ(ό-ο)οῦ-μεν
	2.	τιμ(ά-ε)ᾱ-τε	φιλ(έ-ε)εἰ-τε	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-τε
	3.	τιμ(ά-ου)ῶ-σι(ν)	φιλ(έ-ου)οῦ-σι(ν)	μισθ(ό-ου)οῦ-σι(ν)
Subjunctive.	S. 1.	τιμ(ά-ω)ῶ	φιλ(έ-ω)ῶ	μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ
	2.	τιμ(ά-ης)ῃς	φιλ(έ-ης)ῃς	μισθ(ό-ης)οῖς
	3.	τιμ(ά-η)ῇ	φιλ(έ-ῆ)ῇ	μισθ(ό-ῆ)οῖ
	D. 1.			
	2.	τιμ(ά-η)ᾱ-τον	φιλ(έ-η)ῆ-τον	μισθ(ό-η)ῶ-τον
	3.	τιμ(ά-η)ᾱ-τον	φιλ(έ-η)ῆ-τον	μισθ(ό-η)ῶ-τον
	P. 1.	τιμ(ά-ω)ῶ-μεν	φιλ(έ-ω)ῶ-μεν	μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ-μεν
	2.	τιμ(ά-η)ᾱ-τε	φιλ(έ-η)ῆ-τε	μισθ(ό-η)ῶ-τε
	3.	τιμ(ά-ω)ῶ-σι(ν)	φιλ(έ-ω)ῶ-σι(ν)	μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ-σι(ν)
Imperative.	S. 2.	τίμ(α-ε)α	φίλ(ε-ε)ει	μίσθ(ο-ε)ου
	3.	τιμ(α-ε)ᾱ-τω	φιλ(ε-ε)εἰ-τω	μισθ(ο-ε)οῦ-τω
	D. 2.	τιμ(ά-ε)ᾱ-τον	φιλ(έ-ε)εἰ-τον	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-τον
	3.	τιμ(α-ε)ᾱ-των	φιλ(ε-ε)εἰ-των	μισθ(ο-ε)οῦ-των
	P. 2.	τιμ(ά-ε)ᾱ-τε	φιλ(έ-ε)εἰ-τε	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-τε
	3.	τιμ(α-ε)ᾱ-τωσαν or τιμ(α-ό)ού-ντων	φιλ(ε-ε)εἰ-τωσαν or φιλ(ε-ό)ού-ντων	μισθ(ο-ε)οῦ-τωσαν or μισθ(ο-ό)ού-ντων
Infinitive		τιμ(ά-ειν)ᾶν	φιλ(έ-ειν)εῖν	μισθ(ό-ειν)οῦν
Participle.	Nom.	τιμ(ά-ων)ῶν	φιλ(έ-ων)ῶν	μισθ(ό-ων)ῶν
		τιμ(ά-ου)ῶ-σα	φιλ(έ-ου)οῦ-σα	μισθ(ό-ου)οῦ-σα
		τιμ(ά-ον)ῶν	φιλ(έ-ον)οῦν	μισθ(ό-ον)οῦν
	Gen.	τιμ(ά-ο)ῶ-ντος τιμ(α-ού)ῶ-σης	φιλ(έ-ο)οῦ-ντος φιλ(ε-ού)ού-σης	μισθ(ό-ο)οῦ-ντος μισθ(ο-ού)ού-σης

CONTRACT VERBS.

MIDDLE.		
PRESENT.		
Characteristic α.	Characteristic ε.	Characteristic ο.
τιμ(ά-ο)ῶ-μαι	φιλ(έ-ο)οῦ-μαι	μισθ(ό-ο)οῦ-μαι
τιμ(ά-η)ᾷ	φιλ(έ-η)ῇ	μισθ(ό-η)οῖ
τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-ται	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-ται	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-ται
τιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μεθον	φιλ(ε-ό)οῦ-μεθον	μισθ(ο-ό)οῦ-μεθον
τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-σθον	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-σθον	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-σθον
τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-σθον	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-σθον	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-σθον
τιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μεθα	φιλ(ε-ό)οῦ-μεθα	μισθ(ο-ό)οῦ-μεθα
τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-σθε	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-σθε	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-σθε
τιμ(ά-ο)ῶ-νται	φιλ(έ-ο)οῦ-νται	μισθ(ό-ο)οῦ-νται
τιμ(ά-ω)ῶ-μαι	φιλ(έ-ω)ῶ-μαι	μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ-μαι
τιμ(ά-η)ᾷ	φιλ(έ-η)ῇ	μισθ(ό-η)οῖ
τιμ(ά-η)ᾶ-ται	φιλ(έ-η)ῇ-ται	μισθ(ό-η)ῶ-ται
τιμ(α-ώ)ῶ-μεθον	φιλ(ε-ώ)ῶ-μεθον	μισθ(ο-ώ)ῶ-μεθον
τιμ(ά-η)ᾶ-σθον	φιλ(έ-η)ῇ-σθον	μισθ(ό-η)ῶ-σθον
τιμ(ά-η)ᾶ-σθον	φιλ(έ-η)ῇ-σθον	μισθ(ό-η)ῶ-σθον
τιμ(α-ώ)ῶ-μεθα	φιλ(ε-ώ)ῶ-μεθα	μισθ(ο-ώ)ῶ-μεθα
τιμ(ά-η)ᾶ-σθε	φιλ(έ-η)ῇ-σθε	μισθ(ό-η)ῶ-σθε
τιμ(ά-ω)ῶ-νται	φιλ(έ-ω)ῶ-νται	μισθ(ό-ω)ῶ-νται
τιμ(ά-ου)ῶ	φιλ(έ-ου)οῦ	μισθ(ό-ου)οῦ
τιμ(α-έ)ᾶ-σθω	φιλ(ε-έ)εῖ-σθω	μισθ(ο-έ)οῦ-σθω
τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-σθον	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-σθον	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-σθον
τιμ(α-έ)ᾶ-σθων	φιλ(ε-έ)εῖ-σθων	μισθ(ο-έ)οῦ-σθων
τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-σθε	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-σθε	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-σθε
τιμ(α-έ)ᾶ-σθωσαν or	φιλ(ε-έ)εῖ-σθωσαν or	μισθ(ο-έ)οῦ-σθωσαν
τιμ(α-έ)ᾶ-σθων	φιλ(ε-έ)εῖ-σθων	or μισθ(ο-έ)οῦ-σθων
τιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-σθαι	φιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-σθαι	μισθ(ό-ε)οῦ-σθαι
τιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μενος	φιλ(ε-ό)οῦ-μενος	μισθ(ο-ό)οῦ-μενος
τιμ(α-ο)ῶ-μένη	φιλ(ε-ο)οῦ-μένη	μισθ(ο-ο)οῦ-μένη
τιμ(α-ό)ῶ-μενον	φιλ(ε-ό)οῦ-μενον	μισθ(ο-ό)οῦ-μενον
τιμ(α-ο)ῶ-μένου	φιλ(ε-ο)οῦ-μένου	μισθ(ο-ο)οῦ-μένου
τιμ(α-ο)ῶ-μένης	φιλ(ε-ο)οῦ-μένης	μισθ(ο-ο)οῦ-μένης

Like the Indicative.

ACTIVE.				
Moods.	Numbers and Persons.	IMPERFECT.		
		Characteristic α.	Characteristic ε.	Characteristic ο.
<i>Indicative.</i>	S. 1.	ἐτίμ(α ον)ων	ἐφίλ(ε-ον)ουν	ἐμίσθ(ο-ον)ουν
	2.	ἐτίμ(α-ες)ας	ἐφίλ(ε-ες)εις	ἐμίσθ(ο-ες)ους
	3.	ἐτίμ(α-ε)α	ἐφίλ(ε-ε)ει	ἐμίσθ(ο-ε)ου
	D. 1.	ἐτίμ(ά ε)ᾶ-τον	ἐφίλ(έ-ε)εἰ-τον	ἐμίσθ(ό-ε)οῦ-τον
	2.	ἐτίμ(α-ε)ᾶ-την	ἐφίλ(ε-ε)εἰ-την	ἐμίσθ(ο-ε)οῦ-την
	P. 1.	ἐτίμ(ά ο)ῶ-μεν	ἐφίλ(ε-ο)οῦ-μεν	ἐμίσθ(ό-ο)οῦ-μεν
	2.	ἐτίμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-τε	ἐφίλ(έ-ε)εἰ-τε	ἐμίσθ(ό-ε)οῦ-τε
	3.	ἐτίμ(α-ον)ων	ἐφίλ(ε-ον)ουν	ἐμίσθ(ο-ον)ουν
<i>Optative.</i>	S. 1.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-μι } Not used.	φιλ(έ-οι)οἰ-μι } Seldom.	μισθ(ό-οι)οἰ-μι } Seldom.
	2.	τιμ(ά-οις)οῖς	φιλ(έ-οις)οῖς	μισθ(ό-οις)οῖς
	3.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ	φιλ(έ-οι)οἶ	μισθ(ό-οι)οἶ
	D. 1.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-τον	φιλ(έ-οι)οἶ-τον	μισθ(ό-οι)οἶ-τον
	2.	τιμ(α-οι)ῶ-την	φιλ(ε-οι)οἶ-την	μισθ(ο-οι)οἶ-την
	P. 1.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-μεν	φιλ(έ-οι)οἶ-μεν	μισθ(ό-οι)οἶ-μεν
	2.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-τε	φιλ(έ-οι)οἶ-τε	μισθ(ό-οι)οἶ-τε
	3.	τιμ(ά-οι)ῶ-εν	φιλ(έ-οι)οἶ-εν	μισθ(ό-οι)οἶ-εν
<i>Attic Optative.</i>	S. 1.	τιμ(α-οι)ῶ-ην	φιλ(ε-οι)οἶ-ην	μισθ(ο-οι)οἶ-ην
	2.	τιμ(α-οι)ῶ-ης	φιλ(ε-οι)οἶ-ης	μισθ(ο-οι)οἶ-ης
	3.	τιμ(α-οι)ῶ-η	φιλ(ε-οι)οἶ-η	μισθ(ο-οι)οἶ-η
	D. 2.	τιμ(α-οι)ῶ-ή-τον	φιλ(ε-οι)οἶ-ή-τον	μισθ(ο-οι)οἶ-ή-τον
	3.	τιμ(α-οι)ῶ-ή-την	φιλ(ε-οι)οἶ-ή-την	μισθ(ο-οι)οἶ-ή-την
	P. 1.	τιμ(α-οι)ῶ-ή-μεν	φιλ(ε-οι)οἶ-ή-μεν	μισθ(ο-οι)οἶ-ή-μεν
<i>Indicative.</i>	Perf.	τετίμηκα πεφώρακα	πεφίληκα	μεμίσθωκα
	Plup.	ἔτετιμήκειν ἔπεφωράκειν	ἔπεφίληκειν	ἔμεμισθόκειν
	Fut.	τιμήσω, φωράσω	φιλήσω	μισθώσω
	Aor.	ἐτίμησα, ἐφώρασα	ἐφίλησα	ἐμίσθωσα
	F. Pf.			
PAS				
Aorist, ἐτιμήθην, ἐφωράθην ἐφιλήθην ἐμισθόθην				
Verbal Adjectives: τιμη-τέος, τέα, τέον, φωρά-τέος, τέα, τέον,				

MIDDLE.		
IMPERFECT.		
Characteristic α.	Characteristic ε.	Characteristic ο.
ἐτιμ(α-δ)ώ-μην ἐτιμ(ά-ου)ᾷ ἐτιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-το ἐτιμ(α-δ)ώ-μεθον ἐτιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-σθον ἐτιμ(α-ε)ᾶ-σθην ἐτιμ(α-δ)ώ-μεθα ἐτιμ(ά-ε)ᾶ-σθε ἐτιμ(ά-ο)ῶ-ντο	ἐφιλ(ε δ)ού-μην ἐφιλ(έ-ου)ού ἐφιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-το ἐφιλ(ε-δ)ού-μεθον ἐφιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-σθον ἐφιλ(ε-ε)εῖ-σθην ἐφιλ(ε-δ)ού-μεθα ἐφιλ(έ-ε)εῖ-σθε ἐφιλ(έ-ο)ού-ντο	ἐμισθ(ο-δ)ού-μην ἐμισθ(ό-ου)ού ἐμισθ(ό-ε)ού-το ἐμισθ(ο-δ)ού-μεθον ἐμισθ(ό-ε)ού-σθον ἐμισθ(ο-ε)ού-σθην ἐμισθ(ο-δ)ού-μεθα ἐμισθ(ό-ε)ού-σθε ἐμισθ(ό-ο)ού-ντο
τιμ(α-οι)ψ̄-μην τιμ(ά-οι)ψ̄-ο τιμ(ά-οι)ψ̄-το τιμ(α-οι)ψ̄-μεθον τιμ(ά-οι)ψ̄-σθον τιμ(α οἰ)ψ̄-σθην τιμ(α-οι)ψ̄-μεθα τιμ(ά-οι)ψ̄-σθε τιμ(ά-οι)ψ̄-ντο	φιλ(ε-αι)αί-μην φιλ(έ-αι)αί-ο φιλ(έ-οι)οῖ-το φιλ(ε-οι)οῖ-μεθον φιλ(έ-οι)οῖ-σθον φιλ(ε οἰ)οῖ-σθην φιλ(ε-οι)οῖ-μεθα φιλ(έ-οι)οῖ-σθε φιλ(έ-οι)οῖ-ντο	μισθ(ο-οι)οῖ-μην μισθ(ό-αι)οῖ-ο μισθ(ό-οι)οῖ-το μισθ(ο-οι)οῖ-μεθον μισθ(ό-αι)οῖ-σθον μισθ(ο-οι)οῖ-σθην μισθ(ο-οι)οῖ-μεθα μισθ(ό-οι)οῖ-σθε μισθ(ό οἰ)οῖ-ντο
τετρίμηναι πεφάρᾱμαι ἐτετριμήμην ἐπεφωράμην τιμησσομαι, φωρᾶσσομαι ἐτιμησάμην, ἐφωρᾷσάμην τετμήσομαι, πεφωρᾷσομαι	πεφίλημαι ἐπεφίλημην φιλήσσομαι ἐφίλησάμην πεφίλησομαι	μεμίσθωμαι ἐμεμισθώμην μισθώσομαι ἐμισθωσάμην μεμισθώσομαι

SIVE.

Future, τιμηθήσομαι, φωραθήσομαι | φιληθήσομαι | μισθωθήσομαι
 φιλη-τεος, τέα. τεον μισθω-τέος, τέα. τέον.

§ 98. *Forms of Verbs not*

ACTIVE.			
Tenses.	Characteristic α.	Characteristic α.	Characteristic ο.
Present	σπ(ά-ω)ῶ, <i>to draw</i> ,	τελ(έ-ω)ῶ, <i>to accom-</i>	ἀρ(ό-ω)ῶ, <i>to plough</i> ,
Imperfect	ἔσπ(α-ον)ων	ἐτέλ(ε-ον)ουν [<i>plish</i>],	ἤρ(ο-ον)ουν
Perfect	ἔσπακα	τετέλεκα	ἀρήροκα [§ 89 (a)]
Pluperfect	ἔσπακειν	ἐτετελέκειν	ἀηρόκειν
Future	σπάσω	τελώ	ἀρόσω
Aorist	ἔσπασα	ἐτέλεσα	ἤροσα
PAS			
Aorist	ἐσπά-σ-θην	ἐτελέ-σ-θην	ἤρόθην
Verbal adjectives: <i>σπα-σ-τέος, τέα, τέον,</i>			

REM. 1. On the formation of the Perf. and Aor. with σ, see § 95. — The further inflection of ἔσπα-σ-μαι, ἐσπά-σ-μην, τετέλε-σ-μαι, ἐτετελέ-σ-μην is like that of κεκέλευ-σ-μαι, ἐκεκελεύ-σ-μην (§ 95).

REM. 2. On the Attic Fut. (τελέσω = τελώ, τελείς, &c., τελέσομαι = τελοῦμαι, τελή(ει), &c.), see § 83.

REM. 3. Some contract verbs assume σ in the Pass., although they lengthen the characteristic-vowel in forming the tenses: *νέω, to spin* (νένη-

§ 99. *Remarks on the Conjugation*

1. Verbs in έω with a monosyllabic stem, as πλέω, *to sail*, πνέω, *to breathe*, θέω, *to run*, are contracted *only when ε or ει follow the characteristic vowel ε*; e. g.

Act. Pr. Ind. πλέω, πλείς, πλεί, πλέομεν, πλείτε. πλέουσι(ν).

Subj. πλέω, πλέης, πλέη, πλέωμεν, πλέητε, πλέωσι(ν).

Imp. πλεί; Inf. πλείν; Part. πλέων, πλέουσα, πλέον.

Impf. Ind. ἔπλεον, ἔπλεις, ἔπλει, ἐπλέομεν, ἐπλείτε, ἔπλεον.

Opt. πλέοιμι, πλέοις, πλέοι, &c.

Mid. Pr. Ind. πλέομαι, πλέη, πλείται, πλεόμεθον, πλείσθον, &c.

Inf. πλείσθαι; Part. πλεόμενος; Impf. ἐπλεόμην.

2. The verb δέω, *to bind*, is commonly contracted in all the forms, particularly in compounds; e. g. τὸ δοῦν, τοῦ δοῦντος, διαδοῦμαι, κατέδουν; but not δεῖ, *it is necessary*, and δέομαι, *to need*, as τὸ δέον, δέομαι, δέει (inst. of δέη), δεῖσθαι.

lengthening characteristic.

MIDDLE.		
Characteristic α.	Characteristic ε.	Characteristic ο.
σπ(ά-ο)ῶ-μαι ἐσπ(α-ό)ῶ-μην ἔσπα-σ-μαι ἐσπᾶ-σ-μην σπᾶσσομαι ἐσπᾶσάμην	τελ(έ-ο)οῦ-μαι ἐτελ(ε-ό)οῦ-μην τετελέ-σ-μαι ἐτετελέ-σ-μην τελοῦμαι ἐτελεσάμην	ἄρ(ό-ο)οῦ-μαι ἤρ(ο-ό)οῦ-μην ἄρ-ήρομαι ἄρ-ηρόμην ἄρόσομαι ἤροσάμην

S I V E.

Future, σπα-σ-θήσομαι | τελε-σ-θήσομαι | ἀροθήσομαι

τελε-σ-τέος, ἑα, εὖν, ἀρο-τέος, ἑα, εὖν.

σμαι, but ἐνήθην); νέω, *to hear up*, νένημαι (more seldom νένησμαι), ἐνήσθην and ἐνήθην; πλέω (§ 116, 3), φρέω (only in composition, as ἐκφρέω), *to pass through*, χέω, *to hear*, κέχω-σμαι, ἐχώσθην, and χράω, *to give an oracle* (§ 98, Rem. 2). — Χράσομαι, *to use*, Perf. κέχρημαι, *I have used*, but Aor. ἐχρήσθην, *I used*. On the contrary, ἐλάω, αἰνέω, αἰρέω, δέω and ἄρώ, do not assume σ, although the characteristic-vowel in the Perf. Mid. or Pass. (except in ἐπαυέω and αἰρέω), and in the Aor. Pass., remains short. Comp. § 98.

of Contract Verbs.

3. Several verbs deviate from the general rules of contraction: αε and αει (αη, αη) are contracted into η and η (instead of into α and α): ζ(ά-ω)ῶ, *to live*, ζῆς, ἦ, ἦτον, ἦτε, Inf. ζῆν, Imp. ζῆ, Imp. ἔζων, ης, η, ἦτον, ἦτην, ἦτε; πειν(ά-ω)ῶ, *to hunger*, Inf. πεινῆν, &c.; διψ(ά-ω)ῶ, *to thirst*, Inf. διψῆν; κυν(ά-ω)ῶ, *to scrape*, Inf. κυνῆν; συμ(ά-ω)ῶ, *to smear*, Inf. συμῆν; ψ(ά-ω)ῶ, *to rub*, Inf. ψῆν; χρ(ά-ο)ῶ-μαι, *to use*, χρῆ, χρῆται, χρῆσθαι; so ἀποχρῶμαι, *to have enough*, *to abuse*, ἀποχρησθαι; ἀπόχρη (abridged from ἀποχρηῆ), *it suffices*, Inf. ἀποχρην, Part. ἀποχρῶν, ὦσα, ὦν, Impf. ἀπέχρη, Fut. ἀποχρήσει, Aor. ἀπχρησε(ν); χρ(ά-ω)ῶ, *to give an oracle*, χρῆς, χρῆ, Inf. χρῆν.

4. In the Sing. of verbs in έω and ὄω, the Attic Opt. in οίην is much more in use than the common form; and in verbs in άω it is used almost exclusively; but in the Dual and Pl. of all three, the common form is more in use; the third person Plural has the regular and shorter form, as τιμῶεν. (XLIV. — XLV.)

II. FORMATION OF THE TENSES OF IMPURE VERBS.

§ 100. *Pur* ^{istic} *Stem*. — *Theme*.

1. Impure verbs, and those which have a resonant for their characteristic, differ from pure verbs — (a) partly in forming secondary Tenses (§ 92, 3. III.); (b) partly in the changes in the stem, in forming the tenses.

First a strengthening of the stem :

- (a) either by consonants, as *τύπ-ω*, stem *τυπ*; *κράζ-ω*, st. *κραγ*, *φράζ-ω*, st. *φραδ*; *σφάλ-ω*, st. *σφαλ*.
 (b) or by lengthening the stem-vowel, as *φεύγ-ω*, st. *φυγ*; *τίκ-ω*, st. *τακ*; *φθείρ-ω*, st. *φθερ*.

Second a change in the stem-vowel. The vowel thus changed is called the *variable vowel*, as *κλείπ-ω*, *ἐ-κλῆπ-ην*, *κί-κλοφ-α* (comp. English *fly*, *flew*, *flown*, *sing*, *sang*, *sung*). Secondary tenses and some first Perfects (§ 102, 3) can take the variable vowel.

2. Verbs which thus change the stem in forming the tenses have two different stems, the pure and impure. The Pres. and Impf. contain the impure, the Secondary tenses, when such are formed, especially the second Aor., the pure; the other tenses the pure or impure stem; e. g.

Pres. *τύπ-ω*, to strike, Aor. II. Pass. *ἐ-τύπ-ην* Fut. A. *τύψω* (*τύπ-ω*)
 " *σφάζ-ω*, to slay, " " " *ἐ-σφάγ-ην* " *σφάξω* (*σφάγ-ω*)
 " *λείπ-ω*, to leave, " " Act. *ἔ-λιπ-ον* " *λείψω* (*λείπ-ω*)
 " *φείρ-ω*, to destroy, " " Pass. *ἐ-φθάρ-ην* " *φθερεῶ*.

3. Where a form of a verb cannot be derived from a Present in use, another Present is assumed, mostly for the mere purpose of formation; this is called The *Theme* (*θέμα*), and is printed without accent or in capitals, to distinguish it from the Pres. in actual use; thus, e. g. *φεύγω* is the Pres. in use, *φυγω* or *ΦΥΓΩ* the Pres. or Theme assumed merely to form the second Aor. *ἔ-φυγ-ον*.

REM. In the endings beginning with *σθ* the *σ* after the stem-consonant is dropped, and the Mute (smooth or medial) on account of the *θ* following is changed into the corresponding aspirate; e. g.

λείπει-σθων (fr. λείπ-ω) becomes (λείπει-θων) λείψθων (§ 8, 1).
 πεπλέκ-σθαι (" πλέκ-ω) " (πεπλέκ-θαι) πεπλέχθαι (§ 8, 1).
 λελέγ-σθαι (" λέγ-ω) " (λελέγ-θαι) λελεχθαι (§ 8, 1).
 ἐστάλ-σθαι (" στέλ-ω) " ἐττάλθαι.

REM. 2. The Third person Pl. Pres. and Impf., which, in pure verbs, properly ends in *νται* and *ντο*, in mute and liquid, cannot have these endings, on account of the accumulation of so many consonants; hence this form is usually supplied by the plural of the Pres. and Impf. of the third person Pl. Pres. and Impf. of *εἶναι* (*εἰσι*, *εἰσιν*; cf. *κελεύω*, § 95); sometimes, however, the *ν* is dropped, and its place supplied by an *α*, which is aspirated after a Kappa- and Pi-mute, but after a Tau-mute is unaspirated; e. g.

τρέβ-ω, to frighten, <i>τέτρυμαι</i>	3 P. Pl. <i>τετρίφαται</i> (inst. of <i>τέτρυβνται</i>)
πλέκ-ω, to twist, <i>πέπλεγμαι</i>	" <i>πεπλέχεται</i> (" <i>πέπλεκνται</i>)
τάττω, to arrange, <i>τέταγμαι</i>	" <i>τετάχεται</i> (" <i>τέταγνται</i>)
χωρίζ-ω, to separate, <i>κεχώρισμαι</i>	" <i>κεχωρίδαται</i> (" <i>κεχωρίδνται</i>)
φθείρω, to destroy, <i>ἔφθαρμαι</i>	" <i>ἐφθάρται</i> (" <i>ἔφθαρνται</i>)

A. MUTE VERBS.

§ 101. Formation of Tenses.

1. Mute verbs have one of the nine Mutes [§ 4, 2, (b)] for a characteristic. Many of them assume a strengthening consonant in forming the tenses;

(a) *τ* is appended to the characteristic Pi-mute, as *τύπτω* (*τυπ*), *βλάπτω* (*βλαβ*), *ρίπτω* (*ριφ*);

(b) by appending the sibilant *j* to the Kappa-mute and to *δ*: *κ*, *γ*, and *χ* with *j* being changed into *σσ* (Att. *ττ*), *δ* with *j* into *ζ* [§ 8, 12, (a), (b)], as *φρίσσω* (i. e. *φρικ-j-ω*), *τάσσω* (i. e. *ταγ-j-ω*), *τάρασσω* (i. e. *ταραγ-j-ω*).

2. The stem thus strengthened, and consequently *impure*, belongs only to the Pres. and Impf.; in all the other tenses the strengthening letter is dropped, and the pure stem reappears, as *τύπτω*, *ἐτύπτον*, F. (*τύπ-ω*) *τύψω*; *φράζω*, *ἔφραζον*, F. (*φραδ-ω*) *φράσω*.

3. Besides the stems (§ 100, 2), these verbs have two characteristics, the pure and impure. Thus, e. g. in *τύπτω*, *τυπ* is the pure, *τυπτ* the impure stem; *π* the pure, *πτ* the impure characteristic, viz.:

- (a) pure characteristic π, β, φ, as βλέπ-ω, *to see*, τρίβ-ω, *to rub*, γράφ-ω, *to write*; impure char. πτ, as τύπτ-ω, *to strike* (π, τυπ), βλάπτ-ω, *to injure* (β, βλαβ), ρίπτ-ω, *to throw* (φ, ριφ).
- (b) pure characteristic κ, γ, χ, as πλέκ-ω, *to twist*, θήγ-ω, *to whet*, τεύχ-ω, *to prepare*; impure char. σσ (Att. ττ), as φρίσσ-ω, *to bristle* (κ, φρικ), τάσσ-ω, *to arrange* (γ, ταγ), βήσσ-ω, *to cough* (χ, βηχ).
- (c) pure characteristic δ, as ψεύδ-ω, *to deceive*; impure char. δ, as φράζ-ω, *to say*, (δ, φραδ).

4. Several mute verbs with a monosyllabic stem lengthen the stem-vowel in forming the tenses, others change the stem-vowel ε into ο and α (variable vowel, § 100, 1). For a fuller view of this, see §§ 108, 109.

5. The first Perf. and Plupf. Act. have the aspirated endings δ and ειν when the characteristic is a Pi or Kappa mute, as (τέ-τριβ-δ) τέτριψα fr. τρίβ-ω, (πέ-πλεκ-δ) πέπλεχα fr. πλέκ-ω (§ 8, 2); but the ending -κα and -κειν when the characteristic is a Tau-mute; yet the Tau-mute is dropped before κ, as (ἡνῡτ-κα) ἡνῡκα fr. ἀνύτ-ω, *to accomplish*, (πέ-φραδ-κα) πέφρακα fr. φράζ-ω (φραδ), *to say*.

6. In verbs with a Tau-mute as a characteristic, α, ι, υ are short before endings with the tense-sign σ and κ, as φράζω, φράσω, ἔφρασα, πέφρακα; πλάσσω, *to form*, ἐπλάσα; νομίζω, *to think*, ἐνόμισα, κλύω, *to wash*, ἐκλύσα, &c.; so short vowels remain short, as ἀρμόζω, *to fit*, ἤρμοκα.

REM. 1. On the changes in the Mutes after appending the endings beginning with σ, θ, μ, or τ, and before the aspirated endings δ, ειν, see § 8, 1-6; and on the lengthening of ε into α before σ of verbs in ἐνδω or ἐνθα, e. g. σπένδ-ω, *to make a libation*, Fut. (σπένδ-σω) σπεισω, Aor. ἔσπεισα, Perf. M. or P. ἔσπεισμαι, see § 8, 7; on the Att. Fut. of verbs in ζω, as κόμιζω, F. κομιῶ, ιείς, &c., see § 83.

REM. 2. In the Perf. Mid. or Pass. of the two verbs in μπ, — πέμπ-ω, *to send*, and κάμπ-ω, *to bend*, — a μ is dropped before endings beginning with μ; thus πέ-πεμ-μαι (inst. of πέ-πεμπ-μαι, πέ-πεμμ-μαι), κέ-καμ-μαι (inst. of κέ-καμπ-μαι, κέ-καμμ-μαι). See § 103. So also when two γ's stand before μ, one of them is dropped; e. g. σφίγγ-ω, *to bind*, ἔσφιγγ-μαι (ins. of ἔσφιγγ-μαι) ἐξελέγχω, *to convict*, ἐξελέγγμαι (inst. of ἐξελέγγμαι, ἐξελέγγμαι). See § 105.

PARADIGMS OF MUTE VERBS.

§ 102. A. Verbs, whose Characteristic is a Pi-mute
(β, π, φ).

(a) Pure Characteristic, β, π, φ (Fut. φω).

τρέβω, to rub.

ACTIVE.

Pres. Ind. τρέβ-ω; Subj. τρέβ-ω; Imp. τρέβ-ε; Inf. τρέβ-ειν; Part. τρέβ-ων.

Impf. Ind. ἔ-τρέβ-ον; Opt. τρέβ-οιμι.

Perf. I. Ind. (τέ-τρέβ-α) τέ-τρέβ-α (§ 8, 2); Subj. τε-τρέβ-ω; Imp. τέ-τρέβ-ε; Inf. τε-τρέβ-έναι; Part. τε-τρέβ-ώς.

Plup. I. Ind. (ἐ-τε-τρέβ-ειν) ἐ-τε-τρέβ-ειν; Opt. τε-τρέβ-οιμι.

Fut. Ind. (τρέβ-σω) τρέψω (§ 8, 6); Opt. τρέψοιμι; Inf. τρέψειν; Part. τρέψων.

Aor. I. Ind. ἔ-τρεψα; Subj. τρέψω; Opt. τρέψαιμι; Imp. τρέψον; Inf. τρέψαι; Part. τρέψας.

MIDDLE.

Pres. Ind. τρέβ-ομαι; Subj. τρέβ-ωμαι; Imp. τρέβ-ου; Inf. τρέβ-εσθαι; Part. τρέβ-όμενος.

Impf. Ind. ἐ-τρέβ-όμην; Opt. τρέβ-οίμην.

Perf.	Ind. (τέ-τρεβ-μαι)	Imperative.	Infinitive.
S. 1.	τέ-τρεμ-μαι (§ 8, 4)	(τέ-τρεβ-σο)	(τε-τρέβ-[σ]θαι) (§ 100,
2.	τέ-τρεψαι (§ 8, 6)	τέ-τρεψο	τε-τρέφ-θαι [R. 1)
3.	τέ-τρεπ-ται (§ 8, 1)	τε-τρέφ-θω	

D. 1.	τε-τρέμ-μεθον	Participle.
2.	τέ-τρεφ-θον (§ 8, 1, et τέ-τρεφ-θον	τε-τρεμ-μένος, η, ον.
3.	τέ-τρεφ-θον [§ 100, R. 1) τε-τρέφ-θων	

P. 1.	τε-τρέμ-μεθα	Subjunctive.
2.	τέ-τρεφ-θε	τέ-τρεφ-θε
3.	τε-τρεμ-μένοι εισί(ν)	τε-τρεφ-θωσαν
	or τε-τρέφ-ἔσται	or τε-τρέφ-θων

Plup.	S. 1. ἐ-τε-τρέμ-μην	D. ἐ-τε-τρέμ-μεθον	P. ἐ-τε-τρέμ-μεθα
Ind.	2. ἐ-τέ-τρεψο	ἐ-τέ-τρεφ-θον	ἐ-τέ-τρεφ-θε
	3. ἐ-τέ-τρεπ-το	ἐ-τε-τρέφ-θην	τε-τρεμ-μένοι ἦσαν
Opt.	τε-τρεμ-μένος εἴην		

Fut.	Ind. τρίψομαι; Opt. τριψοίμην; Inf. τρίψεσθαι; Part. τριψόμενος.
Aor. I.	Ind. ἐτριψάμην; Subj. τρίψωμαι; Opt. τριψαίμην; Imp. τρίψαι; Inf. τρίψασθαι; Part. τριψάμενος.
F. Pf.	Ind. τε-τρίψομαι; Opt. τε-τριψοίμην; Inf. τε-τρίψεσθαι; Part. τε-τριψόμενος.

PASSIVE.

Aor. I.	Ind. (ἐ-τρίβ-θην) ἐ-τρίφ-θην; Subj. τριφ-θῶ; Opt. τριφ-θείην; Imp. τρίφ-θῃ; Inf. τριφ-θῆναι; Part. τριφ-θείς.
Fut. I.	Ind. τριφ-θήσομαι; Opt. τριφ-θησοίμην; Inf. τριφ-θήσεσθαι; Part. τριφ-θησόμενος.
Aor. II.	Ind. ἐ-τρίβ-ην; Subj. τρίβ-ῶ; Opt. τρίβ-ειν; Imp. τρίβ-ηθι, ἦτω, &c.; Inf. τρίβ-ῆναι; Part. τρίβ-είς.
Fut. II.	Ind. τρίβ-ήσομαι; Opt. τρίβ-ησοίμην; Inf. τρίβ-ήσεσθαι; Part. τρίβ-ησόμενος.

Verbal adjective: (τριβ-τός, § 8, 1) τριπ-τός, ἦ, ὄν,
τριπ-τέος, ἔα, ἔον.

τρέπ-ω, to turn.

ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.	PASSIVE.
Pres. τρέπ-ω	τρέπ-ομαι	
Perf. I. τέ-τραψ-α [§ 109, 1 (b)]	τέ-τραμ-μαι [§ 109, 1 (d)]	
Fut. τρίψω	τρέψομαι	Aor. I. ἐ-τρέφ-θην
Aor. I. ἐ-τρεψα	ἐ-τρεψάμην	Fut. I. τρεφ-θήσομαι
Aor. II. ἐ-τράπ-ον [§ 109, 1 (b)]	ἐ-τραπ-όμην	Aor. II. ἐ-τράπ-ην
		Fut. II. τραπ-ήσομαι.

Verbal adjective: τρεπ-τός, ἦ, ὄν,
τρεπ-τέος, τέα, τέον.

REM. Aor. ἐτρέπον in Homer, ἐτρεψα in Prose, ἐτραπόμην and ἐτράπην, to turn one's self, ἐτρεψάμην (eis phugēn), to put to flight, ἐτρέφθην, was put to flight.

§ 103. (b) *Impure Characteristic*, πτ in Pres. and Impf. (Fut. -ψω).

κόπτ-ω, to cut.

	ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.	PASSIVE.
Pres.	κόπτ-ω	κόπτ-ομαι	
Perf. I.	κέ-κοψ-α	κέ-κομ-μαι, like τέ-τριμμα	
Perf. II.	κέ-κοπ-α (Hom.)		Aor. I. ἐ-κόψ-θην
Fut.	κόψω	κόψ-ομαι	Fut. I. κοψ-θήσομαι
Aor. I.	ἐ-κοψα	ἐ-κοψάμην	Aor. II. ἐ-κόπ-ην
Fut. Perf.		κε-κόψομαι	Fut. II. κοπ-ήσομαι.

Verbal adjective: κοπ-τός, ή, όν, κοπ-τέος, τέα, τέον.

So κάμπ-τ-ω, to bend, F. κάμψω, A. ἐ-καμψα, Perf. M. or P. κέ-καμ-μαι (inst. of κέ-καμν-μαι), § 101, Rem. 2.

Ind. S. 1.	Imperative.	Infinitive.
2. κέκαμμαι	κέκαμψο	κεκάμφθαι.
3. κέκαμψαι	κεκάμφθω	
D. 1.		Participle.
2. κέκαμψον (§ 8, 1, et	κέκαμψον	κεκαμμένος, η, ον.
3. κέκαμψον [§ 100, R. 1	κεκάμφθων	
P. 1.		Subjunctive.
2. κέκαμψε	κέκαμψε	κεκαμμένος ω.
3. κεκαμμένοι εισί(ν)	κεκάμφθωσαν or κεκάμφθων.]	

Verbal adjective: καμπτός, ή, όν, κυμπτέος, τέα, τέον. (XLVII.)

§ 104. B. *Verbs, whose Characteristic is a Kappa-mute* (γ, κ, χ).

(a) Pure Characteristic, γ, κ, χ. (b) Impure Characteristic in the Pres. and Impf., ττ (σσ), more seldom ζ.

τλέκ-ω, to weave, F. ξω.

ταττ-ω (τασσ-ω), to arrange, F. ξω.

	ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.	ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.
Pres.	πλέκ-ω	πλέκ-ομαι	τάττ-ω	τάττ-ομαι
Perf.	(πέ-πλεκ-ά)	(πέ-πλεκ-μαι)	(τέ-ταγ-ά)	
	πέ-πλεχ-α (§ 8, 2)	πέ-πλεγ-μαι (§ 8, 4, B)	τέ-ταχ-α	τέ-ταγ-μαι
Fut.	πλέξω (§ 8, 6)	πλέξομαι	τάξω	τάξομαι
Aor.	ἐ-πλεξα	ἐ-πλεξάμην	ἔ-ταξα	ἔ-ταξάμην
F. Pf.		πε-πλέξομαι		τε-τάξομαι.

PASSIVE.

A. I. ἐ-πλήχ-θην A. II. ἐ-πλάκην A. I. ἐ-τάχ-θην; A. II. ἐ-τάγ-ην.
(§ 8, 1); (§ 109, b).

F. I. πλεχ-θήσομαι; F. II. πλακ-ήσομαι. F. I. ταχ-θήσομαι; F. II. ταγ-ήσομαι

Verbal adjective: πλεκτός, ἡ, όν; πλεκ-τέος, τέα, τέων; τακτός, τακτέος.

§ 105. *Inflection of the Perfect Middle or Passive.*

τάττω, to arrange, and σφίγγω (§ 101, Rem. 2), to bind.

Ind. S. 1.	τέταγμαι (§ 8, 4)	ἔσφειγμαι	Imperative.	
2.	τέταξαι (§ 8, 6)	ἔσφειγξαι	τέταξο	ἔσφειγξο
3.	τέτακται (§ 8, 1)	ἔσφειγκται	τετάχθω	ἐσφίγχθω
D. 1.	τετάγμεθον (§ 8, 1, et ἐσφίγμεθον			
2.	τέταχθον (§ 100, R. 1)	ἔσφειγχθον	τέταχθον	ἔσφειγχθον
3.	τέταχθον	ἔσφειγχθον	τετάχθων	ἐσφίγχθων
P. 1.	τετάγμεθα	ἐσφίγμεθα		
2.	τέταχθε	ἔσφειγχθε	τέταχθε	ἔσφειγχθε
3.	τεταγμένοι εἰσίν(ν) or τετάχθαι	ἐσφειγμένοι εἰσίν(ν)	τετάχθωσαν	ἐσφίγχθωσαν
Inf.	τετάχθαι	ἐσφίγχθαι	Part. τεταγμένος	ἐσφειγμένος.

§ 106. C. *Verbs, whose Characteristic is a Tau-mute*
(δ, τ, θ).

(a) Pure Characteristic, δ, τ, θ. (b) Impure Characteristic in the Pres.
and Impf., ζ (more seldom σσ).

	πειθ-ω, to persuade, Fut. σω.		φράζω, to say, Fut. σω.
	ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.	ACTIVE MIDDLE.
Pres.	πειθ-ω	πειθ-ομαι	φράζ-ω φράζ-ομαι
Perf. I.	πέ-πει-κα (§ 105, 5), I have persuaded,	πέ-πεισ-μαι (§ 8, 4)	πέ-φρά-κα ἐ-φραζ-όμεν
Perf. II.	πί-ποιθ-α (§ 109, 2), I trust,		πί-φρασ-μαι
Fut.	πείσω (§ 8, 6)	πείσ-ομαι	φράσ-σω φρά-σομαι
Aor. I.	ἔ-πει-σα		ἔ-φρά-σα ἐ-φρα-σάμεν
F. Perf.			πε-φρά-σομαι

PASSIVE.

Aor. I. ἐ-πείσ-θην (§ 8, 3)	ἐ-φράσ-θην
Fut. I. πείσ-θήσομαι	φρασ-θήσομαι
Verbal adjective: πείσ-τίον; φρασ-τίος, τέα, τίον.	

Inflection of the Perfect Middle or Passive.

Ind. S. 1. πέ-πεισ-μαι (§ 8, 4)	Imperative.	Infinitive.
2. πέ-πει-σαι (§ 8, 3)	πέ-πει-σο	πε-πεί-σθαι.
3. πέ-πεισ-ται (§ 8, 6)	πε-πεί-σθω	
D. 1. πε-πείσ-μεθον		Participle.
2. πέ-πει-σθον (§ 100, R. 1)	πέ-πει-σθον	πε-πείσ-μένος, η, ον
3. πέ-πει-σθον [et § 8, 3)	πε-πεί-σθων	
P. 1. πε-πείσ-μεθα		
2. πέ-πει-σθε	πέ-πει-σθε	
3. πε-πείσ-μένοι εἰσί(ν)	πε-πεί-σθωσαν or πε-πεί-σθων	

REM. Σώζω, to save, has in Perf. Mid. or Pass. σέσω-σμαι, but A. *pass.* ἐσώθην. (XLVIII.)

§ 107. *Remarks on the Characteristic of Mute Verbs.*

1. Τίκτω (from τι-τέκ-ω), to bear, has an impure characteristic κτ, F. τέξομαι, A. II. Act. ἔτεκον, Perf. II. τέτοκα (§ 109, 1).

2. The following verbs in σσω (ττω) have for the pure characteristic a Tau-mute, not a Kappa-mute: ἀρμωττω (more seldom ἀρμώζω), to fit, F. ὅσω; βλίστω, to cut, F. ἴσω; βράσσω, to shake, F. ἄσω; ἐρέσσω, to row, F. ἔσω; πάσσω, to scatter, F. ἄσω, A. P. ἐπάσθην; πλάσσω, to form, F. ἄσω; πρίσσω, to pound, F. ἴσω, and some others in *poetry*.

3. The following verbs in ζω, which for the most part express a call or sound (onomatopoeitics), have for their pure characteristic not δ, but a Kappa-mute, usually γ: αἰάζω, to groan, F. αἰάξω; ἀλαλάζω, to shout; γρύζω, to grunt, F. γρύξω; κοίζω, to squeak, to grunt (like swine), F. κοίξω; κράζω, to scream, A. ἑκράγον; κρώζω, to caw; μαστίζω, to whip; δδάζω, to bite; οἰμώζω, to lament, F. οἰμώξομαι; δλολύζω, to cry out; ῥυστάζω, to drag to and fro; στάζω and σταλάζω, to trickle; στενάζω, to sigh; στηρίζω, to make firm; στίζω, to prick; συρίζω (oftener συρίπτω), to whistle, F. συρίζομαι; σφάζω (oftener σφάπτω), to kill; σφύζω, to throb; τρίζω, to cōrr (τέτριγα); φλύζω, to bubble, and some poetic.

4. The following in ζω vary between the two modes of formation: βασιτάζω, *to bear*, F. άσω, &c., Aor. I. P. έβαστάχθην; παίζω, *to sport*, F. παιζούμαι and παίζομαι, A. έπαισα, Pf. M. or P. πέπαισμαι, Verb. Adj. παιστέος.

5. The following three in ζω have for a pure characteristic γγ: κλάζω, *to sound, to clang*, Pf. κέ-κλαγγ-α, F. κλάγξω, A. έκλαγξα; πλάζω (mostly poetic), *to cause to wander*, F. πλάγξω, &c., A. P. έπλάγχθην; σαλπίζω, *to blow a trumpet*, Fut. ίγξω, &c.

§ 108. Lengthening of the Stem-vowel.

Some mute verbs with a monosyllabic stem lengthen the stem-vowel: e. g.,

ᾱ in the Aor. and Fut. II. Pass. becomes η in the other tenses, as τήκω, *to melt*, τήξω, Pf. II. τέτηκα, *I am melted*; Aor. II. P. έτᾶκην; σήπω, *to make rotten*, Pf. II. σέσηπα, *I am rotten*, Aor. II. P. έσᾶπην; but πλήττω, *to strike*, when simple, retains η in the Aor. and Fut. II. Pass., έπλήγην, *πληγήσομαι*; yet as a compound has έξε-πλήγην, *κατε-πλήγην*;

ι in the second Aorist becomes ει in the other tenses, but in the Pf. II. οι, as λείπω, *to leave*, &c., Aor. II. έλιπον, Pf. II. λέλοιπα.

ι in the Aor. and Fut. II. Pass. becomes ῑ in the other tenses, as ρίπτω (Imper. ρίπτε), *έρρίψα* (ρίψαι), *έρρίφην*; comp. τρίβω (§ 102);

υ in Aor. II. Act. becomes ευ in the other tenses, as φεύγω, *to flee*, *φεύσομαι*, Pf. II. πέφευγα; Aor. II. *έφύγον*.

υ in Aor. and Fut. II. Pass. becomes ῡ in the other tenses, as ψύχω, *to cool* (Imp. ψύχε), *έψυξα* (ψύξαι), *έψυγμαι*, *έψυχθαι*; *έψυχην*.

§ 109. Variation of the Stem-vowel.

1. Most mute verbs with a monosyllabic stem and a stem-vowel e take the *variable vowel* (§ 101, 4):

(a) in the Aor. II. and Fut. II. P. the *variable a*; in the Perf. II. and Plupf. II. Act. the *variable o*:

στρέφ-ω, <i>to turn</i> ,	έ-στράφ-ην	τέ-στροφ-α
τρέφ-ω, <i>to nourish</i> ,	έ-τράφ-ην	τέ-τροφ-α;

(b) in the Aor. II. and Fut. II. Pass., Perf. I. and Plupf. I. Act.:

κλέπ-τ-ω, to steal, ἐ-κλᾶπ-ην κέ-κλοφα
 τρέπ-ω, to turn, ἐ-τράπ-ην τέ-τροφα (like Pf. II. of
 ἐ-τραπ-όμην (§ 102) [τρέφω];

(c) in the Perf. I. and Plupf. I. Act.:

λέγ-ω, to say, ἐ-λέγ-ην εἶλοχα in compos.
 πέμπ-ω, to send, ἐ-πέμφ-θην πέπομφα;

(d) the three following have the *variable α* in the Perf. and Plupf. M. or P.:

στρέφ-ω, to turn, ἔ-στραμ-μαι
 τρέπ-ω, to turn, τέ-τραμ-μαι
 τρέφ-ω, to nourish, τέ-θραμ-μαι

REM. 1. Τρώγ-ω, to gnaw, F. τρώξομαι, has Aor. II. Act. ἔ-τράγ-ον.

REM. 2. In the Aor. II. P. some verbs with a stem-vowel ε do not take the *variable* vowel, since the ending ην prevents this tense from being mistaken¹ for the Impf. Act.; e. g. λέγ-ω, as above under (c), βλέπ-ω, to see, ἔ-βλεπ-ον, ἐ-βλέπ-ην; λείπ-ω, to reel, ἐ-λέπ-ην; φλέγ-ω, to burn, ἐ-φλέγ-ην (more seldom ἐφλέχθην).

2. The diphthong ει which comes from the lengthening of the stem-vowel ι (§ 108) becomes αι in the Perf. II. and Plupf. II., as

λείπ-ω, to leave, Aor. II. Act. ἔ-λιπ-ον, Perf. II. λέλοιπ-α.
 πείθ-ω, to persuade, stem πιθ πέποιθ-α (I trust).

§ 110. Remarks on the Secondary Tenses.

1. The Secondary Tenses differ from the Primary, partly in wanting the tense-sign, and consequently in appending the personal-endings, *ον, όμην, ην, ήσομαι, α, and εω*, to the pure characteristic of the verb, as ἔ-λιπ-ον, Aor. II., but ἐ-παίδευ-σ-α, Aor. I.; partly in being formed from the unchanged pure stem, except Perf. II. (see No. 2); as λείπω ἔ-λιπ-ον, φεύγω ἔ-φύγ-ον; and partly in having the *variable* vowel, as τρέπω, to turn; ἐτράπ-ην, I turned myself, but ἐ-τράφ-θην, I was turned, see § 102.

2. The second Perf. lengthens the short vowel of the pure stem, viz. ᾱ into η, and after ρ and vowels into ᾶ (see cases given in § 109); e. g.

κράζω, to cry out, Aor. II. A. ἔ-κράγ-ον Perf. II. κέ-κράγ-α
 τήκ-ω, to melt, " " P. ἐ-τᾶκ-ην " " τέ-τηκ-α
 φεύγ-ω, to flee, " " A. ἔ-φύγ-ον " " πέ-φευγ-α

¹ But for the *variable* vowel α the second Aor. ἐτραπον might be mistaken for the Impf. ἐτρεπον, πλέκ-ω, to braid, ἐ-πλάκ-ην and ἐ-πλέκ-ην.

LIQUID VERBS.

Verbs whose second Aor. Act. would not be distinguished from the pf., or only by the quantity of the stem-vowel, have no second Aor. Act. d Mid., but only the second Aor. Pass., because this has a different ending from the Impf.; e. g.

ῥάφω Impf. ἔγραψον A. I. ἔγραψα A. II. A. wanting A. II. P. ἔγραψην.

B. LIQUID VERBS.

§ 111. *Formation of the Tenses.*

1. Liquid verbs have one of the liquids, λ, μ, ν, ρ, for a characteristic. Only a few, as *μεν-ω*, *νίμ-ω*, have the pure stem in the Pres.; the others strengthen the pure stem by appending the sibilant *j* to the characteristic λ, ν, ρ (§ 8, 12).

(a) λ with *j* by assimilation becomes λλ, as σφάλλ-*j*ω = σφαλλ-*ω*.

(b) with ν*j* and ρ*j* the *j* as *ι* is transferred to the preceding syllable and unites with *ι* and *υ* to form *ιι* and *υυ*, with *α* and *ε* to form *αι* and *ει*; e. g. κριν*j*ω = κρίνω, σὺρ*j*ω = σύρω, φά*j*ω = φαίνω, κτε*j*ω = κτείνω. This strengthened stem remains only in the Pres. and Impf.

2. Liquid verbs with an impure characteristic do not, like mute verbs, derive the pure stem from the second Aor., but from the Fut., as only a few verbs of this class form a second Aor. Act. and Mid.

3. In the Fut. Act. and Mid. and first Aor. Act. and Mid., liquid verbs reject the tense-sign σ, because the concurrence of a liquid with σ was unpleasant to the Greek ear.

4. The Fut. Act. and Mid. appends to the pure stem the endings *ω*, *οῦμαι*, which, after dropping σ, come by contraction from *έσω*, *έσομαι*. The inflection of these endings is the same as that of contracts in *έω* in the Pres. Act. and Mid. (§ 96). The Fut. Perf. is wanting in liquid verbs.

5. The Aor. I. Act. and Mid., as a compensation for the dropping of σ, lengthen the preceding stem-vowel *α* into *η*, *ε* into *ει*, *ι* into *ιι*, *υ* into *υυ*. Thus:

I. Class with *α* in the Future.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Fut.</i>	<i>Aor.</i>
<i>σφάλλ-ω</i> , to deceive,	<i>σφάλλ-ω</i>	<i>ἔσφηλα</i>
<i>τεκμαίρ-ω</i> , to limit,	<i>τεκμαῖρ-ω</i>	<i>ἔτεκμαρα</i>
<i>φαίν-ω</i> , to show,	<i>φαίν-ω</i>	<i>ἔφανα</i>

6.
in 1
φαί
νι

ιι
α
ι
ε
.

II. Class with *ε* in the Future.

μένω, to remain,	μεν-ῶ	ἔ-μεν-α
ἀγγέλλω, to announce,	ἀγγελ-ῶ	ἡγγειλ-α
νέμω, to divide,	νεμ-ῶ	ἔ-νεμ-α
κτείνω, to kill,	κτεν-ῶ	ἔ-κτειν-α
ἱμείρω, to long for,	ἱμερ-ῶ	ἱμειρ-α.

III. Class with *ι* in the Future.

τὶλλω, to pluck,	τῖλ-ῶ	ἔ-τῖλ-α
κρίνω, to separate,	κρίν-ῶ	ἔ-κρίν-α.

IV. Class with *υ* in the Future.

σῦρω, to draw,	σῦρ-ῶ	ἔ-σῦρ-α
ἀμύνω, to ward off,	ἀμῦν-ῶ	ἡμύν-α.

6. The Perf. Act. has the tense-sign *κα*, as ἔ-σφαλ-κα. Stems in *ν* change the *ν* into *γ* before *κα* (§ 8, 5), as πέ-φαγ-κα, fr. φαίνω, F. φαν-ῶ. Yet except this one Perf. (πέφαγκα), only later writers use this form. Comp. § 115, 2.

7. In the Perf. and Plupf. Mid. or Pass. verbs in αίνω and ἴνω retain *ν* before *σ* in the second Pers. Sing. (comp. § 8, R. 5), as πέ-φαν-σαι, ἐ-πέ-φαν σο, ὤξυν-σαι, ὤξυν-σο; but before the ending beginning with *μ*, it is usually changed into *σ*, sometimes assimilated to the *μ*, only seldom rejected and the preceding vowel lengthened:

φαίνω, πέ-φασ-μαι; so	ὀξύνω, ὤξυμ-μαι; τε-τράχυνω, τετράχυν-μαι
ἰφαίνω, σημαίνω, πε-	so αἰσχύνω; ξη-
ραίνω, ἡδύνω, λεπτύνω,	ραίνω has ἐξή-
θηλύνω, μολύνω παιαίνω,	ραμ-μαι and ἐξή-
λυμαίνομαι, μααίνω.	τραχύμ-μαι.
	ρασ-μαι.

8. Monosyllabic stems with a stem-vowel *ε* have the *variable α* in the Perf. and Plupf. I. Act., Perf. Mid. or Pass., Aor. I. and Fut. I. P. and all second Aorists; in Perf. II. Act., which is formed by only a few verbs, the *variable ο*; but those with a stem-vowel *α* lengthen into *η*:

φθείρω	ἔ-φθαρ-κα	ἔ-φθαρ-μαι	ἐ-φθάρ-ην	ἔ-φθορ-α poetic.
κτείνω (see § 115, 4)				ἔ-κτον-α
στελλω	ἔ-σταλ-κα	ἔ-σταλ-μαι	ἐ-στάλ-ην	
φαίνω, to show,				πέ-φην-α, I appear.

§ 112. *Paradigms of Liquid Verbs.*ἀγγέλλω, *to announce.*

ACTIVE.

Pres. ἀγγέλλ-ω; Perf. I. ἤγγελ-κα; Perf. II. ἔφθορα, *perdidi*, fr. φθείρω.

Fut. Ind. S. 1.	ἀγγελ-ῶ	Opt.	ἀγγελοίμ	or	ἀγγελοίην
2.	ἀγγελ-εῖς		ἀγγελοῖς	"	ἀγγελοίης
3.	ἀγγελ-εῖ		ἀγγελοί	"	ἀγγελοίη
D. 2.	ἀγγελ-εῖτον		ἀγγελοίτον	"	ἀγγελοίητον
3.	ἀγγελ-εῖτον		ἀγγελοίτην	"	ἀγγελοίητην
P. 1.	ἀγγελ-οῦμεν		ἀγγελοίμεν	"	ἀγγελοίημεν
2.	ἀγγελ-εῖτε		ἀγγελοίτε	"	ἀγγελοίητε
3.	ἀγγελ-οὔσι(ν)		ἀγγελοῖεν	"	ἀγγελοίεν
	Inf. ἀγγελεῖν		Part. ἀγγελῶν, οὔσα, οὖν		

Aor. I. Ind. ἤγγελ-α; Subj. ἀγγεῖλω; Opt. ἀγγεῖλαμι; Imp. ἀγγεῖλον; Inf. ἀγγεῖλαι; Part. ἀγγεῖλας.

Aor. II. [Ind. ἤγγελ-ον; Subj. ἀγγέλω; Opt. ἀγγέλοιμι; Imp. ἀγγελε; Inf. ἀγγελεῖν; Part. ἀγγελῶν, -οὔσα, ὄν.]

MIDDLE.

Pres. Ind. ἀγγέλλ-ομαι; Subj. ἀγγέλλωμαι; Imp. ἀγγέλλου, &c.

Pf. Ind. S. 1.	ἤγγελ-μαι	Imperative.	Infinitive.
2.	ἤγγελ-σαι	ἤγγελ-σο	ἤγγέλ-θαι.
3.	ἤγγελ-ται	ἤγγέλ-θω	
D. 1.	ἤγγέλ-μεθον		Participle.
2.	ἤγγελ-θον (§ 100,	ἤγγελ-θον	ἤγγελ-μένος.
3.	ἤγγελ-θον [R. 1)	ἤγγέλ-θων	
P. 1.	ἤγγέλ-μεθα		Subjunctive.
2.	ἤγγελ-θε	ἤγγελ-θε	ἤγγελ-μένος ᾧ.
3.	ἤγγελ-μένοι εἰσί(ν)	ἤγγέλθωσαν or ἤγγέλ-θων.	

Plp. Ind. ἤγγέλ-μην, σο, το, μεθον, θον, θην, μεθα, θε, ἤγγελμένοι ἦσαν.

Fut. Ind. S. 1.	ἀγγελ-οῦμαι	Opt. ἀγγελ-οίμην	Infinitive.
2.	ἀγγελ-ῇ or εἶ	ἀγγελ-οῖο	ἀγγελ-εῖσθαι.
3.	ἀγγελ-εῖται	ἀγγελ-οῖτο	
D. 1.	ἀγγελ-οῦμεθον	ἀγγελ-οίμεθον	Participle.
2.	ἀγγελ-εῖσθον	ἀγγελ-οῖσθον	ἀγγελ-οῦμενος.
3.	ἀγγελ-εῖσθον	ἀγγελ-οῖσθην	
P. 1.	ἀγγελ-οῦμεθα	ἀγγελ-οίμεθα	
2.	ἀγγελ-εῖσθε	ἀγγελ-οῖσθε	
3.	ἀγγελ-οὔνται	ἀγγελ-οῦντο	

Aor. I.	Ind. ἡγγεῖλ-άμην; Subj. ἀγγεῖλ-ωμαι; Opt. ἀγγεῖλ-αίμην, &c.
Aor. II.	[Ind. ἡγγεῖλ-όμην; Subj. ἀγγεῖλ-ωμαι; Opt. ἀγγεῖλ-οίμην; Imp. ἀγγεῖλ-ϋ; Inf. ἀγγεῖλ-έσθαι; Part. ἀγγεῖλ-όμενος.]

PASSIVE.

Aor. I.	Ind. ἡγγέλ-θην; Fut. I. ἀγγεῖλ-θήσομαι; Aor. II. ἡγγέλ-ην (poet.) [Fut. II. ἀγγεῖλ-ήσομαι].
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Verbal adjective: ἀγγεῖλ-τέος, τέα, τέον.

§ 113. *Shorter Paradigms, arranged according to the Stem-vowel of the Future.*

- (a) with α in the Future: φαίν-ω, *to show*, F. A. φάσ-ω, F. M. φαν-οῦμαι, *will appear*, Pf. II. A. πέ-φην-α, *have shown myself, appeared*, Aor. I. Act. ἐ-φην-α, Aor. I. M. ἐ-φην-άμην, *prose απεφηνάμην*; Pass. Aor. I. ἐ-φάν-θην, *I was shown*, Aor. II. ἐ-φάν-ην, *appeared*; — ξηραίν-ω, *to dry up*, ἐ-ξήρην-α (§ 115, 1).

Inflection of the Perf. Mid. or Pass.

Ind. S. 1.	πέ-φασ-μαι (§ 111, 7)	ἐ-ξήραμ-μαι (§ 111, 7)
2.	πέ-φαν-σαι	ἐ-ξήραν-σαι
3.	πέ-φαν-ται	ἐ-ξήραν-ται
D. 1.	πε-φάσ-μεθον	ἐ-ξηράμ-μεθον
2.	πέ-φαν-θον (§ 100, R. 1)	ἐ-ξήραν-θον (§ 100, R. 1)
3.	πέ-φαν-θον	ἐ-ξήραν-θον
P. 1.	πε-φάσ-μεθα	ἐ-ξηράμ-μεθα
2.	πέ-φαν-θε	ἐ-ξήραν-θε
3.	πε-φασ-μένοι εἰσί(ν)	ἐ-ξηραμ-μένοι εἰσί(ν)
Imp. S. 2.	(πέ-φαν-σο)	(ἐ-ξήραν-σο)
3.	πε-φάν-θω	ἐ-ξηράν-θω
D. 2.	πέ-φαν-θον	ἐ-ξήραν-θον
3.	πε-φάν-θων	ἐ-ξηράν-θων
P. 2.	πέ-φαν-θε	ἐ-ξήραν-θε
3.	πε-φάν-θωσαν or πεφάν-θων	ἐ-ξηράν-θωσαν or ἐ-ξηράν-θων
Inf.	πε-φάν-θαι	ἐ-ξηράν-θαι
Part.	πε-φασ-μένος.	ἐ-ξηραμ-μένος.

§ 114. (b) with *ε* in the Future, *ἰμείρ-ω* (Ion. and Poet.), *to desire*, and *στέλλω*, *to send*.

	ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.	ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.
Pres.	ἰμείρ-ω	ἰμείρ-ομαι	στέλλ-ω	στέλλ-ομαι
Perf. I.	ἰμερ-κα	ἰμερ-μαι	ἔ-σταλ-κα	ἔ-σταλ-μαι
Perf. II.			ἔ-φθορ-α fr. φθείρ-ω	have destroyed,
Fut.	ἰμερ-ῶ	ἰμερ-οῦμαι	στελ-ῶ	στελ-οῦμαι
Aor. I.	ἰμειρ-α	ἰμειρ-άμην	ἔ-στειλ-α	στειλ-άμην.

PASSIVE.

Aor. I.	ἰμέρ-θην	ἐ-στάλ-θην	Aor. II.	ἐ-στάλ-ην
Fut. I.	ἰμερ-θήσομαι	σταλ-θήσομαι	Fut. II.	σταλ-ήσομαι
Verbal adjective: ἰμερ-τός, ἦ, ὄν, ἰμερ-τέος, τέα, τέον, σταλ-τός, τέος.				

РЗМ. 1. The inflection of the Perf. Mid. or Pass. is like ἡγγελ-μαι.

(c) with *ι̇* and *υ̇* in the Future.

(a) *τιλλ-ω*, *to pluck*, *σῦρ-ω*, *to draw*, *μολύν-ω*, *to defile*.

Pres.	τιλλ-ω	σῦρ-ω	μολύν-ω
	τιλλ-ομαι	σῦρ-ομαι	μολύν-ομαι
Perf.	τέ-τιλ-κα	σέ-συρ-κα	(με-μόλυν-κα)
	τέ-τιλ-μαι	σέ-συρ-μαι	με-μόλυνσ-μαι
Fut.	τιλ-ῶ	σῦρ-ῶ	μολύν-ῶ
	τιλ-οῦμαι	σῦρ-οῦμαι	μολύν-οῦμαι
Aor. I.	ἔ-τιλ-α	ἔ-σῦρ-α	ἐ-μόλυν-α
	ἐ-τιλ-άμην	ἐ-σῦρ-άμην	ἐ-μολύν-άμην
A. I. P.	ἐ-τιλ-θην	ἐ-σῦρ-θην	ἐ-μολύν-θην
F. I. P.	τιλ-θήσομαι	συρ-θήσομαι	μολυν-θήσομαι.

Aor. II. and Fut. II. P. ἐ-σῦρ-ην, σῦρ-ήσομαι.

Verbal adjective: *τιλ-τός, τέος, συρ-τός, τέος, μολυν-τός, τέος.*

REM. 2. The inflection of the Perf. Mid. or Pass. *τέ-τιλ-μαι, σέ-συρ-μαι*, is like *ἡγγελ-μαι*, and that of *με-μόλυνσ-μαι* like *πέ-φασ-μαι*, and that of *ἡσχυν-μαι*, from *αἰσχύν-ω*, *to shame*, like *ἐ-ξήραμ-μα*.

(b) *κλίν-ω*, *to bend*, *πλύν-ω*, *to wash*, with *ν* dropped (§ 115, 3).

	ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.	ACTIVE.	MIDDLE.
Pres.	κλίν-ω	κλίν-ομαι	πλύν-ω	πλύν-ομαι
Perf.	κέ-κλί-κα	κέ-κλί-μαι	πέ-πλῦ-κα	πέ-πλῦ-μαι
Fut.	κλίν-ῶ	κλίν-οῦμαι	πλύν-ῶ	πλύν-ουμαι
Aor. I.	ἐ-κλίν-α	ἐ-κλίν-άμην	ἔ-πλύν-α	ἔ-πλύν-άμην

PASSIVE.

Aor. I. ἐκλίθην Fut. I. κλιθήσομαι ἐπλύθην πλῦθήσομαι

Aor. II. ἐκλινῆν Fut. II. κλινήσομαι

Verbal adjectives: κλι-τός, ἡ, όν, κλι-τέος, τέα, τέον, πλυ-τός, τέος.

REM. 3. The inflection of the Perf. Mid. or Pass. κέ-κλῖ-μαι and πέ-πλῦ-μαι is like βε-βούλευ-μαι, yet κε-κλίσθαι. — Τείνω, *to stretch*, has (§ 115, 4), in Pf. Act. τέτακα, Pf. M. or P. τέταμαι, in Aor. Pass. ἐτάθην (stem ΤΑ-ω).

§ 115. Remarks.

1. The following verbs in αῖνω take α̃, not η, in the Aor.: ἰσχαίνω, *to make lean* (ισχνᾶνα, ἰσχνᾶναι), κερδαίνω, *to gain* (ἐκερδᾶνα, κερδᾶναι), κοιλαίνω, *to hollow out* (ἐκοιλᾶνα, κοιλᾶναι), λευκαίνω, *to make white*, ὀργαίνω, *to make angry*, πεπαίνω, *to make ripe*; also all in ραίνω, as περαίνω, *to bring to an end*, F. περανῶ, A. ἐπέρᾶνα, Inf. περάναι (except τετραίνω, *to bore*, ἐτέτρηνα, τετρήναι), and all in ιαίνω, as πιαίνω, *to make fat*, ἐπίανα, πιάναί. — The verbs σημαίνω, *to give a sign*, and καθαίρω, *to purify*, have both σημῆναι (so usually in Attic), καθῆναι, and σημᾶναι, καθᾶραι. Also, αἰρω, *to raise*, and ἄλλομαι, *to leap*, belong here: ἦρα, ἄραι, ἡλάμην, ἄλασθαι (not ἦραι, ἡλασθαι).

2. The language of the best period seeks to avoid the form of the Perf. I. in γκα (§ 111, 6), sometimes by dropping the ν, as κέρρικα, κέκλικα, fr. κρίνω, κλίνω; κερέρδηκα fr. κερδαίνω, *to gain*, or also, as in κτείρω, by using the Perf. II., as ἀπέκτονα, in the signification of the Perf. I., or as e. g. in μένω and νέμω, by forming the Perf. I. from a new Theme, as μεμένηκα, νενέμηκα, from μενε-(ω), νεμε-(ω).

3. The three following verbs with a characteristic ν reject the ν in the Perf. and Pluperf. Act. and Pass. and in the Aor. I. Pass. (on τείνω, see § 114, Rem. 3):

κρίνω, <i>to separate</i> ,	κέρικα	κέριμαι	ἐκρίθην
κλίνω, <i>to bend</i> ,	κέλικα	κέκιμαι	ἐκλίθην
πλύνω, <i>to wash</i> ,	πέλυκα	πέλυμαι	ἐπλύθην.

REM. The forms ἐτακα (and ἐταγκα), ἐταμαι (ἐκτάνθην) from κτείνω, *to kill*, are found first in the later writers. The Attic writers used for the Perf. Act. ἐκτονα (see No. 2), and, instead of ἐταμαι and ἐκτάνθην, τέθηγκα and ἀπέθανον in the passive construction with ὑπό and the Gen., or without a preposition ἀθήρημαι and ἀνηρέθην.

4. The Aor. II. Act. and Mid. of liquid verbs is rare, as ἐβάλλον, ἐβᾶλόμην, ἐκᾶνον, prose κατέκανον, ἐπτάρον from βάλλω, καίνω, πταίρω; so too in the case of many irregular verbs. Verbs with a monosyllabic stem have in the Pass. only the Aor. II.: δέρω, φθείρω, σπείρω, στέλλω, σφάλλω, as ἐδά-ρην, ἐφθάρην, ἐσπάρην, ἐστάλην, ἐσφάλλην. (XIX., L.)

§ 116. *Special Peculiarities in the Formation of particular Verbs, both Pure and Impure.*

1. The Future of very many Active verbs is in the Middle form; e. g. ἀκούω, *to hear*, Fut. ἀκούσομαι, *I shall hear*, Aor. ἤκουσα, *I heard*; ἀπαντάω, *to meet*, Fut. ἀπαντήσομαι, Aor. ἀπήντησα, ἀπολαύω, *to enjoy*, Fut. ἀπολαύσομαι, Aor. ἀπέλαυσα, etc. See § 144, b.

2. The following verbs in αἶω or ᾄω and ἔω, whose stem originally ended in αυ and ευ (αF, εF) in forming the tenses again take υ :

καίω (seldom κᾶω without contraction), *to burn*, καύσω;¹ ἔκαυσα; κέκαυκα; κέκαυμαι; ἐκαύθην; καυθήσομαι; καυστός.

κλαίω, Att. κλάω (without contraction), *to weep*, κλαυσοῦμαι κλαύσομαι; ἔκλαυσα; κλαυστέος and κλαυστός. Comp. § 125, 14.

θέω, *to run*, θέσομαι or θευσοῦμαι (No. 5); the other tenses are wanting. See τρέχω, § 126, 6.

νέω, *to swim*, νεύσομαι or νευσοῦμαι (No. 5); ἔνευσα; νένευκα; νευστέον.

πλείω, *to sail*, πλείσομαι, usually πλευσοῦμαι (No. 5); ἔπλευσα; πέπλευκα; πέπλευσμαι; ἐπλεύσθην; πλευστέος (§ 95).

πνέω, *to blow*, πνεύσομαι or πνευσοῦμαι (No. 5); ἔπνευσα; πέπνευκα; πνευστός; ἐπνεύσθην.

ῥέω, *to flow*, poet. ῥεύσομαι; seldom ῥῥένυσα; instead of these ῥνήσομαι, ῥῥήνυν (§ 142), and ῥῥήνυκα; ῥντός.

φεύγω, *to flee*, φευξοῦμαι and φεύξομαι; ἔφυγον; πέφευγα.

παίζω, *to sport*, παιξοῦμαι and παίξομαι; ἔπαισα; πέπαισμαι. Comp. § 105, 3.

πίπτω, *to fall* (stem ΠΙΕΤ), πεσοῦμαι. See § 123.

REM. 1. The verb χέω (χέFω, χεύω), *to pour out*, differs from the preceding: F. χέω; F. M. χέομαι (see No. 3); A. ἔχεα, Subj. χέτω, Inf. χέται,

¹ The υ in the Fut. of these verbs is occasioned by the reappearance of the Digamma (F), softened into the vowel υ. The Digamma would regularly stand in the Pres. before the personal-ending ω, but is omitted where it would come between two vowels. It appears in the Fut., as it there stands before the consonant σ.

Imper. χέω, χεάτω ; A. M. ἐχεάμην (see No. 7) ; Pf. A. κέ-χῦκα ; Pf. M. or P. ἐχύμαι ; A. P. ἐχῦθην ; F. P. χυθήσομαι ; Verb. Adj. χυτός.

3. The following do not have the tense-sign σ in the Future :

ἐσθίω, to eat (ἔδ-ω, ep.), F. ἔδ-ομαι ; πίν-ω, to drink (πι), F. πί-ομαι ; χέω, to pour out (uncontracted, § 97, 1), χείς, χεί, &c. ; F. M. χέομαι (see Rem. 1).

4. Two mute verbs take the future form of liquid verbs in οὔμαι without σ :

μάχ-ομαι, to fight, F. μαχ-οὔμαι (coming from the Ion. μαχέ-σομαι) ; ἔζομαι (ἰδ), to sit, F. (ἰδ οὔμαι) καθεδ-οὔμαι.

5. The following have the Fut. in σοῦμαι (η or $\epsilon\acute{\iota}$, εἶται, etc.), which is called the Doric Future :

φεύγ-ω, to flee,	F. φευξοῦμαι and φεύξομαι,
παίζ-ω, to sport,	" παιζοῦμαι " παίξομαι.

κλαίω, πλέω, πνέω, νέω, θέω (see No. 2), πίπτω, § 123, 3.

6. Two verbs have the Fut. Perf. in the active form :

θνήσκω, to die, P. τέθνηκα, am dead, F. Pf. τεθνήξω or -ξομαι, shall be dead. ἵστημι, to place, " ἵστηκα, I stand, " " ἑστήξω " -ξομαι, I shall stand.

7. Three verbs which are not liquid, form the Aor. I. after the analogy of Aor. II. without the tense-sign σ : εἰπεῖν (Aor. II.), to say, Aor. I. εἶπα ; φέρω, to carry, (ένεγκ) Aor. I. ἤνεγκα, (Aor. II. ἤνεγκον) ; χέω, ἔχεα (see Rem. 1).

REM. 2. In the Aor. II. ἔπεσον fr. ΠΕΤ-ω (πίπτ-ω), to fall, σ is not the tense-sign, but belongs to the stem, the τ being softened into σ (Dor. ἔπετον).

8. The following verbs have independent forms for the Subj. Perf. and Opt. Plupf. Mid. or Pass., i. e. they form those tenses without an auxiliary verb.

κτά-ομαι, to obtain, Pf. κέκτημαι, I possess, Subj. κεκτῶμαι, η , η ται ; Plupf. ἐκεκτήμην, I possessed, Opt. κεκτῆμην, η ο, η το or κεκτῶμην, ϕ ο, ϕ το.

μιμνήσκω (MNAO), to remind. See § 122, 6.

καλέω, to name, Pf. κέκλημαι, I am named ; Plupf. ἐκεκλήμην, Opt. κεκλήμην, η ο, η το.

§ 117. *Syncope.*

1. Some few words are syncopated in some of their forms, i. e. they drop an *ε* in the middle of the word between a mute and liquid, or between two liquids or between *πτ*. Here belong, e. g. in Prose :

πέτομαι, to fly, A. *ἐπτόμην*, *πτέσθαι*; F. *πήσομαι*. See § 125, 22.

ἐγείρω, to waken, Aor. A. *ἤγειρα*; Pf. I. *ἐγήγερα* (§ 89), *have awakened*; Pf. II. *ἐγρήγορα*, *am awake*, Plupf. II. *ἐγρηγόρειν*, *was awake*; Mid. A. *ἡγρόμην* (to which belongs the Inf. *ἐγρεσθαι* with accent of Pres.), *was awake* (*ἡγέρθην*, *was awakened*, *was awake*).

ἔπομαι (*σεν*), *sequor*, A. *ἐσπόμην*,¹ *σπέσθαι*; the Act. is used only in composition, as *ἐφέπω*, to go after, A. *ἐπέσπον*, *ἐπισπεῖν*; in the Mid. the aspirate is transferred to the augment, A. *ἐφεσπόμην*, F. *ἐπισπείσθαι*, Subj. *ἐπίσπωμα*.

οἶμαι inst. of *οῶμαι*, *φῶμην* inst. of *φῶμην*. See § 125, 19. Comp. also *έρχομαι* (*ἤλθον* inst. of *ἤλυθον*), § 126, 2; *ἔχω*, § 125, 10.

2. This syncope occurs most frequently after the Reduplication; thus, e. g.:

(a) *in the Present:*

γίγνομαι, to become, inst. of *γι-γίνομαι*, stem *γεν*. § 123, 2.

τίκτω, to bear, " " *τι-τέκω*, " *τεκ*. § 123, 4.

πίπτω, to fall, " " *πι-πέτω* " *πετ*. § 123, 3.

(b) *in the Perfect:*

πετάννυμι, to spread out, *πέπταμαι*, § 139; *πίπτω*, *πέπτωκα* (fr. *πετ*), § 123, 3.

Metathesis.

3. Metathesis is the transposition of a vowel and a liquid, and occurs in forming the tenses of many verbs; but most frequently in the Perf., Plupf., Aor. I. P. and Fut. I. P.; seldom

¹ The aspiration of this form seems to come from *σ*, — the full form being *σεσερόμην*, and the first *σ* transferring its aspiration to *ε*, and the second *ε* being syncopated.

in Aor. II. A. ; sometimes also in the Pres. In the common language the following verbs are subject to Metathesis :

βάλλω, *to throw*; A. *ῥᾶλον*; Mid. (*to throw for one's self*), A. *ἐβαλόμην*; BAA: Pf. *βέβληκα*; Pf. M. or P. *βέβλημαι*; A. P. *ἐβλήθην*; F. P. *βληθήσομαι*; F. Pf. *βεβλήσομαι*; Verb. Adj. *βλητός, τέος*.

θνήσκω, *to die*, A. *ἀπέθανον*; Pf. *τέθνηκα*.

θρώσκω, *to leap*, A. *ῥθορον*.

κάμνω, *laboro*, *καμῶμαι*. A. *έκάμον*; Pf. *κέκμηκα*. See § 119, 8.

σκέλλω, *to dry*, Aor. II. *ἔσνλην*; Pf. *ἔσκληκα*; F. *σκλησομαι*.

τέμνω, *to cut*, A. *ἔταμον*, Pf. *τέτμηκα*; *τέτμημαι*; *ἐτμήθην*. See § 119, 9.

τλήσομαι, *will bear*; A. *ἔτλην*; Pf. *τέτληκα*, fr. stem *τλα*.

δέμω, *to build* (mostly Poet. and Ion.), Aor. A. *ἔδεμα*; Aor. M. *ἔδειμάμην*; AME: Pf. *δέδεμηκα*; Pf. M. or P. *δέδεμημαι*.

καλέω, *to call*, F. *καλῶ*; Aor. *ἔκαλεσα*; Pf. *κέκληκα*, *κέκλημαι* (§ 116, 8), *I am called*, F. Pf. *κεκλησομαι*, *I shall be called*; *ἐκλήθην*. See § 98, Rem.

δαμάζω, *to subdue*, F. *δαμάσω*, A. *εδάμασα*; DMA, *δέδεμηκα*; Pf. M. or P. *δέδεμημαι*; A. P. *ἐδμήθην*, *εδάμην*.

REM. When the stem of the verb is a dissyllable, the vowel transposed by metathesis unites with the one following and forms a long vowel, as e. g. *πικράσκω*, *to sell* (inst. of *πικρεάσκω*, *πικρεάσκω*). See § 122, 7. So too *θάρτω*, *to bring into disorder*, formed from *ταράττω*, by metathesis *τραάττω*, contracting *aa* into *ā*, and aspirating *τ* before *ρ*; A. *ῥθράξα*, *θράξαι*. (LI.)

§ 118. *Verbs in ω with the Stem of the Present strengthened.*

It has been seen (§ 100, 101, 111) that the Present tense of many verbs is strengthened; but this strengthening remains only in the Pres. and Impf. Besides the modes of strengthening mentioned, by a consonant, and by lengthening the stem-vowel, there are still others which will be specified in the following list :

REM. All the forms assumed only for the purpose of constructing the tenses in use, are without accent. The *μ* in parenthesis shows that the form standing before it is analogous to the conjugation in *μ*. See § 142. On the Deponents, see § 150, Rem. 4.

§ 119. I. *Verbs, whose Pure Stem is strengthened in the Pres. and Impf. by inserting ν before the ending.*

PRELIMINARY REM. *Balw* has lengthened the stem-vowel *α* into *αι*; *ελαίνω*, *α* into *αν*; *δώνω* and *πίνω*, *υ* and *ι* into *ῡ* and *ῑ*.

1. *βαίνω*, F. *βήσομαι*; A. *ἔβην* (μ, § 142); Pf. *βέβηκα*, *to go*, stem *βα-*. Pass. in compounds, e. g. *ἀναβέβᾶμαι*; *ἀνεβάθην*.

2. *ελαύνω*, F. *ελάσω*, usually Att. *ελῶ* (§ 83); *ἤλασα*; Pf. *ἐλήλακα*, *to drive*. (§ 89.)

Mid. *to drive for one's self*, A. *ἡλασάμην*, P. *ἤλαμαι*, Inf. *ἐληλάσθαι*; A. P. *ἤλάθην*.

3. *φθαίνω*, F. *φθήσομαι*, more seldom, *φθᾶσω*. A. *ἔφθᾶσα*, and (in prose more seldom) *ἔφθην*, (μ, § 142); Pf. *ἔφθᾶκα*, *to anticipate*.

4. *πίνω*, F. *πίομαι* (§ 116, 3); A. *ἔπιον*, *πιεῖν*, *πιών*, Imper. *πίθι*, *ἐκπιθι* (§ 142, μ); (πo) Pf. *πέπωκα*, *to drink*.

Pf. M. or P. *πέπομαι*; A. P. *ἐπόθην*; F. P. *ποθήσομαι*.

5. *τινέω*, F. *τίσω*; A. *ἔτισα* (*τίσαι*), *τέτικα*, *to avenge*.

Mid. *τινέομαι*, *to avenge one's self*; F. *τίσομαι*, A. *ἐτίσάμην*, P. *τέτιςμαι* (Inf. *τετίσθαι*), *ἐτίσθην*.

6. *φθίνω* (poet., seldom prose), *to decay*, F. *φθίσω*, A. *ἔφθισα*, trans. *cause to decay*. Intrans. F. *φθίσομαι*; P. *ἔφθιμαι*, *ἔφθινται*; Plpf. and A. II. *ἐφθίμην*, Subj. *φθίωμαι*, Op. *φθίμην*, *φθίτο*, Imper. *φθίσθω*, Inf. *φθίσθαι*, P. *φθίμενος*(μ). Verb. Adj. *φθιτός*.

Here belong also three verbs whose pure stem ends with a consonant.

7. *δάκνω*, F. *δήξομαι*; A. *ἐδάκον*; P. *δέδηχα*, *to bite*.

Pf. M. or P. *δέδηγμαι*; A. P. *εδήχθην*; F. P. *δηχθήσομαι*.

8. *κάμνω*, F. *καμῶμαι*; *ἐκάμον*, P. *κέκμηκα* (§ 117), *laborare*.

9. *τέμνω*, F. *τεμῶ*; A. *ἔτεμον* (seldom *ἔτᾶμον*); P. *τέτμηκα* (§ 117, 3), *to cut*.

Mid. *to cut something for one's self*, A. *ἐτεμόμην*; P. *τέτμημαι*; A. P. *ἐτμήθην*; F. P. *τετμήσομαι*. (LI.)

§ 120. II. *Verbs whose Pure Stem is strengthened in the Pres. and Impf. by inserting the syllable ve before the ending.*

1. βύ-νέ-ω, F. βύσω ; A. ἔβυσα (Inf. βύσαι), *to stop up*.

Pf. M. or P. βέβυμαι ; A. P. ἐβύσθη.

2. ἰκ-νέ-ομαι, usually ἀφικνέομαι, F. ἀφίξομαι ; A. ἀφικόμην, Inf. ἀφίκεσθαι ; Pf. ἀφίγμαι, Inf. ἀφίχθαι, *to come*.

3. κυ-νέ-ω, F. κύσω ; A. ἔκυσα (§ 95), *to kiss*.

But προσκυνέω, *to worship*, F. προσκυνήσω ; A. προσεκύνησα.

4. ὑποσχ-νέ-ομαι, F. ὑποσχέσομαι ; A. ὑπεσχόμεν (Imper. ὑπόσχου) ; Pf. ὑπέσχημαι, *to promise*.

So ἀμπισχνοῦμαι or ἀμπέχομαι, F. ἀμφέξομαι, A. ἡμπισχόμεν and ἡμπεσχόμεν (§ 91, 3), *to put on, to wear* (fr. ἀμπέχω, F. ἀμφέξω, A. ἡμπισχον. Inf. ἀμπισχεῖν, *to put around*).

III. *Verbs, whose Pure Stem is strengthened in the Pres. and Impf. by inserting the syllable αν, more seldom αιν, before the ending.*

§ 121. (a) αν or αιν is inserted without any change.

PRELIMINARY REM. All verbs of this kind form their tenses from a threefold stem, viz. the Pres. and Impf. from the strengthened stem, the second Aor. from the pure stem, the Fut. and Perf. from a third stem, consisting of a pure stem and an annexed ε, which is changed in the inflection into η. — The α in the ending άνω is short.

1. αἰσθ-άν-ομαι, F. αἰσθήσομαι ; A. ᾔσθη (αἰσθέσθαι) ; P. ᾔσθημαι, *to perceive*.

2. ἀμαρτ-άν-ω, F. ἀμαρτήσομαι ; A. ἤμαρτον ; P. ἡμάρτ-η-κα ; Pf. P. ἡμάρτ-η-μαι ; A. P. ἡμαρτήθην, *to miss*.

3. ἀπεχθ-άν-ομαι, F. ἀπεχθήσομαι ; A. ἀπηχθόμεν (ἀπέχθεσθαι with irregular accent) ; P. ἀπήχθη-μαι, *to be hated*.

4. αὐξ-ά-ω, F. αὐξήσω ; A. ἠύξη-σα ; P. ἠύξ-η-κα, *to increase* ; Mid. and Pass. *to grow*, P. ἠύξηναι ; F. αὐξήσομαι ; A. ἠύξήθην.

5. βλαστ-άν-ω, F. βλαστήσω ; A. ἔβλαστον ; P. ἐβλάστ-η-κα and βεβλάστ-η-κα (§ 88, R.), *to sprout*.

6. *δαρθ-άν-ω*, usually *καταδαρθ-άν-ω*, F. *καταδαρθ-ή-σομαι*; A. *κατέ-δαρθ-ον*; P. *καταδεδάρθ-η-κα*, *to sleep*.

7. *δλισθ-άν-ω*, F. *δλισθ-ή-σω*; A. *δλισθ-ον*; P. *δλισθ-η-κα*, *to slip*.

8. *δσφρ-αι-ν-ομαι*, F. *δσφρ-ή-σομαι*, A. *ὠσφρέμην*, *to smell*.

9. *ὀφλ-ισκ-άν-ω*, *to owe*, — the double strengthening *ισκ* and *αν* is to be noted; F. *ὀφλ-ή-σω*; A. *ὀφλ-ον*; P. *ὀφλ-η-κα*; P. M. or P. *ὀφλ-η-μαι*, *to be liable to a fine, to owe*.

(b) If the last Stem-syllable is short, *άν* is appended to the characteristic-consonant of the Pure Stem, and *ν* inserted before it.

PRELIMINARY REM. In forming the tenses the short vowel of the pure stem becomes long, except in the Aor. II. *Μανθάνω* and in the Perf. *τυγχάνω* and *πυνθάνομαι* are exceptions. The *ν* before a Pi- and Kappa-mute has the usual changes (§ 8, 5).

10. *θιγγ-άν-ω*, F. *θίξομαι*; A. *ἔθιγον*, *to touch*.

11. *λαγχ-άν-ω*, F. *λήξομαι*; A. *ἔλαχον*; P. *ἐλῆχα*, *to obtain by lot*; Pf. M. or P. *ἐλῆγγμαι* (§ 88, 3); A. P. *ἐλήχθην*.

12. *λαμβ-άν-ω*, F. *λήψομαι*; A. *ἔλαβ-ον*; P. *ἐληφα*, *to take*; Imper. *λαβέ* (§ 84, 3, a); Pf. M. or P. *ἐλημμαι* (§ 88, 3); A. M. *ἐλαβόμεν*; A. P. *ἐλήφθην*; F. *ληφθήσομαι*.

13. *λανθ-άν-ω*, F. *λήσω*; A. *ἔλαθ-ον*; P. *λέ-ληθ-α*, *to be concealed*; Mid. *ἐπιλανθάνομαι*, *to forget*, F. *ἐπιλήσομαι*; P. *ἐπιλέλησμαι* (§ 95); A. M. *ἐπελάθ-ό-μην*; F. Pf. *λελήσομαι* Eurip.

14. *μυνθ-άν-ω*, F. *μαθ-ή-σομαι*; A. *ἔμαθ-ον*; Pf. *μεμάθ-η-κα*, *to learn*.

15. *πυνθ-άν-ομαι*, F. *πέυσομαι*; A. *ἐπύθόμην*; Pf. *πέπειυσμαι* (*πέ-πυσαι*, Inf. *πεπίσθαι*, § 95), *to hear, inquire*; verbal adjective, *πενυστός, πενυστίος*.

16. *τυγχ-άν-ω*, F. *τεύξομαι*; A. *ἐτύχον*; Pf. *τετύχηκα*, with gen. *to hit, acquire*. (LII.)

§ 122. IV. *Verbs, whose Pure Stem is strengthened in the Pres. and Impf. by annexing σκ or ισκ.*

Σκ is annexed, when the stem-characteristic is a vowel, and ισκ, when it is a consonant (except πασχω). Most verbs, whose pure stem ends with a consonant, form the Future, &c., according to the analogy of pure verbs, e. g. εὖρ-ισκω, F. εὐρήσω fr. εὔρε. Some of these verbs, in the Pres. and Impf., take a reduplication also, which consists in repeating the first consonant of the stem with ι. Several of these verbs correspond with the Latin Inchoatives in *aco*: γιγνώσκω, ἡβάσκω, γηράσκω.

1. γηρά-σκ-ω, F. γηράσομαι; A. ἐγήρᾱσα; γεγήρακα, *to grow old*. The Inf. γηρᾶναι from an old A. II. ἐγήρᾱν (μυ, § 142) is preferred to the A. I. γηρᾶσαι.

2. δεδράσκω (δρα), (only in comp., as ἀποδ, ἐκδ, διαδ), F. δράσομαι; A. II. ἔδρᾱν (μυ, § 142); Pf. δέδρακα, *to run away*.

3. ἡβάσκω (ἡβα), F. ἡβήσω; A. ἡβησα; Pf. ἡβηκα, *to come to one's strength, pubescere*.

4. θνήσκω, usually ἀποθνήσκω (θνα), F. ἀποθανοῦμαι; A. ἀπέθῃνον (θαν); Pf. τέθνηκα (not ἀποτέθνηκα), *to die*. Metath. § 117; Part. θανών, οἱ θανόντες, *dead*, even in prose; F. Pf. τεθνήξω, § 116, 6.

5. Δάσσομαι, F. Δάσομαι; A. Δᾷσάμην, *to reconcile*; P. Δᾷσθην, *to become reconciled*.

6. μμνήσκω (μνα), F. μνήσω; A. ἔμνησα, *to remind*; Mid. *to remember, be mindful*; Pf. μέμνημαι, *memini* (Redup., § 88, Rem. 2), Subj. μεμνώμαι, ἦ, ἦται (§ 116, 8), Imper. μέμνησο; Plpf. ἔμμνήμην, *I remembered*, Opt. μεμνήμην, ᾗο, ᾗτο, or μεμνήμην, ᾗο, ᾗτο (§ 116, 8); F. Pf. μεμνήσομαι, *shall be mindful*; A. ἐμνήσθην, *I remembered*; F. μνησθήσομαι, *shall remember* (also ἀπομνήσομαι), *have reminded myself, remember*.

7. πειράσσομαι, Pf. πείρᾱκα (§ 117, Rem.), *to sell* (Fut. and Aor. in the Common language expressed by ἀποδώσομαι, ἀπεδόμην); Pf. M. or P. πείρᾱμαι (Pf. Inf. πειρᾶσθαι often inst. of Aor.); A. ἐπείρᾱθην; F. Pf. πειράσομαι in the sense of the simple Fut. (πράξομαι).

8. φάσκω, F. φήσω ; A. ἔφησα, *to say, affirm* (Indic. and Imper. very seldom), Impf. ἔφασκον.

9. χάσκω (χαν), A. ἔχων ; F. χᾶνούμαι ; κίχνη, *to stand open, to have the mouth open*.

10. ἀρίσκω (ἀρε), F. ἀρίσω ; ἤρῃσα ; (ἀρήρεκα, § 89, 2), *to please*.

11. ἀναβιώ-σκομαι, (a) *to revive, live again*, (b) *to restore to life* (βιο), A. ἀνεβιωσάμην, *to restore to life* ; but A. II. ἀνεβίων (μ, § 140), *to live again*.

12. βιβρώσκω (βρο), βίβρωκα, *to eat*. Part. Poet. βεβρώς, Pf. M. or P. βίβρωμαι ; the forms wanting are supplied by ἐσθίω.

13. γινώσκω (γνο), F. γνώσομαι ; Pf. ἔγνωκα ; A. ἔγνω (μ, § 140), *to know* ; Pf. M. or P. ἐγνώσμαι ; A. P. ἐγνώσθην ; F. P. γνωσθήσομαι.

14. τιτρώσκω (τρο), F. τρώσω ; A. ἔτρωσα ; Pf. τέτρωκα, *to wound* ; Pf. M. or P. τέτρωμαι, τετρώσθαι, τετρωμένος ; A. ἐτρώθην ; F. τρωθήσομαι and τρώσομαι.

15. μεθύσκω, F. μεθύσω ; A. ἐμέθυσα, *to make drunk*.

16. ἀλ-ίσκ-ομαι, *to be captured* ; (άλο) F. ἀλώσομαι ; A. II. ἔαλιν and ἦλιν (μ, § 142), *was captured* ; Pf. ἔαλωκα and ἦλωκα, *have been captured*, Aug. (§ 87, 3). The Act. is supplied by αἰρεῖν in the sense of *to take prisoner, to conquer*.

17. ἀναλ-ίσκ-ω (ἀναλο), F. ἀναλώσω ; A. ἀνήλωσα and ἀνάλωσα ; Pf. ἀνήλωκα and ἀνάλωκα, *to spend, consume* ; Pf. M. or P. ἀνήλωμαι and ἀνάλωμαι ; A. ἀναλώθην and ἀνηλώθην ; F. ἀναλωθήσομαι.

18. εὐρίσκω (εὔρε), F. εὐρήσω ; A. εὔρω ; Imper. εὐρέ, § 84, 3 (a) ; Pf. εὔρηκα, *to find* ; Mid. *to procure*, A. εὐρόμην ; Pf. εὔρημαι ; A. P. εὐρέθην ; F. εὐρεθήσομαι ; Aug. § 87, 1.

19. στερίσκω, F. στερήσω ; A. ἐστέρησα, Pf. ἐστέρηκα, *to deprive of, rob* ; Mid. and Pass. στερίσκομαι, F. στεροῦμαι, *priver* ; but στέρομαι, *to be robbed*, F. στερήσομαι, more seldom στερηθήσομαι ; Pf. ἐστέρημαι ; A. ἐστερήθην. The simple is most frequent in the Middle ; in the Active, the compound ἀποστερίσκω is more common.

20. *πάσχω* (from *πάνθ σκω* by transferring the aspiration of the *θ* to *κ*), A. *ἐπάθον* (*παθ*); *πείσομαι*, § 8, 7 (*πειθ*); *πέπονθα*, to experience a sensation, to suffer.

REM. In *διδάσκω*, *doc-eo*, instead of *διδάκ-σκω*, the *κ*, as it belongs to the stem remains in forming the tenses: F. *διδάξω*; A. *έδίδαξα*; Pf. *δεδίδαχα*; Pf. P. *δεδίδαγμα*; A. P. *έδιδάχθην*.

§ 123. V. *Verbs, whose Pure Stem is strengthened in the Pres. and Impf. by prefixing a Reduplication.*

This reduplication consists in repeating the first consonant of the stem with *υ*.

1. *γίγνομαι* (inst. of *γιγίνομαι*, § 117), F. *γενήσομαι*; A. *έγενόμην*; Pf. *γέγνημαι* (*I have become*) and *γέγονα* (with a present signification, *I am*), to become.

2. *πίπτω* (inst. of *πιπέτω*, § 117), F. *πεσοῦμαι* (§ 116, 5); A. *ἔπεσον* (§ 116, Rem. 2); Pf. *πέπτωκα* (inst. of *πε-πέτωκα*), to fall.

3. *τίκτω* (fr. *τι-τέκω*, § 107, 1), F. *τέξομαι*; A. *ἔτεκεν*; Pf. *τέτοκα*, to bear.

4. *τετράω*, F. *τρήσω*; A. *ἔτρησα*, to bore. More commonly the secondary form *τετραίνω*, F. *τετραίνῳ*; A. *έτέτρηνα*; Pf. *τέτρηκα*.

REM. Several verbs of class IV., § 122, belong here, as *γινώσκω*; and several in *μ* as *δίδωμι*.

§ 124. VI. *Verbs, to whose Pure Stem ε is added in the Pres. and Impf.*

1. *γαμέω*, F. *γάμῳ*; A. *ἔγημα*; Pf. *γαγάμηκα*, to marry (of the man); Mid. *γαμοῦμαι* (with the Dat.), to marry (of the woman, nubo), F. *γαμοῦμαι*; A. *έγημάμην*; Pf. *γαγάμημαι* (in *matrimonium ducor*), P. to be wedded; A. *έγαμήθην*, &c.

2. *γηθίω*, Poet. usually Perf. *γέγηθα* (also prose), to rejoice, F. *γηθήσω*.

3. *δοκέω*, F. *δόξω*; A. *έδοξα*, to seem, *videri*, to think; A. P. *κατ-εδόχθην*; Pf. M. or P. *δέδογμα*, *visus sum*.

4. *μαρτυρέω*, F. *μαρτυρήσω*, &c., to witness.

5. *ξυρίω*, to *shave*, Mid. *ξύρομαι*; Aor. *ἐξυράμην*, but Perf. *ἐξήρημαι*.

6. *ώθίω*, F. *ώσω* and *ώθήσω*; A. *ῥωσα*, *ῥσαι*; Pf. *ῥωκα*; Pf. M. or P. *ῥωσαι*; A. P. *ῥώσθην*; F. *ῥώσθσομαι* (Aug. § 87, 3). (LIII.)

§ 125. VII. *Verbs, which have a Pure Stem in the Pres. and Impf., but in forming the Tenses assume ε.*

The *ε* is lengthened into *η* in inflection; except in *ἀχθομαι*, and partly in *μάχομαι* and *ἐχω*.

1. *ἀλέξω*, Act. seldom in prose, F. *ἀλεξήσω*; A. *ἡλεξήσα*, to *ward off*; Mid. to *ward off from one's self, defend*, F. *ἀλεξήσομαι*, seldom *ἀλέξομαι* fr. *ἀλεκ*; A. *ἡλεξάμην*, seldom *ἡλεξήσαμην*.

2. *ἀχθομαι*, F. *ἀχθίσσομαι*, in prose usually *ἀχθεσθήσομαι*; Aor. *ἡχθέσθην*, to be *vexed, displeased*.

3. *βόσκω*, F. *βοσκήσω*; Aor. *ἔβόσκησα*, to *feed*, Mid. to *feed* (intrans.).

4. *βούλομαι*, F. *βουλήσομαι*; A. *ἐβουλήθην* and *ἡβουλήθην* (Aug. § 85, Rem. 1); Pf. *βεβούλημαι*, to *wish*; second Pers. *βούλει*, § 82, 2.

5. *δέω*, to *want, to need*, usually Impers. *δεῖ*, it is *wanting, it is necessary* (§ 97); Subj. *δέη*, Part. *δέιον*, Inf. *δεῖν*; Impf. *ἔδει*, Opt. *δέοι*; F. *δεήσει*; A. *εδείσει(ν)*; Pf. *δεδέηκε(ν)*; Mid. *δέομαι*, F. *δεήσομαι*; A. *εδείθην*; Pf. M. or P. *δεδήμαι*, to *need*.

6. *ἐθέλω*, more seldom *θέλω*, F. *ἐθελήσω* and *θελήσω*; A. *ἡθέλησα* and *ἐθέλησα*; Pf. only *ἡθέληκα*, to *will*.

7. *ῥέπω*, to *say*, Mid. to *inquire*, A. *ῥρόμην*, I *inquired*, *ῥέσθαι*, *ῥρωμαι*, *ῥροίμην*, *ῥροῦ*, *ῥρόμενος*; F. *ῥήσομαι*. The other tenses are supplied by *ῥρωτᾶν*.

8. *ἔρρω*, F. *ἐρρήσω*; A. *ἤρρησα*; Pf. *ἤρρηκα*, to *go forth*.

9. *εὕδω*, commonly *καθεύδω*, F. *καθευδήσω*, to *sleep*, A. and Pf. wanting (Aug. § 91, 3).

10. *ἔχω*, F. *ἔξω* and *(σχε)σχήσω*; A. *ἔσχω*; Pf. *ἔσχηκα*, to *have, hold*.

11. ἔσχω (inst. of ἔσχω), Inf. σχεῖν, Imper. σχές, like verbs in *μι* (in Comp. also σχέ, as κατέσχε, παράσχε), Subj. σχῶ, σχῆς, παράσχω, παράσχεις, &c., Opt. σχοίην (*μι*), but in Comp. παράσχοι-*μι*, &c., Part. σχών; Aor. Mid. ἐσχόμεν (also inst. of Aor. Pass.), Subj. σχῶμαι, Opt. σχοίμην, Imp. σχοῦ, παράσχου, Inf. σχέσθαι, παρασχέσθαι, Part. σχόμενος; F. ἔξομαι (also inst. of F. Pass.) and σχήσομαι; Pf. ἔσχημαι.

12. ἔψω, F. ἐψήσομαι; A. ἤψησα; A. P. ἤψήθην; Pf. ἤψημαι, *to boil, cook*.

13. ἴζω, usually καθίζω, F. καθιῶ (§ 83); Pf. κεκάθικα; A. ἐκάθισα, old Att. καθισα (§ 91, 3), *to seat*; Impf. ἐκάθιζον, old Att. καθίζον; Mid. *to seat one's self*, F. καθιζήσομαι; A. ἐκαθισάμην, *I seated for myself, I caused to sit*. But καθίζομαι (the Pres. seldom, for it usually κάθημαι), *I seat myself, I sit*, Impf. (also usually as Aor.) ἐκαθεζόμην; F. καθεδοῦμαι.

14. κλαίω (seldom κλάω without contraction), F. κλαύσομαι (κλαυσσοῦμαι, § 116, 2, in Aristoph.); rarer κλαιήσω or κλαήσω; A. ἔκλαυσα, *to weep*; Mid. A. ἐκλαυσάμην; Pf. κέκλαυμαι and κέκλαυσμαι (§ 95); F. Pf. κεκλαύσεται.

15. μάχομαι, F. μαχοῦμαι (§ 116, 4); A. ἐμαχεσάμην; Pf. μεμάχημαι, *to fight*.

16. μέλλω, F. μελλήσω; Aor. ἐμέλλησα, *to purpose, to be about to do*, hence *to delay* (Aug., § 85, Rem.).

17. μέλει μοι, *it is a care, anxiety, interest to me, curæ mihi est*, F. μελήσει; A. ἐμέλησε(ν); Pf. μεμέληκε(ν); Mid. μέλομαι, commonly ἐπιμέλομαι (and ἐπιμελοῦμαι); F. ἐπιμελήσομαι; A. ἐπεμελήθην; Pf. ἐπιμεμέλημαι, *to care for*.

18. μύζω, F. μυζήσω, &c., *to suck*.

19. ὀζω, F. ὀξήσω; A. ὤξισα, *to smell* (Perf. ὤδωδα with the meaning of the Pres. in Hom. and later writers, Att. Redupl., § 89).

20. οἶμαι and οἶμαι, second Pers. οἶε (§ 82, 2); Impf. ὤόμην and ὤμην; F. οἴσομαι; A. ὤήθην, οἰηθήναι (Pf. wanting), *to think* (Aug., § 87, 1).

21. *οἶχομαι*, to depart, to have gone, *abiī*, Impf. (usually also as Aor.) *ὀχόμεν*, *I went away*; F. *οἰχόσομαι*; A. wanting; Pf. *ὄχημαι*, usually in Comp., as *παρόχημαι*.

22. *ὀφείλω* [inst. of *ὀφείλλω*, acc. to § 111, 1 (a)], F. *ὀφείλω*; A. *ὀφείλησα*; Pf. *ὀφείληκα*, to owe, be under obligation, *debere*; A. II. *ὠφελον*, ες, ε(ς) with Inf. (the rest not used) in expressions of wishing, *utinam*.

23. *πέτομαι*, F. *πτήσομαι*; A. *ἐπτόμεν*, *πτεύσθαι*, to fly; Pf. *πεπότημαι* fr. *ποτάομαι*, Syncope, § 117; poet. A. II. *ἔπτην* and *ἐπτάμεν*, § 142, 2.

24. *σκέλλω*, *σκλήσομαι* (§ 142), A. II. *ἔσκλην* and Pf. *ἔσκληκα*, to dry up, or be dried up. Metath. § 117, 3.

25. *τύπτω*, F. Att. *τυπτήσω*; A. *ἐτύπησα* late; *τυψα* Hom.; A. II. *ἔτυπον* poet.; the Attics use as Aorists *ἐπάταξα*, *ἔπαισα*, to strike; Mid. F. II. *τυπτήσομαι*, *I shall get a beating*; Pf. *τέτυμμαι* (*τετυπτημαι* late); A. II. P. *ἐτύπη*.

26. *χαίρω*, F. *χαιρήσω*; A. *ἐχάρην* (μ, § 142, 6); Pf. *κεχάρηκα*, to rejoice.

REM. With these verbs several liquid verbs may be classed (§ 115, 2); which, however, form the Fut. and the Aor. regularly; e. g. *μέτω*, F. *μενώ*, Pf. *μεμένηκα*, to remain; *νέμω*, F. *νεμῶ*, A. *νειμα*; Pf. *νεμένηκα*; A. P. *ἐνεμήθην*; Mid. *νέμομαι*, F. *νεμοῦμαι*, A. *ἐνειμάμεν*, Pf. *νευμένημαι*. (LIV.)

§ 126. VIII. *Verbs, whose Tenses are formed from different Roots, and which are classed together only in respect to Signification.*

1. *αἰρέω*, F. *αἰρήσω*; (ελ) A. *εἶλον*, *ελεῖν*, to take (e. g. a city); Pf. *ἤρηκα*; Pf. M. or P. *ἤρημαι*; A. P. *ἤρίθην*; F. P. *αἰρεθήσομαι*; Mid. to choose, F. *αἰρήσομαι*; A. *εἰλόμεν*; F. Pf. *ἤρήσομαι*.

2. *ἔρχομαι*, (ἐλευθ) *ἐλεύσομαι*; A. (ἐλθ) *ἔλθον*; Pf. *ἔλθυσθα*, to go, come. The Pres. besides *ἔρχομαι* borrows its forms from *εἶμι* (§ 137): thus *ἔρχομαι*, *ἔω*, *ἔθι*, *ἔναι*, *ἔών*; Impf. *ἤρχόμεν*, commonly *ἦεν* and *ἦα*, Opt. *ἔοιμι*; F. usually *εἶμι*, *I shall go* (*ἦξω*, *I shall come*); A. *ἔλθον*, *ἔλθω*, *ἔλθοιμι*, *ἐλθέ* (§ 84, 3), *ἐλθεῖν*, *ἐλθών*.

3. *ἔσθις* (*ἔδε*, Epic), F. *ἔδομαι*; A. *ἔφαγον*, *φαγεῖν*; (*ἔδε*) Pf. *ἔδηκα*, to eat; Pf. M. or P. *ἔδηδεσμαι*; A. P. *ἤδεσθην*, Att. redup. § 89.

4. *ζῶω* (§ 97, 3), Impf. *ἔζων*; F. *βιώσομαι*; A. *ἰδίω* (μῖ, § 142, 8); Pf. *βεβίωκα*, to live.

5. *ὄράω*, F. (*ὄπ*) *ὄψομαι*; A. (*ἰδ*, originally *ῑδ*) *εἶδον* (*ἴδω*, *ἴδοιμι*, *ἰδέ* [§ 84, 3], *ἰδεῖν*, *ἰδών*); Pf. *ἰώρακα*, to see; second Pers. F. *ὄψαι* (§ 82, 2); Mid. *ὄρῶμαι*, Att. Prose in Comp. *προ-ορ-*, provide; Pf. P. or M. *ἰώραμαι* or *ὤμμαι*, *ὤψαι*, &c.; Inf. *ὤφθαι*; A. M. *εἰδόμεν*, *ἰδέσθαι*, *ἰδοῦ* (and with the meaning *ecce, behold, ἰδοῦ*), as simple only poet.; A. P. *ὤφθην*, *ὀφθῆναι*; F. *ὀφθήσομαι* (Aug. § 87, 5).

6. *τρέχω*, (*δρεμ*) F. *δραμούμαι*; A. *ἔδραμον*; Pf. *δεδράμηνκα*, to run; Pf. M. or P. *ἐπιδεδράμηνκα*.

7. *φέρω*; (*οἰ*) F. *οἴσω*; (*ενεγκ*) A. *ἤνεγκον* (more seldom *ἤνεγκα*), *es*, *ε(ν)*, *ομεν*, *ετε*, *ον* (and *as*, *αμεν*, *ατε*, *αν*), Opt. *ἐνέγκοιμι*, &c. (more seldom *αιμι*, &c.), Inf. *ἐνεγκεῖν*, Part. *ἐνεγκών* (more seldom *ἐνέγκας*), Imper. *ἐνεγκε*, *έτω*, &c. (and *άτω*, &c.); (*ενεκ*) Pf. *ἐνήνοχα* (§ 89), to bear; Mid. to bear or carry with one, carry off, F. *οἴσομαι*; Pf. *ἐνήνεγμα* (*γξαι*, *γκται* or *ἐνήνεκται*); A. M. *ἤνεγκάμην*, Imper. *ἐνεγκα*, *ἐνέγκασθαι*, *άμενος*; Pass. (a) to be borne, moved, (b) to move one's self, to hasten; A. P. *ἤνέχθην*; F. *ἐνεχθήσομαι*.

8. *φημί*; (§ 135, *ερ*) F. *ἔρῳ*; (*εἰπ*) A. *εἶπον*; Pf. *εἶρηκα*, to say; Impf. *ἔφην* with sense of Aor., as also *φάναι* and *φάς* (§ 135); the stem *ερ* was originally *φερ*; hence *εἶρηκα*, i. e. *φέ-φερ-κα* (by metath.), *ἐρρήθην*, i. e. *ἐφερθήν*; *εἶπον* was originally *ἐφέφερον* or *ἔφερον*; fr. *εἶπον* comes Subj. *εἴπω*, Opt. *εἴποιμι*, Imper. *εἰπέ* (§ 84, 3), (the other forms of the Imper. are in frequent, or not in use, in comp. *πρόειπε*), Inf. *εἰπεῖν*, Part. *εἰπών* (A. I. *εἶπα* not very frequent in Attic, more frequent *εἶπας*, very frequent *εἶπατε*, seldom *εἶπαν*, Imper. *εἶπον* seldom, very frequent *εἰπάτω*, *εἰπάτον*, *εἰπάτων*, and nearly always *εἶπατε*; all the other forms are wanting in Att.), Pf. M. or P. *εἶρημαι*; A. P. *ἐρρήθην* (*ρήθῆναι*, *ρήθεις*), F. P. *ρήθήσομαι* and *εἰρήσομαι*; Mid. only in Comp. F. *ἀπερούμαι*; A. I. Inf. *ἀπειπάσθαι*, to deny, to despair, as *ἀπειπεῖν*. (LV.)

§ 127. *Paradigms of*

ACTIVE.						
Tenses.	Modes.	Numbers and Persons.	ΣΤΑ- to place.	ΘΕ- to put.	ΔΟ- to give.	ΔΕΙΚ- to show.
Present	Indica- tive.	S. 1.	ἵσσημι	τίθημι	δίδωμι	δείκνυμι
		2.	ἵσσης	τίθης	δίδως	δείκνυς
		3.	ἵσσησι(ν)	τίθησι(ν)	δίδωσι(ν)	δείκνυσσι(ν)
		D. 1.				
		2.	ἵσταῖ τον	τίθε τον	δίδο τον	δείκνυ τον
		3.	ἵσταῖ τον	τίθε τον	δίδο τον	δείκνυ τον
		P. 1.	ἵσταμέν	τίθεμεν	δίδομεν	δείκνυμεν
		2.	ἵστατε	τίθετε	δίδοτε	δείκνυτε
		3.	ἵστασιν(ν)	τίθεισιν(ν)	διδούσιν(ν)	δείκνυσσιν(ν)
			[§ 132, 1 (a)]	et τιθείσιν(ν)	et διδούσιν(ν)	et δεικνύσιν(ν)
	Sub- junc- tive.	S. 1.	ἵστω	τιθῶ	διδῶ	δείκνῶ
		2.	ἵσῃς	τιθῇς	διδῇς	δείκνῃς
		3.	ἵσῃ	τιθῇ	διδῇ	δείκνῃ
		D. 1.				
		2.	ἵσῃ τον	τιθῇ τον	διδῶ τον	δείκνῶ τον
		3.	ἵσῃ τον	τιθῇ τον	διδῶ τον	δείκνῶ τον
		P. 1.	ἵστωμέν	τιθῶμεν	διδῶμεν	δείκνῶμεν
		2.	ἵσῃτε	τιθῇτε	διδῶτε	δείκνῶτε
		3.	ἵστωσιν(ν)	τιθῶσιν(ν)	διδῶσιν(ν)	δείκνῶσιν(ν)
	Imper- ative.	S. 2.	ἵστη	τίθει	δίδου	δείκνυ
		3.	ἵστατω	τιθείτω	δίδοτω	δείκνυτω
		D. 2.	ἵστα τον	τίθε τον	δίδο τον	δείκνυ τον
		3.	ἵστα των	τιθεί των	δίδο των	δείκνυ των
		P. 2.	ἵστατε	τίθετε	δίδοτε	δείκνυτε
		3.	ἵστα τωσαν et ἰσάντων	τιθεί τωσαν et τιθέντων	διδό τωσαν et διδέντων	δείκνυ τωσαν et δεικνύντων
	Infinit.		ἵσταναι	τιθεῖναι	διδόναι	δείκνυναι
	Parti- ciple.		ἱστάς, ἄρα, G. ἄντος [ἄν]	τιθείς, εἰσα, G. έντος [έν]	διδούς, οὔσα, G. ούτος [όν]	δείκνύς, ὕσα, G. ὕντος [ύν]
Imper- fect.	Indica- tive.	S. 1.	ἵσσην	ἐτίθην	ἐδίδουν	ἐδείκνυν
		2.	ἵσσης	ἐτίθεις	ἐδίδους	ἐδείκνυς
		3.	ἵσση	ἐτίθει	ἐδίδου	ἐδείκνυ
		D. 1.				
		2.	ἵσταῖ τον	ἐτίθε τον	ἐδίδο τον	ἐδείκνυ τον
		3.	ἵσταῖ την	ἐτίθε την	ἐδίδο την	ἐδείκνυ την
		P. 1.	ἵσταμέν	ἐτίθεμεν	ἐδίδομεν	ἐδείκνυμεν
		2.	ἵστατε	ἐτίθετε	ἐδίδοτε	ἐδείκνυτε
		3.	ἵστασαν	ἐτίθεσαν	ἐδίδοσαν	ἐδείκνυσαν

¹ and δεικνύ-ω, eis, &c. (§ 132, Rem. 6). ² § 132, Rem. 6. ³ § 132, Rem. 6.

Verbs in μι.

MIDDLE.			
ΣΤΑ- to place.	ΘΕ- to put.	ΔΟ- to give.	ΔΕΙΚ- to show.
ἵ-σῶ-μαι, <i>to place for myself, &c.</i>	τί-θε-μαι	δί-δο-μαι	δείκ-νύ-μαι
ἵ-σῶ-σαι	τί-θε-σαι et τι-θῆ	δί-δο-σαι	δείκ-νύ-σαι
ἵ-σῶ-ται	τί-θε-ται	δί-δο-ται	δείκ-νύ-ται
ἵ-σῶ-μεθον	τι-θέ-μεθον	δι-δό-μεθον	δείκ-νύ-μεθον
ἵ-στα-σθον	τί-θε-σθον	δί-δο-σθον	δείκ-νυ-σθον
ἵ-στα-σθον	τί-θε-σθον	δί-δο-σθον	δείκ-νυ-σθον
ἵ-σῶ-μεθα	τι-θέ-μεθα	δι-δό-μεθα	δεικ-νύ-μεθα
ἵ-στα-σθε	τί-θε-σθε	δί-δο-σθε	δείκ-νυ-σθε
ἵ-στα-νται	τί-θε-νται	δί-δο-νται	δείκ-νυ-νται
ἵ-σῶ-μαι ⁴	τι-θῶ-μαι	δι-δῶ-μαι	δεικ-νύ-ωμαι
ἵ-σῶ	τι-θῶ	δι-δῶ	δεικ-νύ-η, &c.
ἵ-σῶ-ται	τι-θῶ-ται	δι-δῶ-ται	
ἵ-σῶ-μεθον	τι-θῶ-μεθον	δι-δῶ-μεθον	
ἵ-σῶ-σθον	τι-θῶ-σθον	δι-δῶ-σθον	
ἵ-σῶ-σθον	τι-θῶ-σθον	δι-δῶ-σθον	
ἵ-σῶ-μεθα	τι-θῶ-μεθα	δι-δῶ-μεθα	
ἵ-σῶ-σθε	τι-θῶ-σθε	δι-δῶ-σθε	
ἵ-σῶ-νται	τι-θῶ-νται	δι-δῶ-νται	
ἵ-σῶ-σο ⁵	τί-θε-σο ⁵	δί-δο-σο ⁵	δείκ-νύ-σο
ἵ-σῶ-σθω	τι-θέ-σθω	δι-δό-σθω	δεικ-νύ-σθω
ἵ-στα-σθον	τί-θε-σθον	δί-δο-σθον	δείκ-νυ-σθον
ἵ-σῶ-σθον	τι-θέ-σθον	δι-δό-σθον	δεικ-νύ-σθον
ἵ-στα-σθε	τί-θε-σθε	δί-δο-σθε	δείκ-νυ-σθε
ἵ-σῶ-σθωσαν et ἵ-σῶ-σθον	τι-θέ-σθωσαν et τι-θέ-σθον	δι-δό-σθωσαν et δι-δό-σθον	δεικ-νύ-σθωσαν et δεικ-νύ-σθον
ἵ-στα-σθαι	τί-θε-σθαι	δί-δο-σθαι	δείκ-νυ-σθαι
ἵ-σῶ-μενος, η, ον	τι-θέ-μενος, η, ον	δι-δό-μενος, η, ον	δεικ-νύ-μενος, η, ον
ἵ-σῶ-μην	ἐ-τι-θέ-μην	ἐ-δι-δό-μην	ἐ-δεικ-νύ-μην
ἵ-σῶ-σαι et ἵ-σῶ	ἐ-τί-θε-σο et ἐ-τί-θου	ἐ-δι-δο-σο et ἐ-δί-δου	ἐ-δεικ-νύ-σο
ἵ-σῶ-το	ἐ-τί-θε-το	ἐ-δί-δο-το	ἐ-δεικ-νύ-το
ἵ-σῶ-μεθον	ἐ-τι-θέ-μεθον	ἐ-δι-δό-μεθον	ἐ-δεικ-νύ-μεθον
ἵ-στα-σθον	ἐ-τί-θε-σθον	ἐ-δί-δο-σθον	ἐ-δεικ-νυ-σθον
ἵ-σῶ-σθον	ἐ-τι-θέ-σθον	ἐ-δι-δό-σθον	ἐ-δεικ-νύ-σθον
ἵ-σῶ-μεθα	ἐ-τι-θέ-μεθα	ἐ-δι-δό-μεθα	ἐ-δεικ-νύ-μεθα
ἵ-στα-σθε	ἐ-τί-θε-σθε	ἐ-δί-δο-σθε	ἐ-δεικ-νυ-σθε
ἵ-στα-ντο	ἐ-τί-θε-ντο	ἐ-δι-δο-ντο	ἐ-δεικ-νυ-ντο

⁴ On the accent as different from δύναμαι, ἐπίστανται, κρέμαμαι, see § 135, Rem. 4. ⁵ On ἐπίστω, ἡπίστω, δύνω, δεδύνω, πρίω, ἐπρίω, see § 132, 2.

MIDDLE.

ΣΤΑ- to place.	ΘΕ- to put.	ΔΟ- to give.	ΔΕΙΚ- to show.
ἵ-σταί-μην ⁹ ἵ-σταί-ο ἵ-σταί-το ἵ-σταί-μεθον ἵ-σταί-σθον ἵ-σταί-σθην ἵ-σταί-μεθα ἵ-σταί-σθε ἵ-σταί-ντο	τι-θεί-μην ⁹ τι-θεί-ο τι-θεί-το τι-θεί-μεθον τι-θεί-σθον τι-θεί-σθην τι-θεί-μεθα τι-θεί-σθε τι-θεί-ντο	δι-δοί-μην δι-δοί-ο δι-δοί-το δι-δοί-μεθον δι-δοί-σθον δι-δοί-σθην δι-δοί-μεθα δι-δοί-σθε δι-δοί-ντο	δεῖκ-νύ-οί-μην δεῖκ-νύ-οιο, &c. ⁹ So in Comp. on account of contraction: ἐπείμαι, ἦ ἦται, &c.; ἀποδίδωμαι, ἦ ἦται, &c.; ἐπιδόω, ἐπιδόωτο, ἐπιδόωτο, &c.; ὁμ δέμην, εἶν εἶτο, &c. see 7. ¹¹ In Comp. κάρθω, ἀπόδω, ἀπόδωτο; περιδύω, ἀπόδω; κάρθωσθε, περιδύσθε; ἀπόδω, εἶν εἶτο, &c.
ἐ-πρία-μην ⁸ ἐ-πρίω (§ 132, 2) ἐ-πρία-το ἐ-πρία-μεθον ἐ-πρία-σθον ἐ-πρία-σθην ἐ-πρία-μεθα ἐ-πρία-σθε ἐ-πρία-ντο	ἑ-θέ-μην ἑ-θου (fr. ἑθεσο) ἑ-θε-το ἑ-θέ-μεθον ἑ-θε-σθον ἑ-θέ-σθην ἑ-θέ-μεθα ἑ-θε-σθε ἑ-θε-ντο	εἰ-δό-μην εἰ-δου (fr. εἰδοσο) εἰ-δο-το εἰ-δό-μεθον εἰ-δο-σθον εἰ-δό-σθην εἰ-δό-μεθα εἰ-δο-σθε εἰ-δο-ντο	
πρίω-μαι (§ 135, πρί-η [R. 4] πρίη-ται πρίω-μεθον πρίη-σθον πρίη-σθον πρίω-μεθα πρίη-σθε πρίω-νται	θῶ-μαι ⁹ θῆ-ται θῶ-μεθον θῆ-σθον θῆ-σθον θῶ-μεθα θῆ-σθε θῶ-νται	δῶ-μαι δῶ-ται δῶ-μεθον δῶ-σθον δῶ-σθον δῶ-μεθα δῶ-σθε δῶ-νται	
πρίαί-μην πρίαί-ο (§ 135, R. 4) πρίαί-το πρίαί-μεθον πρίαί-σθον πρίαί-σθην πρίαί-μεθα πρίαί-σθε πρίαί-ντο	θοί-μην ¹⁰ θοί-ο θοί-το θοί-μεθον θοί-σθον θοί-σθην θοί-μεθα θοί-σθε θοί-ντο	δοί-μην ¹¹ δοί-ο δοί-το δοί-μεθον δοί-σθον δοί-σθην δοί-μεθα δοί-σθε δοί-ντο	
πρίω (§ 132, 2) πρία-σθω πρία-σθον πρία-σθων πρία-σθε πρία-σθωσαν et πρία-σθων	θού (fr. θέσο) ¹¹ θέ-σθω θέ-σθον θέ-σθων θέ-σθε θέ-σθωσαν et θέ-σθων	δοῦ (fr. δόσο) ¹¹ δό-σθω δό-σθον δό-σθων δό-σθε δό-σθωσαν et δό-σθων	See § 133, 4.

ACTIVE.				
Tenses.	ΣΤΑ- to place.	ΘΕ- to put.	ΔΟ- to give.	ΔΕΙΚ- to show.
<i>Infinitive.</i>	στή-ναι ¹	θεῖ-ναι ¹	δοῦ-ναι ¹	
<i>Participle.</i>	στάς, ἄσα, ἄν Gen. στάντος ¹	θεῖς, εἷσα, ἐν G. θέντος ¹	δούς, οὔσα, ὄν G. δόντος ¹	
<i>Future.</i>	στήσω	θή-σω	δώ-σω	δείξω
<i>Aorist I.</i>	ἔστησα, I placed,	ἔθη-κα [Instead of these forms, the second Aor. is used in the Dual and Pl. Ind. and in the other Modes Inf. and Part. (§ 133, 2).]	ἔδω-κα	ἔδειξα
<i>Perfect.</i>	ἔστη-κα, ² sto	τέ-θει-κα	δέ-δω-κα	δε-δειχα
<i>Pluperfect.</i>	ἔστη-κειν et εἰ-στή-κειν	ἔτε-θει-κειν	ἔδε-δω-κειν	ἔδε-δείχ-κειν
<i>Fut. Perfect.</i>	ἔστηξω ³ old Att.	wanting.	wanting.	wanting.
PAS				
<i>Aorist I.</i>	ἔ-στά-θην	ἔ-τέ-θην ⁴	ἔ-δό-θην	ἔ-δείχ-θην

¹ In Comp. ἐκστήναι, παραστήναι, ἐκθεῖναι, μεταδίδναι; ἐκτάς (αυτός).² Inst. of these, usually ἔστηκα, ἐστήκειν. ³ See § 116, 6, and § 133, R.

REM. The Perf. and Plupf. ἔστηκα and ἐστήκειν (not εἰστήκειν) form the Dual, Pl., and Inf. without a mode-vowel; thus,

ἔστη-κα ἔ-στή-κειν
ἔστη-κας ἔ-στή-κεις
ἔστη-κε(ν) ἔ-στή-κει
ἔ-στά-τον ἔ-στά-τον
ἔ-στά-τον ἔ-στά-την
ἔ-στά-μεν ἔ-στά-μεν
ἔ-στά-τε ἔ-στά-τε
ἔ-στά-σι ἔ-στά-σαν

Inf. ἔ-στά-ναι

[Of the Subj. ἔ-στή-κω, ἔ-στώ-μεν occurs in prose; the Imper. ἔ-στα-θι, δτω, &c., and Opt. ἔ-σταίην are poetic; the Part. ἔ-στώς, ὄσα, is more frequent than ἐσθῆκός, νῆα, but ἐσθῆκός more frequent than ἐστός.] (LVI. - LVIII.)

MIDDLE.			
ΣΤΑ- <i>to place.</i>	ΘΕ- <i>to put.</i>	ΔΟ- <i>to give.</i>	ΔΕΙΚ- <i>to show.</i>
πρίασθαι	θέ-σθαι ¹	δό-σθαι ¹	
πρίαμενος, η, ον	θέ-μενος, η, ον	δό-μενος, η, ον	
στή-σομαι	θή-σομαι	δώ-σομαι	δείξομαι
ἐ-στη-σάμην	(ἐ-θη-κά-μην)	(ἐ-δω-κά-μην)	ἐ-δείξάμην
	[Instead of these forms, the second Aor. Mid. is used in the Attic (§ 133, 3).]		
ἔ-στᾶ-μαι ²	τέ-θει-μαι	δέ-δο-μαι	δέ-δειγ-μαι
ἐ-στᾶ-μην ²	ἐ-τε-θει-μην	ἐ-δε-δό-μην	ἐ-δε-δείγ-μην
ἐ-στήξομαι, ² <i>stabo</i>	wanting.	wanting.	wanting.

S I V E.

Future I. στᾶ-θήσομαι τε-θήσομαι ¹ δο-θήσομαι δειχ-θήσομαι			
<i>διαθείς (εἰς), προδούς (πρός); ἐκθέσθαι, διαδέσθαι, προδῆσθαι, διαδῶσθαι</i> ² ἐτέθην and τεθήσομαι inst. of ἐθέθην and θεθήσομαι (§ 8, 10). [(§ 84, 4).]			

VERBS IN MI.

§ 128. B. *Conjugation in μι.*

1. The principal peculiarity of verbs in μ is, that they are without a mode-vowel in the Pres. and Impf., and several also in the second Aor. Act. and Mid. and in the Perf. and Plupf. Act. The formation of all the other tenses of these verbs is like that of verbs in ω , with a few exceptions.

2. Verbs in μ append the personal endings immediately to the stem, as $\phi\eta\mu\acute{\iota}$, *I say* (st. $\phi\alpha$), or by means of the syllable ν , as $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\text{-}\nu\mu\acute{\iota}$, *I show* (st. $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa$). Several take a reduplication in Pres. and Impf., as $\delta\acute{\iota}\text{-}\delta\omega\mu\acute{\iota}$. See § 129.

§ 129. *Division of Verbs in μι.*

Verbs in μ are divided into two principal classes :

1. Such as annex the personal-ending to the stem-vowel. The stem of verbs of this class ends,

(a) in α , as $\zeta\sigma\tau\eta\text{-}\mu\acute{\iota}$, <i>to station</i> ,	Stem $\Sigma\tau\alpha\text{-}$.
(b) " ϵ , " $\tau\acute{\iota}\text{-}\theta\eta\text{-}\mu\acute{\iota}$, <i>to place</i> ,	" $\Theta\epsilon\text{-}$.
(c) " \omicron , " $\delta\acute{\iota}\text{-}\delta\omega\text{-}\mu\acute{\iota}$, <i>to give</i> ,	" $\Delta\omicron\text{-}$.
(d) " ι , " $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\iota}$, <i>to go</i> ,	" $\text{'}\iota\text{-}$.
(e) " σ , " $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\mu\acute{\iota}$, for $\epsilon\sigma\mu\acute{\iota}$, <i>to be</i> ,	" $\text{'}\epsilon\sigma\text{-}$.

2. Such as annex to their stems the syllable ν , and append to this the personal-endings. The stem of verbs of this class ends,

A. In one of the four vowels, α , ϵ , ι , \omicron , and assumes $\nu\acute{\nu}$.

(a) in α , as $\sigma\kappa\epsilon\delta\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\nu\acute{\nu}\text{-}\mu\acute{\iota}$, <i>to scatter</i> ,	Stem $\Sigma\kappa\epsilon\delta\alpha\text{-}$.
(b) " ϵ , " $\kappa\omicron\pi\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\nu\acute{\nu}\text{-}\mu\acute{\iota}$, <i>to satisfy</i> ,	" $\text{K}\omicron\pi\epsilon\text{-}$.
(c) " ι , only $\tau\acute{\iota}\text{-}\nu\acute{\nu}\text{-}\mu\acute{\iota}$, <i>to atone</i> ,	" $\text{Ti}\text{-}$.
(d) " \omicron , as $\sigma\tau\acute{\rho}\acute{\omega}\text{-}\nu\acute{\nu}\text{-}\mu\acute{\iota}$, <i>to spread out</i> ,	" $\Sigma\tau\omicron\text{-}$.

B. In a consonant, and assumes $\nu\acute{\nu}$.

(a) in a mute, as $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\text{-}\nu\acute{\nu}\text{-}\mu\acute{\iota}$, <i>to show</i> , Stem $\Delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\text{-}$.	
(b) " " liquid, " $\delta\acute{\iota}\mu\text{-}\nu\acute{\nu}\text{-}\mu\acute{\iota}$, <i>to swear</i> ,	" $\text{'}\omicron\mu\text{-}$.

§ 130. *Reduplication. — Lengthening of the Stem.*

1. Several verbs with a monosyllabic stem take a reduplication (§ 123) in the Pres. and Impf., as ἵστημι, i. e. σί-στημι¹ (Comp. σίστο), τίθημι [§ 8, 9 (a)], δίδωμι; also κίχρημι; πίμπλημι and πίμπλημι insert ν, which before the π is changed into μ; ἵημι is from ἵε-ἵημι (stem ἵε); δύνημι (stem δύα) has the reduplication in the middle, δ-νί-νημι.

2. In the Sing. Pres. and Impf. Act., Verbs of the first class with stems in α, ε, ο lengthen these vowels α and ε into η, ο into ω; those in νυμ, υ into ῡ. In Aor. II. Act. Verbs with a characteristic α, lengthen this in the Dual and Pl. also, as well as in the Imper. and Inf. The Inf. Aor. II. Act. of those in ε and ο lengthen ε into ει and ο into ου (θεῖναι, δοῦναι).

§ 131. *Mode-vowels.*

1. The Subj., like the verbs in ω, has the mode-vowels ω and η, which, as in verbs in άω, έω, όω coalesce with the characteristic-vowel, and form one syllable; here the following deviations from verbs in ω, in respect to contraction, are to be noted:

άη and έη coalesce into ῆ and ῇ (not, as in contracts in άω, into ᾶ and ῆ),

όη coalesces into ῶ (not, as in contracts in όω, into οῶ); as

ἰ-στιά-ης = ἰ-στίῃς στιά-ης = στίῃς ἰ-στιά-η-ται = ἰ-στίῃ-ται
δι-δό-ης = δι-δοῖς δι-δό-η = δι-δοῖ διδο-η-ται = διδω-ται

REM. 1. The formation of the Subj. of verbs in ε (τίθημι) is like the Subj. of the two Aorists Pass. of all verbs; e. g. βουλευθῶ, ῆς, ῇ, &c., τυπ-ῶ, ῆς, ῇ, fr. τυπ-τω, στα-θῶ, ῆς, ῇ, fr. ἵστημι.

REM. 2. On the subject of verbs in νυμ, see Rem. 4.

2. The Impf. and second Aor. Opt. have the mode-vowel ι, which is annexed to the characteristic-vowel, and with it forms a diphthong; e. g.,

¹ The rough breathing on the first ι is substituted for the omission of α.

Opt. Impf. A. *ἰ-στα-ι-ην* = *ἰ-σταί-ην* Aor. II. A. *σταί-ην* Imp. M. *ἰ-σταί-μην*
τι-θε-ι-ην = *τι-θεί-ην* *θεί-ην* *τι-θεί-μην*
δι-δο-ι-ην = *δι-δοί-ην* *δοί-ην* *δι-δοί-μην*.

REM. 3. The formation of the Opt. of verbs in *ε* (*τίθημι*) is like the Opt. of the two Aorists Pass. of all verbs; e. g. *στα-θεί-ην*, *βουλευ-θεί-ην*, *τυπ-εί-ην*.

REM. 4. The Subj. and Opt. Act. and Mid. of verbs in *ῶμι* are like those in *ω*, as *δεικνύω*, *δεικνύομαι*, *δεικνυίμην*.

§ 132. *Personal-endings.*

1. The personal-endings of the Act. are :

(a) For the Indicative Present :

Sing. 1. <i>μ</i>	Dual 2. <i>τον</i>	Plur. 1. <i>μεν</i> (properly <i>μες</i>)
2. <i>ς</i> (properly <i>σι</i>)	3. <i>τον</i>	2. <i>τε</i>
3. <i>σι(ν)</i> (properly <i>τι</i>)		3. <i>σι(ν)</i> (prop. <i>τι</i>).

Before the ending of the third Pers. Pl. *σι(ν)* an *α* is inserted; after dropping the *ν* before *σ*, the *α* is lengthened (§ 8, 7), hence *ᾱσι(ν)*, and then is contracted with the preceding stem-vowel. Yet the Attic admits contraction only when the stem ends in *α*; thus *ἰ-στα-σι* becomes *ἰ-στά-σι*, then *ἰ-στᾱσι*; but *τι-θεί-ᾱσι*, *δι-δό-ᾱσι*, *δεικ-νύ-ᾱσι* (no contraction). The contract forms in *εῖσι*, *οῦσι*, *ῶσι* are very rare and only poetic.

(b) The personal-endings of the Subj. Pres. and Aor. II. do not differ from the conjugation in *ω*.

(c) For the Indic. Imperf. and Aor. II. :

Sing. 1. <i>ν</i>		Pl. 1. <i>μεν</i> (properly <i>μες</i>)
2. <i>ς</i>	Dual 2. <i>τον</i>	2. <i>τε</i>
3. —	3. <i>την</i>	3. <i>σαν</i> .

REM. 1. The Indic. of all verbs in both the Pass. Aorists is like the Aor. II. *ἔσθην* : *ἐ-τύπ-ην*, *ἐ-στά-θην*, *ἦς*, *ἦ*, *ἦγον*, *ἦτην*, *ἦμεν*, *ἦτε*, *ἦσαν*.

(d) The personal-endings of the Opt. Impf. and Aor. II. except in the first Pers. Sing., differ from those of the Opt. of the historical tenses of verbs in *ω*, only in being preceded by *η*; e. g.

ἰ-σταί-ην *σταί-ην* *τι-θεί-ην* *θεί-ην* *δι-δοί-ην* *δοί-ην*.

REM. 2. In the Dual and Pl. Impf. Opt. the *η* is commonly rejected in Attic, and the ending of the third Pers. Pl. *ἦσαν* is regularly shortened into *εν*; e. g.

<i>τιθεί-μεν</i> = <i>τιθείμεν</i>	<i>ἰσταί-ητε</i> = <i>ἰσταίτε</i>
(<i>τιθεί-ησαν</i>) = <i>τιθείεν</i>	(<i>διδοί-ησαν</i>) = <i>διδοίεν</i> .

On the contrary, in the Opt. second Aor. Act. of *ἵστημι*, *τίθηναι*, *δίδωμι*, the shortened forms are very rare, except in the third Pers. Plural.

(e) For the Imper. Pres. and Aor. II.:

Sing. 2. <i>θι</i>	Dual 2. <i>τον</i>	Plur. 2. <i>τε</i>
3. <i>τω</i>	3. <i>των</i>	3. <i>τωσαν</i> .

REM. 3. The second Pers. Sing. Pres. Imper. rejects the ending *θι*, and as a compensation lengthens the short characteristic-vowel *α* into *η*, *ε* into *ο*, *ο* into *ου*, *υ* into *ῡ*,

<i>ἵστα-θι</i> becomes <i>ἵστη</i>	<i>τί-θε-θι</i> becomes <i>τί-θει</i>
<i>δί-δο-θι</i> “ <i>δί-δου</i>	<i>δείκ-νύ-θι</i> “ <i>δείκνυ</i> .

The ending *θι* in the Pres. is retained only in a very few verbs. In the Aor. II. of *τίθηναι*, *ἵηναι*, and *δίδωμι*, the ending *ι* is dropped and *θ* is then changed into *ς*; thus *θέ-θι* becomes *θές*, *ξ-θι* = *ξς*, *δδ-θι* = *δδς*; but in the second Aor. of *ἵστημι* the ending *θι* is retained: thus *σῆ-θι*; also in the two Aorists Pass. of all verbs, as *τόπη-θι*, *παιδεύθη-θι* (inst. of *παιδεύθη-θι*, § 8, Rem. 7). In compounds the poets often shorten the ending *ηθι* in *σῆθι* and *βῆθι* into *ᾶ*, as *παράσᾶ*, *ἀπόσᾶ*, *πρόσᾶ*, *κατάσᾶ*.

(f) The ending of the Pres. and second Aor. Inf. is *ναι*. On the lengthening of the short characteristic-vowel, see § 130, 2.

REM. 4. The Inf. of all Pass. Aorists ends in *ῆναι*, like *στῆναι*; e. g. *βουλευθῆναι*, *τραβῆναι*.

(g) The endings of the Pres. and second Aor. participle are *νς*, *νσα*, *ντ*, which are joined to the characteristic-vowel according to the common rules. See § 8, 7.

REM. 5. The participles of the two Pass. Aorists of all verbs are like the Part. *τιθείς* or *θείς*; e. g. *βουλευθ-είς*, *εἶσα*, *έν*, *τυπ-είς*, *εἶσα*, *έν*.

2. The personal-endings of the Mid. are like those of verbs in *ω*, except that in the second Pers. Sing. Indic. and Imper. Pres. and Impf. they retain their full form *σαι* and *σο*; yet *ἐπίστω*, *ἡπίστω*, *ἐδύναω*, *πρίω*, *ἐπρίω* are the regular forms in good prose.

REM. 6. The Sing. Impf. Act. of *τίθηναι*, except the first Pers. Sing., is regularly formed from *ΤΙΘΕΩ*, and that of *δίδωμι* almost always from *ΔΙΔΩΩ*, with the usual contractions. The Subj. and Opt. of verbs in *ναι* are taken wholly from collateral forms in *ω*; the form in *ω* is also very frequent when a long vowel follows *ν*, as *δεικνύεις*, *δημιεύεις*, *μυγνύουσιν*, *δεικνύων*. But the Mid. admits the formation in *ω* only in the Subj. and Opt.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

§ 133. I. *First Class of Verbs in μι.*

1. In forming the tenses of the Act., and also the Fut. and first Aor. Mid., the short characteristic-vowel is lengthened, *α* into *η*, *ε* into *η* (and in the Perf. Act. of *τίθημι* and *ἵημι* into *ει*), *ο* into *ω*; but in the other tenses of the Mid., and all the Pass., the short characteristic-vowel is retained, except in the Perf. and Plup. Mid. and Pass. of *τίθημι* and *ἵημι*, where the *ει* of the Perf. Act. remains; hence *τίθεικα*, *τίθειμαι*, *εἶκα*, *εἶμαι*.

2. The Aor. I. Act. and Mid. of *τίθημι*, *ἵημι*, and *δίδωμι* has *κ* for a tense-sign, not *σ*. But *ἔθηκα*, *ἦκα*, *ἔδωκα* (Aor. I.) are usual only in the Indic., and generally only in the Sing., the Aor. II. is mostly used for the other persons, and always for the other Modes and Participles.

3. So instead of Aor. I. Mid. of *τίθημι*, *ἵημι*, and *δίδωμι*, the Aor. II. Mid. is used; *ἠκάμην* (A. I. M.) from *ἵημι* occurs, though but seldom. On the contrary, the Indic. Sing. Aor. II. of *τίθημι*, *ἵημι*, and *δίδωμι* (*ἔθην*, *ἦν*, *ἦδων*) are not in use.

4. The verb *ἵστημι* forms the Aor. I. Act. and Mid., like verbs in *ω*, with the tense-characteristic *σ*: *ἔστη-σα*, *ἔστη-σάμην*. The Aor. II. Mid. *ἑστάμην* is not used. Some other verbs, however, form it, as *ἐπτάμην*, *ἐπριάμην*.

REM. 1. The Aor. II. and Fut. II. Passive are wanting in these verbs; also the Future Perfect, except in *ἵστημι*, which has for Fut. Perf. *ἑστήξω* (old Attic) and *ἑστήξομαι*.

REM. 2. The verb *ἵστημι* is transitive in Pres. Impf. Future and Aor. I. Active, meaning *to place*; but reflexive in the other tenses of the Active, meaning *to place myself* or *to stand*; thus, *ἔστησα*, *I placed*, *ἑστην*, *I placed myself* or *I stood*.

§ 134. II. *Second Class of Verbs in μι.*

There is no difficulty in forming the tenses of verbs of the second class (§ 128). All the tenses are formed from the stem, after the rejection of the ending νῦμι or ῥιμι. Verbs in α, which

in the Pres. have lengthened the *o* into *ω*, retain the *ω* through all the tenses; e. g. στρώ-νῦ-μι, ζώνῦ-μι, Fut. στρώσω, &c. — But verbs, whose stem ends in a liquid, take, in forming some of the tenses, a *Theme* ending in a vowel; e. g. ἔμ-ν-μι, Aor. ἔμ-ο-σα, from ὍΜΟΩ. The second Aor. and the second Fut. Pass. occur only in a few verbs; e. g. ζεύγ-ν-μι, second Aor. Pass. ἐζύγην; second Fut. Pass. ζυγήσομαι. But σβέννυμι alone forms the Aor. II. Active (§ 139).

SUMMARY OF VERBS IN MI.

I. Verbs in *μ* which annex the Personal-endings to the Stem-vowel.

§ 135. Verbs in *α* (ἵ-στη-μι, ΣΤΑ):

1. κί-χρη-μι, to lend (XPA), Inf. κυχράναι, Fut. χρήσω, &c.; Mid. to borrow, Fut. χρήσομαι. — Aor. ἐχρησάμην in this sense is not used by the Attic writers. To the same stem belong:

χρή, oportet (stem XPA and XPE), Subj. χρῆ, Inf. χρῆναι, Part. (τό) χρεών; Impf. ἐχρῆν or χρῆν, Opt. χρεῖη (from XPE).

ἀπόχρη, it suffices, sufficit; there are also formed regularly from XPAΩ, ἀποχρῶσιν, Inf. ἀποχρῆν; Impf. ἀπέχρη; Aor. ἀπέχρησε(ν), &c. Mid. ἀποχρῶμαι, to have enough, to abuse, waste, ἀποχρήσθαι, inflected like χράομαι.

2. δύνιμι, to benefit (ONA), (for reduplication, see § 130, 1.) Inf. δυνάσαι; Impf. Act. wanting; Fut. δνήσω; Aor. ὤνησα. Mid. δύνιμαι, to have advantage, Fut. δνήσομαι; second Aor. ὤνήμην, ησο, ητο, &c., Imp. ὀνησο, Part. δνήμενος, Opt. δναίμην, Inf. δνασθαι; Aor. Pass. ὤνήθην rarely used for ὤνήμην. The remaining forms are supplied from ὠφέλειν.

3. πί-μ-πλη-μι, to fill (ΠAA), Inf. πίμπλαναι; Impf. ἐπίμπλην; Fut. πλήσω; Aor. ἔπλησα; Mid. πίμπλαμαι, πίμπλασθαι; Impf. ἐπιμπλάμην; Perf. Mid. or Pass. πέπλησμαι; Aor. Pass. ἐπλήσθην.

The *μ* in the reduplication in this and the following verb is usually omitted in composition, when a *μ* precedes the reduplication; e. g. ἐμπίπλαμαι, but ἐνεπιμπλάμην.

πίμπρημι, to burn, Trans., in all respects like πίμπλημι.

4. ΤΑΗ-ΜΙ, to bear, endure, Pres. and Impf. wanting, (instead

of them *υπομένω, ἀνέχομαι*; Aor. *ἔτλην*, (τλῶ), *ἔτλην, ἔτληθι, ἔτληται, ἔτλεις*; Fut. *τλήσομαι*; Perf. *τέτληκα* (on the forms *τέτλημεν, ἔα.* comp. § 134, 3).

5. *φη-μι, to say* (stem ΦA), has the following formation :

ACTIVE.	
PRESENT.	IMPERFECT
Ind. S. 1. <i>φημί¹</i>	Ind. S. 1. <i>ἔφην</i>
2. <i>φῆς</i>	2. <i>ἔφης</i> , usually <i>ἔφησθα</i>
3. <i>φησί(ν)</i>	3. <i>ἔφη</i>
D. 2. <i>φᾶτόν</i>	D. 2. <i>ἔφᾶτον</i>
3. <i>φᾶτόν</i>	3. <i>ἔφᾶτην</i>
P. 1. <i>φᾶμέν</i>	P. 1. <i>ἔφᾶμεν</i>
2. <i>φᾶτέ</i>	2. <i>ἔφᾶτε</i>
3. <i>φᾶσι(ν)</i>	3. <i>ἔφᾶσαν</i>
Subj. <i>φῶ, φῆς, φῆ, φῆτον, φῶμεν, φῆτε, φῶσι(ν).</i>	Opt. <i>φαίην, φαίης, φαίη, φαίητον</i> and <i>φαίτον, φαίητην</i> and <i>φαίτην, φαίημεν</i> and <i>φαίμεν, φαίητε</i> and <i>φαίτε, φαίεν.</i>
Imp. <i>φᾷθί</i> or <i>φᾷθι, φᾶτω, φᾶτον, φᾶτων, φᾶτε, φᾶτωσαν</i> and <i>φάντων.</i>	Fut. <i>φήσω.</i>
Inf. <i>φάναι.</i>	Aor. <i>ἔφησα.</i>
Part. <i>φάς, φᾶσα, φάν.</i>	
G. <i>φάντος, φάσης.</i>	

MIDDLE.

Perf. Imp. *πεφάσθω, let it be said.* Aor. Part. *φάμενος, affirming.*
Verbal adjective, *φατός, φατέος.*

REM. 1. In the second person *φῆς*, both the accentuation and the *iota* subscript is contrary to all analogy. This verb is *enclitic* in the Ind. Pres. except second Pers. Sing. *φῆς*.

REM. 2. The ending *σθα* of the second Pers. Sing. is commonly used only in the verbs *ἐφησθα, ἦσθα, ἔειπθα, ὤσθα*, and *ἤδεισθα*.

REM. 3. This verb has two significations, (a) *to say* in general, (b) *to affirm* (*aio*), *to assert, maintain*, &c. The Fut. *φήσω*, however, has only the latter signification; the first is expressed by *λέξω, ἐρῶ*. The Impf. *ἔφην* with *φάναι* and *φάς* is used also as an Aorist.

¹ The accent varies in composition; e. g. *ἀντίφημι, ἐπιφῶ, &c.*

The following Deponents also belong here :

1. *ἀγᾶμαι*, to wonder, be astonished, admire, Impf. ἡγάμην; Aor. ἡγάσθην; Fut. ἀγάσομαι.

2. *δύναμαι*, to be able, Imp. δύνασο, Inf. δύνασθαι, Part. δυνάμενος; Imp. ἐδυνάμην and ἡδυνάμην; second Pers. ἐδύνω; Fut. δυνήσομαι; Aor. ἐδυνήθην ἡδυνήθην, ἰδυνάσθην (§ 85, Rem.); Perf. δεδύνημαι.

3. *ἐπίσταμαι*, to know, second Pers. ἐπίστασαι, &c.; Impf. ἠπιστάμην, ἠπίστω, &c.; Fut. ἐπιστήσομαι; Aor. ἠπιστήθην (Aug., § 91, 3).

4. *κρέμαμαι*, to hang, pendeo; Part. κρεμάμενος; Impf. ἐκρεμάμην; Aor. ἐκρεμάσθην; Fut. Mid. κρεμήσομαι, pendebō, I shall hang.

5. *πρίασθαι*, to buy, a defective Aor. Mid., used by the Attic writers instead of the Aor. Mid. of *ὠνόμααι*, viz. *ἠωνησάμην* (§ 87, 4), which is not used by them, Subj. *πρίωμαι*, Opt. *πριαίμην*, Imp. *πρίασο* or *πρίω*, Part. *πρίαμενος*.

REM. 4. *Δύναμαι*, *ἐπίσταμαι*, and *κρέμαμαι* have in the Pres. and in the Opt. Impf. an accent different from *ἵσταμαι*; e. g. *δύνωμαι*, *ἐπιστώμαι*; *δυναίμην*, *ἐπισταίμην*, likewise *δναίμην* and *ἐπριάμην*.

§ 136. Verbs in e (τί-θη-μι, ΘΕ):

1. *ἵ-η-μι* (stem *je*), to send. Many forms of this verb are found only in composition.

ACTIVE.

Pres. Ind. *ἵημι*, *ἵης*, *ἵησι(ν)*; *ἵετον*; *ἵεμεν*, *ἵετε*, *ἰᾶσι(ν)* or *ἰέσι(ν)*.
Subj. *ἰῶ*, *ἵης*, *ἵῃ*; *ἵητον*; *ἰῶμεν*, *ἵητε*, *ἰῶσι(ν)*; *ἀφῶ*, *ἀφίης*, *ἀφῆ* (*ἀφίη* in Xen.), &c.

Imp. (*ἵεθι*), *ἵει*, *ἰέτω*, &c.; Inf. *ἰέναι*; Part. *ἰέας*, *ἰέσας*, *ἰέν*.

Impf. Ind. *ἵουν* (from *ἵεω*), *ἀφίουν* or *ἡφίουν*, *ἵεις*, *ἵει*; *ἵετον*, *ἰέτην*; *ἵεμεν*, *ἵετε*, *ἵεσαν*; Opt. *ἰείην*.

Perf. *εἵκα*. Plup. *εἵκειν*. Fut. *ἥσω*. Aor. I. *ἤκα* (§ 131, 2).

Aor. II. Ind. Sing. is supplied by Aor. I. (§ 131, 2); Dual *εἵτον*, *εἵτην*; Plur. *εἵμεν*, *καθεῖμεν*, *εἵτε*, *ἀνείτε*, *εἵσαν*, *ἀφείσαν*.

Subj. *ῥ*, *ῥς*. *ἀφῶ*. *ἀφῆς*, &c.

Opt. *εἵην*, *εἵης*, *εἵῃ*; *εἵτον*, *εἵτην*; *εἵμεν*, *εἵτε*, *εἵεν*.

Imp. *ἔς*. *ἀφες*, *ἔτω*; *ἔτον*, *ἔτων*; *ἔτε*. *ἔτωσαν*, and *ἔτων*.

Inf. *εἶναι*, *ἀφείναι*. Part. *εἶς*, *εἶσα*, *εἶν*, Gen. *ἐντος*, *εἵσης*, *ἀφέντος*.

REM. On the Aug. of *ἀφίημι*, see § 91, 3.

MIDDLE.

Pres.	Ind. <i>ἴμαι, ἴσαι, ἴεται</i> , &c.; Subj. <i>ἴωμαι ἀφιώμαι, ἴῃ, ἀφίῃ</i> , &c.; Imp. <i>ἴσο</i> or <i>ἴου</i> ; Inf. <i>ἴσθαι</i> ; Part. <i>ἰέμενος, η, ον</i> .	
Impf.	<i>ἰέμην, ἴσο</i> , &c.; Opt. <i>λοιμην (ἰέμην), λοῖο, ἀφιοῖο</i> , &c.	
Aor. II.	Ind. <i>εἶμην</i> ; Subj. <i>ῶμαι, ἀφῶμαι, ῆ, ἀφῆ, ῆται, ἀφῆται</i> . <i>εἶσο, ἀφείσο</i> ; Opt. <i>προοίμην, οῖο, οῖτο, οἰμεθα</i> , &c. <i>εἶτο, ἀφείτο</i> ; Imp. <i>οὔ, ἔσθω</i> , &c. <i>εἰμεθα</i> , &c.; Inf. <i>ἔσθαι</i> ; Part. <i>ἔμενος, η, ον</i> .	
Perf.	<i>εἶμαι, μεθείμαι</i> , Inf. <i>εἰσθαι, μεθείσθαι</i> . Plup. <i>εἵμην, εἶσο, ἀφείσο</i> , &c. Fut. <i>ῆσομαι</i> . Aor. I. <i>ῆκάμην</i> only in Ind. and seldom.	

PASSIVE.

Aor. I.	<i>εἶθην</i> , Part. <i>εθείς</i> . Fut. <i>εθήσομαι</i> . Verbal adjective, <i>ετός, ετός</i> (<i>ἀφετος</i>).
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REM. The Perfects *εἶκα* and *εἶμαι* are derived from the forms *jéjeka* and *jéjema*.

§ 137. *Verb in σ only εἰμί (εσ-μι) es-se. Verb in ι only ἰ-έναι = i-re:*

PRESENT.

Ind. S. 1. <i>εἰμί, το δε</i>	Subj. <i>ῶ</i>	Ind. <i>εἶμι, το go</i>	Subj. <i>ῶ</i>
2. <i>εἶ</i>	<i>ῆς</i>	2. <i>εἶ</i>	<i>ῆς</i>
3. <i>ἔστι(ν)</i>	<i>ῆ</i>	3. <i>εἴσι(ν)</i>	<i>ῆ</i>
D. 2. <i>ἔστών</i>	<i>ῆτον</i>	D. 2. <i>ἴτον</i>	<i>ῆτον</i>
3. <i>ἔστών</i>	<i>ῆτον</i>	3. <i>ἴτον</i>	<i>ῆτον</i>
P. 1. <i>ἔσμεν</i>	<i>ῶμεν</i>	P. 1. <i>ἴμεν</i>	<i>ῶμεν</i>
2. <i>ἔστέ</i>	<i>ῆτε</i>	2. <i>ἴτε</i>	<i>ῆτε</i>
3. <i>εἴσι(ν)</i>	<i>ῶσι(ν)</i>	3. <i>ἴσι(ν)</i>	<i>ῶσι(ν)</i>
Imp. S. 2. <i>ἔσθι</i> for <i>ἔσ-θι</i>	Inf. <i>εἶναι</i>	Imp. <i>ἴθι, πρόσθι</i>	Inf. <i>ἰέναι</i>
3. <i>ἔστω</i>	Part. <i>ῶν</i> ,		Part. <i>ῶν, ἰού-</i>
D. 2. <i>ἔστων</i>	<i>ούσα, ὄν</i>	3. <i>ἴτω, πρόστω</i>	<i>σα, ἰόν</i>
3. <i>ἔστων</i>	G. <i>όντος</i> ,	D. 2. <i>ἴτων</i>	G. <i>ἰόντος</i> ,
P. 2. <i>ἔσθε</i>	<i>ούσης</i>	3. <i>ἴτων</i>	<i>ἰούσης</i> .
3. <i>ἔστωσαν</i> , seldom <i>ἔστων</i> (sometimes <i>όντων</i>)		P. 2. <i>ἴτε, πρόσπε</i>	
		3. <i>ἴτωσαν</i> or <i>ἰόντων</i>	

IMPERFECT.

Ind.	Opt.	Ind.	Opt.
S. 1. ἦν or ἦ, <i>I was</i>	εἶην	S. 1. ἦεν or ἦα, <i>I went</i>	λοιήν
2. ἦσθα	εἶης	2. ἦεις, usually ἦεισθα	λοις
3. ἦν	εἶη	3. ἦαι, seldom ἦειν	λοι
D. 2. ἦστον	εἶητον	D. 2. ἦειτον, usually ἦτον	λοιτον
3. ἦστην	εἶήτην	3. ἦείτην, " ἦτην	λοιτήν
P. 1. ἦμεν	εἶμεν	P. 1. ἦειμεν, " ἦμεν	λοιμεν
2. ἦτε	εἶτε	2. ἦειτε, " ἦτε	λοιτε
3. ἦσαν	εἶσαν and εἶεν	3. ἦεσαν	λοιεν

Fut. ἔσομαι, *I shall be*, ἔσῃ or ἔσει, ἔσται, &c. Opt. ἐσοίμην. Inf. ἔσεσθαι. Part. ἐσόμενος ἰ-τός, ἰ-τίον seldom ἰτητίον.

REM. 1. By dropping *σ* the form becomes εἰμι instead of ἐσ-μι, εἶσι for ἐσ-σι, εἰ for ἐσ-σι or ἐ-σι, ὦ for ἐσ-ω, εἶναι for ἔσται, &c.

REM. 2. On the inclination of the Ind. of εἰμι, *to be* (except the second Pers. εἶ), see § 14. In compounds, the accent is on the preposition, as far back as the general rules of accentuation permit; e. g. πάρεμι, πάρει, πάρεστι, &c., Imp. πάρεσθι; but παρῆν on account of the temporal augment, παρέσται on account of the omission of *ε* (παρέσεται), παρείναι like infinitives with the ending ναι, παρῶ, ἦς, ἦ, &c., on account of the contraction; the accentuation of the Part. in compound words should be particularly noted; e. g. παρών, Gen. παρόντος, so also παριών, Gen. παριόντος.

REM. 3. The compounds of εἰμι, *to go*, follow the same rules as those of εἰμι, *to be*; hence several forms of these two verbs are the same in compounds; e. g. πάρεμι, πάρει, and πάρεισι (third Pers. Sing. of εἰμι and third Pers. Pl. of εἰμι); but Inf. παρίεναι, Part. παριών. In the Imp. ἦεν, *η* is the augment from *ε*, and *εν* is a Plup. ending.

REM. 4. The Pres. Ind. of εἰμι, *to go*, among the Attic prose-writers, has almost always a Future signification, *I shall* or *will go*, or *come*. Hence the Pres. is supplied by ἔρχομαι (§ 126, 2). But the Infin. and Part. have both a Present and Future meaning.

§ 138. II. Verbs in μι which strengthen stem by adding ννυ or νυ.

a. Verbs whose stem ends in *α*, *ε*, or *ο*, add ννυ to stem through Pres., Impf., and Aor. II., and in those tenses are inflected like preceding paradigms, but form the other tenses like verbs in ω; e. g., σκεδά-ννυ-μι, Impf. ἐσκέδα-ννυ-ν; but Perf. ἐσκέδακα, Fut. σκεδάσω.

REM. Many of these in Pres. and Imp. have also the endings in *ω* like liquid verbs; as, *έσκεδά-νν-ον*; *κορε-νν-ω*; &c.

b. *Verbs whose Stem ends in a Consonant.* The same remark applies to these verbs as to the above class, but some assume a stem with a vowel in the formation of tenses; as, *δμ-νν-μι*; Perf. *δμ-ώμ-ο-κα*; Aor. I. *δμοσα*.

REM. The verb *δλλυμι* is classed with these, being from stem *ΟΛ* (*δλ-νν-μι*, *δλλυμι*). For paradigm see *δεικνυμι*, § 128.

SUMMARY OF THE VERBS BELONGING HERE.

The Stem ends :

§ 139. A. *In a Vowel and assumes ννῦ.*

(a) Verbs whose Stem ends in *α*.

1. *κερά-ννῦ-μι*, to mix, Fut. *κερῶ*; Aor. *έκείρα*; Perf. *κείρα*; Perf. Mid. or Pass. *κείραμαι*; Aor. Pass. *εκράσθην*, also *έκείρασθην*.

2. *κρεμά-ννῦ-μι*, to hang, Fut. *κρεμῶ*; Aor. *έκρέμασα*; Mid. or Pass. *κρεμάννυμαι*, I hang myself or am hung (but *κρέμαμαι*, to hang, Intrans. § 135, 5); Aor. *έκρεμάσθην*, I was hung, or I hung.

3. *πετά-ννῦ-μι*, to spread out, expand, Fut. *πετῶ*; Perf. Mid. or Pass. *πέπταμαι*; Aor. Pass. *έπετάσθην* (§ 117, 2).

4. *σκεδά-ννῦ-μι*, to scatter, Fut. *σκεδάσω*, Att. *σκεδῶ*; Perf. Mid. or Pass. *έσκεδάσμαι*; Aor. Pass. *έσκεδάσθην*.

(b) Verbs whose Stem ends in *ε*.

REM. The verbs *έννυμι*, *σθέννυμι*, and *ζώννυμι* do not properly belong here, as their stem ends in *σ*, e. g. *έσ-νν-μι*; but as the *σ* is dropped, they are classed with these verbs.

1. *έ-ννῦ-μι*, to clothe, in prose *άμφιέννυμι*, Impf. *άμφιέννυν* without Aug.; Fut. *άμφιῶ*; Aor. *ήμφιεσα*; Perf. Mid. or Pass. *ήμφιεσμαι*, *ήμφιεσαι*, *ήμφιεσται*, &c., Inf. *ήμφιέσθαι*; Fut. Mid. *άμφιούμαι* — Aug., § 91, 3.

2. *ζέ-ννῦ-μι*, to boil, Trans., Fut. *ζέσω*; Aor. *έξεσα*; Perf. Mid. or Pass. *έξεσμαι*; Aor. Pass. *έξίσθην*.

3. *κορέ-νῦ-μι*, to satisfy, satiate, Fut. *κορέσω*, Att. *κορῶ*; Aor. *ἐκόρεσα*; Perf. Mid. or Pass. *κεκόρεσμαι*; Aor. Pass. *ἐκορέσθην*.

4. *σβέ-νῦ-μι*, to extinguish, Fut. *σβέσω*; first Aor. *ἔσβεσα*, I extinguished; second Aor. *ἔσβην*, I ceased to burn, went out; Perf. *ἔσβηκα*, I have ceased to burn. — Mid. *σβέννυμαι*, to cease to burn; Aor. Pass. *ἐσβέσθην*. No other verb in *νῦμι* has a second Aorist Act.

5. *στορέ-νῦ-μι*, to spread out, abbreviated form *στέρνυμι*, Fut. *στορῶ*; Aor. *ἐστόρεσα*. The other tenses are formed from *στρέ-νυμι*, viz. *ἵστρομαι*, *ἵστέρεθην*, *στρωτός*.

(c) Verbs in *ο*, with the *ο* lengthened into *ω*.

1. *ζώ-νῦ-μι*, to gird, Fut. *ζώσω*; Aor. *ἔζωσα*; Perf. Mid. or Pass. *ἔζωσμαι* (§ 95).

2. *ῥώ-νῦ-μι*, to strengthen, Fut. *ῥώσω*; Aor. *ἔρρωσα*; Perf. Mid. or Pass. *ἔρρωμαι*, Imp. *ἔρρωσο*, farewell, Inf. *ἔρρωσθαι*; Aor. Pass. *ἐρρώσθην*.

3. *σπρέ-νῦ-μι*, to spread out, Fut. *σπρώσω*; Aor. *ἔσπρωσα*, &c. See *στορέννυμι*.

4. *χρῶ-νῦ-μι*, to color, Fut. *χρῶσω*; Aor. *ἔχρωσα*; Perf. Mid. or Pass. *κέχρωμαι*.

§ 140. B. In a Consonant and assumes *νῦ*
(see *δεῖκ-νῦ-μι*, § 133).

1. *ἀγ-νῦ-μι*, to break, in prose *κατάγνυμι*, Fut. *ἄξω*; Aor. *ἔαξα*, Inf. *ἄξαι*; second Perf. *ἔαγα*, I am broken; Aor. Pass. *ἔαγην* (Aug., § 87, 3). — Mid.

2. *εἴρω-νῦ-μι* (or *εἴρω*), to shut in, Fut. *εἰρῶ*; Aor. *εἶρξα*. (But *εἴρω*, *εἶρῶ*, *εἶρξα*, to shut out, &c.)

3. *ζεύγ-νῦ-μι*, to join, Fut. *ζεύξω*; Aor. *ἔζευξα*; Perf. Mid. or Pass. *ἔζευγμαι*; Aor. Pass. *ἐζύχθην*, more frequently, *ἐζύγην*.

4. *μίγ-νῦ-μι*, to mix, Fut. *μίξω*; Aor. *ἔμιξα*, *μίξαι*; Perf. *μέμιχα*; Perf. Mid. or Pass. *μέμυγμαι*; Aor. Pass. *ἐμίχθην*, more frequently *ἐμίγην*.

5. *ἀνίγν-μι* or *ἀίγω*, prose *ἀνοίγνυμι*, *ἀνοίγω*, to open, Impf. *ἀνίγω*; Fut. *ἀνοίξω*; Aor. *ἀνέφξα*, *ἀνοίξαι*; first Perf. *ἀνέφρα*, *I have opened*; second Perf. *ἀνέφρα*, *I stand open*, instead of which Att. *ἀνέφραμαι*; Aor. Pass. *ἀνέφχθην*, *ἀνοιχθῆναι* (Aug., § 87, 5).

6. *δύργ-νυ-μι*, to wipe off, Fut. *δύρξω*; Aor. *δύορξα*. — Mid.

7. *πηγ-νυ-μι*, to fix, fasten, Fut. *πηξω*; Aor. *ἔπηξα*; first Perf. *πήπηχα*, *I have fastened*; second Perf. *πέπηγα*, *I stand fast*; Mid. *πήγνυμαι*, *I stick fast*; Perf. *πέπηγαμαι*, *I stand fast*; Aor. Pass. *ἐπάγην*. — Mid.

8. *ρήγ-νυ-μι*, to tear, break, Fut. *ρήξω*; Aor. *ῥήρξα*; second Perf. *ῥήρωγα*, *I am broken, rent*; Aor. *ῥρήγαγην*; Fut. Pass. *ῥάγισομαι*.

9. *φράγ-νυ-μι*, a rare form, to enclose (commonly *φράττω*), Fut. *φράξω*; Aor. *ἔφραξα*; Perf. Mid. *πέφραγαμαι*.

§ 141. Inflection of the two forms of the Perfect, *κείμει* and *ἤμαι*.

(a) *Κείμει*, to lie down.

Κείμει, properly, *I have laid myself down*, *I am lain down*, hence, *I lie down*, is a Perf. form without reduplication from the stem *κει* = *κει*.

Perf. Ind. *κείμει*, *κείσαι*, *κείται*. *κείμεθα*, *κείσθε*, *κίονται*;

Subj. *κέωμαι*, *κῆη*, *κῆται*, &c.;

Imp. *κείσο*, *κείσθω*, &c.; Inf. *κείσθαι*; Part. *κείμενος*.

Plup. Ind. *έκειμήν*, *έκεισο*, *έκειτο*, third Pers. Pl. *έκειντο*;

Opt. *κειόμεν*, *κείοι*, *κείστο*, &c.

Fut. *κείσομαι*.

Compounds, *ἀνάκειμαι*, *κατάκειμαι*, *κατάκεισαι*, &c.; Inf. *κατακείσθαι*;

Imp. *κατάκεισο*, *ἔγκεισο*.

(b) *Ἦμαι*, to sit.

1. *Ἦμαι*, properly, *I have seated myself*, *I have been seated*, hence, *I sit*, is a Perf. form of the Poet. Aor. Act. *εἶσα*, to set, to establish. The stem is *ἦδ* (comp. *ἦσ-ται* instead of *ἦδ-ται*, and the Lat. *sed-eo*).

Perf. Ind. ἤμαι, ἦσαι, ἦσται, ἤμεθα ἦσθε ἦνται;
 Imp. ἦσο, ἦσθω, &c.; Inf. ἦσθαι; Part. ἤμενος.
 Plup. ἤμην, ἦσο, ἦστο, ἤμεθα, ἦσθε, ἦντο.

2. In prose, the compound *κάθηναι* is commonly used instead of the simple. The inflection of the compound differs from that of the simple, in never taking *σ* in the third Pers. Sing. Perf., nor in the Plup., except when it has the temporal Augment:

Perf. *κάθηναι, κάθησαι, κάθηται, &c.*; Subj. *κάθωμαι, κάθη, κάθηται, &c.*; Imp. *κάθησο, &c.*; Inf. *κάθησθαι*; Part. *κάθήμενος*.
 Plup. *ἐκάθηνην* and *κάθηνην*, *ἐκάθησο* and *κάθησο*, *ἐκάθητο* and *κάθητο*, &c.; Opt. *καθοίμην, κάθοιο, κάθοιτο, &c.*

REM. 1. The defective forms of ἤμαι are supplied by *ἔξεσθαι* or *ἵξεσθαι* (prose *καθέξεσθαι, καθίξεσθαι*).

REM. 2. The Participles *ήμενος* and *κειμενος* show a peculiarity in accentuation, being proparoxytone instead of paroxytone.

§ 142. *Verbs in ω, which follow the analogy of Verbs in μι, in forming the second Aor. and Perf. Act.*

I. SECOND AORIST ACTIVE.

1. Several verbs with the characteristic *α, ε, ο, υ* form a second Aor. Act. and Mid., according to the analogy of verbs in *μι*, since, in this tense, they omit the mode-vowel, and append the personal-endings to the stem. But all the remaining forms of these verbs are like verbs in *ω*.

2. The formation of this second Aor. Act., through all the modes and participials, is like that of the second Aor. Act. of verbs in *μι*. The characteristic-vowel is in most cases lengthened, as in *ἔστην*. The Imp. ending *ηθι* in verbs whose characteristic-vowel is *α*, in composition is abridged into *ᾱ*; e. g. *πρόβᾱ* instead of *πρόβηθι*.

Modes and Persons.	a. Character. α. BA-Ω, βαίνω, to go.	b. Character. α. ΣΒΕ-Ω, σβέννυμι, to extinguish.	c. Character. ο. ΓΝΩ-Ω, γινώσκω, to know.	d. Char. υ. δύ-ω, to surpass.
Ind. S. 1. 2. 3. D. 2. 3. P. 1. 2. 3.	ἔ-βη-ν, I went ἔ-βη-ς ἔ-βη ἔ-βη-τον ἔ-βή-την ἔ-βη-μεν ἔ-βη-τε ἔ-βη-σαν (Poet. ἔβδν)	ἔσβην, I ceased ἔσβης [to burn ἔσβη ἔσβητον ἔσβήτην ἔσβημεν ἔσβητε ἔσβησαν	ἔγνων, I knew ἔγnows ἔγνω ἔγνων ἔγνώτην ἔγnowμεν ἔγnowτε ἔγnowσαν (Poet. ἔγnowν)	ἔδυν, to go ἔδως [ἐν or ἔδω [under ἔδωτον ἔδδότην ἔδδωμεν ἔδδωτε ἔδδωσαν (Poet. ἔδδυν)
Subj. S. D. P.	βῶ, βῆς, βῆ βῶτον βῶμεν, βῆτε, βῶσι(ν)	σβῶ, σβῆς, σβῆ σβῶτον σβῶμεν, σβῆτε, σβῶσι(ν)	γνῶ, γνῶς, γνῶ γνῶτον γνῶμεν, γνῶτε, γνῶσι(ν)	δύω, ῆς, ῆ δύωτον δύωμεν, ῆτε, ωσι(ν)
Opt. S. 1. 2. 3. D. 2. 3. P. 1. 2. 3.	βαίην βαίης βαίη βαίητον et αἶτον βαίήτην et αἶτην βαίημεν et αἶμεν βαίητε et αἶτε βαίειν (seldom βαίησαν)	σβείην σβείης σβείη σβείητον et εἶτον σβείήτην et εἶτην σβείημεν et εἶμεν σβείητε et εἶτε σβείειν	γνολίην γνολίης γνολίη γνολίητον et οἶτον γνολίήτην et οἶτην γνολίημεν et οἶμεν γνολίητε et οἶτε γνολίειν (rarely γνολίησαν)	
Imp. S. D. 1. P. 2. 3.	βῆθι, βήτω ¹ βῆτον, βήτων βήτε βήτωσαν et βάντων	σβῆθι, σβήτω ¹ σβῆτον, σβήτων σβήτε σβήτωσαν et σβέντων	γνῶθι, γνώτω ¹ γνῶτον, γνώτων γνώτε γνώτωσαν et γνώτων	δύθι, δύτω ¹ δύτον, ύτων δύτε δύτωσαν et δύτων
Inf.	βῆναι	σβῆναι	γνῶναι	δύναι
Part.	βάς, βάσα, βάν G. βάντος	σβείς, εἶσα, ἐν G. σβέντος	γνούς, οὔσα, ὄν G. γνόντος	δύς, ύσα, ύν G. δύντος

REM. The Opt. form δύν, instead of δύην, is not found in the Attic dialect, but in the Epic. In the Common language, the second Aor. Mid. is formed in only a very few verbs; e. g. πέτομαι, πλᾶσθαι, to buy.

Summary of Verbs with a second Aor. like Verbs in μι.

Besides the verbs mentioned above, some others have this form :

1. διδράσκω, to run away (§ 122, 6), Aor. (ΔΡΑ) ἔδρᾶν, Subj. δρῶ, Opt. δραίην, Imp. δρᾶθι, άτω, Inf. δρᾶναι, Part. δράς, ᾶσα, ᾶν.
2. πέτομαι, to fly (§ 125, 23), Aor. (ΠΤΑ) ἔπτην, Inf. πτήναι, Part. πτάς; Aor. Mid. ἐπτάμην, πτάσθαι.
3. σκέλλω or σκελέω, to dry, make dry, second Aor. (ΣΚΛΑ) ἔσκλην, to wither (Intrans.), Inf. σκλήναι, Opt. σκλαίην.

¹ In poetry ἀνάβα, κατάβα.

4. φθά-ναι, *to come before, anticipate*, second Aor. ἔφθην, φθῆναι, φθάς, φθῶ, φθαίην.

5. καίω, *to burn*, Trans., second Aor. ἐκάην, *I burned*. Intrans.; but first Aor. ἔκαυσα, Trans.

6. ῥέω, *to flow*, Aor. ἔρρῳην, *I flowed*.

7. χαίρω, *to rejoice*, Aor. ἐχάρην.

8. ἀλίσκομαι, *to be taken*, Aor. ἤλων and ἐάλων (§ 122, 1).

9. βίωω, *to live*, second Aor. ἐβίωv, Subj. βιῶ, ῥς, ῥ, &c., Opt. βιήην (not βιοίην, to distinguish it from Opt. Impf.), Inf. βιῶναι. The Pres. and Impf. of βίωω are but little used by the Attic writers; instead of these, they employ the corresponding tenses of ζῶ, which, on the contrary, borrows its remaining tenses from βιώω; thus, Pres. ζῶ; Impf. ἔζων; Fut. βιώσομαι; Aor. ἐβίωv; Perf. βεβίωκα.

10. φύω, *to bring forth, produce*, second Aor. ἐφῶν, *I was produced, born, I sprung up, arose, was*, φῶναι, φvs, Subj. φωω; but the first Aor. ἐφῦσα, *I produced*, Fut. φύσω, *I will produce*. The Perf. πέφυκα also has an intransitive sense, and also the Pres. Mid. φύομαι and the Fut. φύσομαι.

REM. Here belong the forms σχές and σχοίην of the Aor. II. ἔσχον, from ἔχω, *to have*, and πῖθι of the Aor. II. ἔπιον, from πίνω, *to drink*.

§ 143. II. PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT ACTIVE,

From the Perfect δέδοικα, *I feared* (stem δι), following the analogy of verbs in μι, the following forms are found in good prose: δέδ-ιμεν, δέδ-ιτε, δεδ-ίασι (never δέδια, δεδοίκαμεν, δεδοίκασι), Subj. δεδίη, Imp. δέδ-ιδι, Inf. δε-δε-ίναι, also δεδοικέαι, &c. From τέθηκα (Pres. θήσκα) come the forms τέθηκαμεν, τέθηκατε, τέθηκασι(ν); Inf. τεθνάαι; Part. τεθνώας; Plup. ἐτέθηκασαν.

Οἶδα, stem ἰδ or ῥιδ (Aor. II. εἶδον, Inf. ἰδεῖν).

PERFECT.

Ind. S.	1.	οἶδα	Subj.	εἶδῶ	Imp.		
	2.	οἶσθα		εἶδῆς	ἴσθι		Inf.
	3.	οἶδε(ν)		εἶδῃ	ἴστω		εἰδέναι
D. 2. 3.	ἴστον, ἴστον		εἰδῆγον, -ήγον		ἴστον, ἴστων		
P. 1.	ἴσμεν		εἰδῶμεν				Part.
	2.	ἴστε	εἰδῆτε		ἴστε		εἰδώς, ὤα, ὄς
	3.	ἴσσι(ν)	εἰδῶσι(ν)		ἴστωσαν		

PLUPERFECT.

Ind. S. 1. ᾔδειν ¹	Dual.	Pl. ᾔδειμεν
2. ᾔδεις and -εῖσθα	ᾔδειτον	ᾔδειτε
3. ᾔδει(ν)	ᾔδειτην	ᾔδεισαν

Opt. Sing. εἰδείην, ἦς, ἦ; Dual εἰδείητον, ἦτην; Pl. εἰδείημεν, ἦτε, εἶεν.

Fut. εἴσομαι, *I shall know*. Verbal adjective. ἰστέον.

Σύνειδα, compounded of οἶδα, *I am conscious*, Inf. συνειδέαι, Imp. σύνισθι, Subj. συνειδῶ, &c.

§ 144. *List of the most common Deponents Passive.*

Those deponents called Deponents Middle have their Aorist and Future in the *Middle* form; but Deponents Passive have their Aorist in *Passive* form; but the Future in the Middle.

ἀγαμαι, to wonder,	διαλέγομαι, to converse,	ἡδομαι, to rejoice,
αἰδέομαι, to reverence,	διανοομαι, to think,	κρέμαμαι, to hang,
αἰσώμαι, to wander,	δύναμαι, to be able,	λοιδορέομαι, to reproach,
ἀμυλλάομαι, to contend,	δυσαρεστέομαι, to be off-fended,	μαίνομαι, to rave,
ἀπονέομαι, to retire,	ἐναντιόομαι, to resist,	μεταμέλομαι, to regret,
ἀπορέομαι, to doubt,	ἐνθυμέομαι, to reflect,	μισάττομαι, to loathe,
ἀριστοκρατέομαι, to have aristocratic power,	ἐννοέομαι, to consider well,	οἶομαι, to think,
ἀρνέομαι, to deny,	ἐπιμέλομαι, to take care,	ὀλιγαρχέομαι, to have an oligarchy,
ἄχθομαι, to be displeased,	ἐπινοέομαι, to reflect upon,	πειράομαι, to strive,
βούλομαι, to wish,	ἐπίσταμαι, to know,	προθυμέομαι, to desire,
βρυχάομαι, to roar,	εὐθυμέομαι, to cheer,	προνοέομαι, to foresee,
δέομαι, to want,	εὐλαβέομαι, to fear,	σέβομαι, to reverence,
δέρκομαι (poet.), to see,	εὐνοέομαι, to be orderly,	φιλοτιμέομαι, to be ambitious,
δημοκρατέομαι, to have democratic government,	εὐπορέομαι, to prosper,	ὑποτιμέομαι, to suspect.

¹ But the Attic writers also use ᾔδη, ᾔδης, or ᾔδησθα, ᾔδῃ; yet generally the forms in the paradigm are used.

List of Active Verbs most in use with a Middle Future.

ἀγνοέω, ¹ not to know,	ἐπιορκέω, to perjure	παίζω, to sport,
ᾄδω, ² to sing,	οἷός τινος, one's self,	πάσχω, to suffer,
ἀκούω, ² to hear,	ἐσθίω, to eat,	πηδάω, to leap,
ἀλαλάζω, ¹ to cry out,	θαυμάζω, ¹ to wonder,	πίνω, to drink,
ἀμαρτάνω, ² to miss,	θέω, ¹ to run,	πίπτω, to fall,
ἀπαντάω, ² to meet,	θηράω, θηρεύω, ¹ to hunt,	πλέω, to sail,
ἀπολαύω, ² to enjoy,	θιγγάνω, to touch,	πνέω, to blow (but συμ- πνεύσω),
ἀρπάζω, ² to seize,	θνήσκω, to die,	πνίγω, ² to strangle,
βαδίζω, to go,	θρώσκω, to leap,	ποθέω, ¹ to desire,
βαίνω, to go,	κάμνω, to labor,	προσκυνέω, ¹ to reverence,
βίωω, to live,	κλαίω, ² to weep,	ρέω, to flow,
βλέπω, ¹ to see,	κλέπτω, to steal,	σιγάω, to be silent,
βοάω, ² to cry out,	κολάζω, ¹ to punish,	σιωπάω, ² to be silent,
γελάω, ² to laugh,	κωμάζω, ¹ to indulge in festivity,	σκώπτω, to sport,
γηράσκω, to grow old,	λαγχάνω, to obtain,	σπουδάζω, to be zealous,
γεννώσκω, to know,	λαμβάνω, to take,	συνρίπτω, to pipe,
δάκνω, to bite,	λιχμάω, to lick,	τίκτω, ¹ to produce,
δαρθάνω, to sleep,	μανθάνω, to learn,	τρέχω, to run,
δεῖσαι, to fear,	νέω, to swim,	τρώγω, to gnaw,
δαιτάω, to live,	νέω, to nod,	τυγχάνω, to obtain,
διδράσκω, to run away,	οἶδα, to know,	τωθάζω, to rail at,
διώκω, ¹ to pursue,	οἰμώζω, ¹ to lament,	φεύγω, to flee,
ἐγκωμιάζω, to praise,	ὀλολύζω, ¹ to howl,	φθάνω, ² to come before,
εἰμί, to be,	ὀμνυμι, ² to swear,	χάσκω, to gape,
ἐπαινέω, ¹ to praise,	ὁράω, to see,	χωρέω, ² to contain.

REM. Ἄπο-, συγ-, and προσχωρέω have both active and middle forms ; but ἀνα- and προχωρέω only the active form.

¹ Also with Future Active in writers of the best period.

² Also with Future Active ; but middle forms to be preferred.

SYNTAX.

CHAPTER I.

ELEMENTS OF A SIMPLE SENTENCE.

§ 145. *Nature of a Sentence. — Subject. — Predicate.*

1. SYNTAX treats of sentences. A sentence is the expression of a thought in words; e. g. τὸ ῥόδον θάλλει, *the rose blossoms*, ὁ ἄνθρωπος θνητός ἐστιν.

2. The necessary elements of a sentence are :—

a.) *The Subject*, that of which anything is told; e. g. above, τὸ ῥόδον, ὁ ἄνθρωπος.

b.) *The Predicate*, that which is affirmed of the subject; as, θάλλει, θνητός ἐστιν.

3. The subject is either a substantive, or another word or words used as a substantive. *The subject stands in the nominative.*

Τὸ ῥόδον θάλλει, *the rose blossoms*. Ἐγὼ γράφω. Τρεῖς ἦλθον. Ὁ σοφὸς εὐδαίμων ἐστίν. Τὸ γνῶθι σεαυτὸν καλὸν ἐστίν. Οἱ πάλαι σοφοὶ ἦσαν.

REM. 1. The Subject of the Infinitive is in the Accusative. In some expressions of number the Subject is expressed by a preposition (*eis*, *περί*, *κατά*) with its governed case; e. g. *eis* τέτταρας ἦλθον, *about four came*. So καθ' ἐκάστους, *singuli*, &c.

REM. 2. In the following instances the Subject is not expressed by a separate word :—

a.) When it can readily be supplied by the context or the mind; as, φάσι, λέγουσι, &c.

b.) When a personal pronoun, except for emphasis.

c.) Some verbs which from their own meaning imply their Subject; as, ἐσάλπιζεν (ὁ σαλπικτής), *the trumpeter sounds the trumpet*; so also some

which perhaps originally had a Subject, but lost it through disuse ; as, *δεῖ, βρῶντα, &c.* (*Zeus for Subject*).

REM. 3. *Some, all, &c.* are expressed by *τις*, or by 3 Pers. Plu. Act., as *λέγουσι* ; 3 Pers. Sing. Passive, as *λέγεται* ; or 2 Pers. Sing., generally the Opt. with *ἄν*, as *φαίησιν ἄν*, *one might say*.

4. The *Predicate* is expressed either by a verb, as *τὸ ρόδον θάλλει*, or an adjective or substantive with *εἶναι* (which is called *copula*, because it binds the adjective or substantive to the subject ; as, *Κῦρος ἐστὶ βασιλεύς. Οἱ ἄνδρες ἦσαν τρεῖς*.

REM. 4. It is necessary to distinguish *εἶναι* as *copula*, from its independent use denoting existence ; as, *θεὸς ἐστὼν*. It can in this sense be used with an adverb, as *καλῶς ἐστίν*, *it is well*.

§ 146. *Agreement.*

1. The finite verb agrees with its subject-nominative in number and person ; the adjective, in gender, number, and case. But the predicate or appositive agree with the subject in case, in gender, and number only when a *person* is spoken of, and there frequently the appositive takes either a masculine or feminine form ; as, *βασιλεύς, βασιλεία* ; or is of common gender, as *ὁ, ἡ παῖς*.

Ἐγὼ γράφω, σὺ γράφεις. οὗτος γράφει. Ὁ ἄνθρωπος θνητός ἐστιν. Ἡ ἀρετὴ καλὴ ἐστίν. Τὸ πρᾶγμα αἰσχρόν ἐστιν. Οἱ Ἕλληνες πολεμικώτατοι ἦσαν. Κῦρος ἦν βασιλεύς ; βασιλεύς is masculine, because the subject is masculine. Τόμυρις ἦν βασιλεία ; the predicate is feminine, because the subject is feminine. Κῦρος, ὁ βασιλεύς, Τόμυρις, ἡ βασιλεία.

2. As *εἶναι*, when a copula, takes two nominatives, viz. one of the subject and one of the predicate, so also the following verbs, which do not of themselves express a complete predicative idea, take two nominatives : *ὑπάρχειν, to be, γίγνεσθαι, to become, φύναι, to be, αὔξανεσθαι, to grow, μένειν, to remain, καταστῆναι (from καθίστημι), to stand, δοκεῖν, εἰκέναι, and φαίνεσθαι, to appear, δηλοῦσθαι, to show one's self, καλεῖσθαι, ὀνομάζεσθαι, and λέγεσθαι, to be named, ἀκούειν, to be named (like Lat. *audire*), αἰρεῖσθαι, ἀποδείκνυσθαι, and κρίνεσθαι, to be chosen something, νομιζεσθαι, to be considered something, and other verbs of this nature.*

Ὁ Κύρος ἐγένετο βασιλεὺς τῶν Περσῶν, *Cyrus became king of the Persians*. Διὰ τούτων ὁ Φίλιππος ἠυξήθη μέγας, *by these means Philip grew great*. Ἀλκιβιάδης ἤρέθη στρατηγός. Ἀντὶ φίλων καὶ ξένων νῦν κόλακες καὶ θεοὺς ἐχθροὶ ἀκούουσιν (*audiunt*), *instead of friends, &c., they (hear themselves called) are called flatterers and enemies of the gods*.

REM. Instead of the second Nom., several of these verbs being connected with adverbs, express a complete predicative idea; e. g. τὸ ἄθος καλῶς αἰξάνεται, *the flower grows beautifully*. Thus, the verbs γίνεσθαι and φθῆναι particularly, are connected with the adverbs δίχα, χωρὶς, ἐκάς, ἐγγύς, &c.; e. g. τοῖς Ἀθηναίων στρατηγοῖς ἐγένοντο δίχα αἱ γνώμαι, *the views of the Athenian commanders were divided*; τὰ πράγματα οὕτω πέφυκαν, *the affairs were of such a nature*.

§ 147. a. *Exceptions to the General Rules of Agreement.*

(a) The predicate in many cases does not agree with the subject grammatically, but in sense only (*Constructio κατὰ σύνεσιν* or *ad intellectum*).

Τὸ πλῆθος ἐπεβοήθησαν, *the multitude brought assistance*; the verb here is put in the plural, because πλῆθος is a collective substantiva. Ὁ στρατὸς ἀπέβανον. Τὸ στρατόπεδον ἀνέσφουρον. Τὸ μαιμάκιόν ἐστι καλός, *the boy is beautiful*; here the adjective is masculine, agreeing with the subject only in sense.

(b) When the subject is not to be considered as something definite, but as a *general* idea or statement, the predicative adjective is put in the neuter singular.

Οὐκ ἀγαθὸν πολυκοιρανία· εἰς κοίρανος ἔστω, *a plurality of rulers is not a good thing, &c.* Αἱ μεταβολαὶ λυπηρόν, *changes are troublesome*. *Lupus tristis stabulis, &c.*

REM. 1. When a demonstrative, relative, or interrogative pronoun is united to its substantive by εἶναι or one of the verbs in § 146, 2, it agrees with the subject in gender, number, and case, as in Latin; e. g. Οὗτός ἐστιν ὁ ἀνὴρ, *this is the man*. Αὕτη ἐστὶ πηγή καὶ ἀρχὴ πάντων τῶν κακῶν. Τοῦτό ἐστι τὸ ἄθος. Yet the Greeks very often put the demonstrative in the neuter singular; e. g. Τοῦτό ἐστιν ἡ δικαιοσύνη, *this is justice*. Τοῦτό ἐστι πηγή καὶ ἀρχὴ γενέσεως.

(c) Verbal adjectives in τός and τίος frequently stand in the *neuter plural* instead of the singular, when they are used *impersonally* like the Latin *gerund*.

πιστά ἐστι τοῖς φίλοις, *we must trust friends*, instead of πιστόν ἐστι. So also, when the subject is contained in an infinitive or in a whole clause, where in English we use the pronoun *it*; e. g. Τὴν πεπωμένην μοῖραν ἀδύνατά ἐστιν ἀποφυγεῖν καὶ θεῷ, *it is impossible even for God to escape the destined fate*. Δῆλόν ἐστιν (*it is evident*) ὅτι δεῖ ἓνα γέ τινα ἡμῶν βασιλέα γενέσθαι.

(d) A subject in the neuter plural is connected with a verb in the singular.

Τὰ ζῶα τρέχει. Τὰ πράγματα ἐστὶ καλὰ. Κακοῦ ἀνδρὸς δῶρα ὄνησιν οὐκ ἔχει.

REM. 2. The sense, however, sometimes controls it, especially when an idea of *individuality* or plurality is to be emphasized; e. g. τὰ τέλη (magistrates) τοὺς στρατιώτας ἐξεπέμφαν; φανερά ἦσαν πολλὰ ἔχνη.

(e) A dual subject is very often connected with a plural predicate.

Δύο ἄνδρες ἐμαχέσαστο. Ἀδελφῶ δύο ἦσαν καλοί.

REM. 3. The dual is not always used, when two objects are spoken of, but only when they are of the same kind; e. g. πῶδε, χεῖρε, ὦτε, ἔγωγε, &c., or such as are considered as standing in a close and mutual relation, e. g. ἀδελφῶ, δύο brothers.

REM. 4. The dual forms τῷ τοῖν, τῶδε τοῖνδε, τούτῳ τούτῳ, αὐτῷ αὐτοῖν, ὧ οἷν, are of common gender, and the feminine forms are rarely found: ἀμφὼ τῷ πόλει, τῷ γυναικί, &c.

(f) When the predicate is a superlative, and is used with a partitive genitive, the gender of the superlative is commonly like that of the subject, as in Latin.

Φθόνος χαλεπώτατος ἐστὶ τῶν νόσων. Ὁ ἥλιος πάντων λαμπρότατος ἐστὶ. Sol omnium rerum lucidissimus est.

REM. 5. ἄγε, φέρε, εἰπε, ἰδέ, are used with a plural substantive as simple interjections, as εἰπέ μοι, ἄνδρες.

§ 147. b. Agreement when there are several subjects.

1. Two or more subjects require the verb or copula to be plural. When the subjects are of like gender, the adjective is of the same gender, and in the plural; but when the subjects are of different genders, then, in case of persons, the masculine takes precedence of the feminine and neuter, and the feminine of the

neuter; but in case of things, the adjective is often in the neuter plural, without reference to the gender of the substantives.

‘Ο Φίλιππος καὶ ὁ Ἀλέξανδρος πολλὰ καὶ θαυμαστὰ ἔργα ἀπεδείξαντο. Ἡ μήτηρ καὶ ἡ θυγάτηρ ἦσαν καλά. Ὁ ἀνὴρ καὶ ἡ γυνὴ ἀγαθοὶ εἰσιν. Ἡ γυνὴ καὶ τὰ τέκνα ἀγαθαὶ εἰσιν. Ἡ ἀγορὰ καὶ τὸ πρυτανεῖον Παρίῳ λίθῳ ἡσκημένα ἦν. Λίθοι τε καὶ πλίνθοι καὶ ξύλα καὶ κέραμος ἀτάκτως ἐρριμμένα οὐδὲν χρήσιμά ἐστιν.

REM. 1. Sometimes the verb and adjective agree, in form, with the nearest subject; this is particularly the case, when the predicate precedes the subjects; e. g. φιλεῖ σε ὁ πατήρ καὶ ἡ μήτηρ and ἀγαθοὶ ἐστὺν ὁ πατήρ καὶ ἡ μήτηρ.

2. When several subjects of different persons are connected, the first person takes precedence of the second and third, but the second of the third; and the verb is put in the plural.

Ἐγὼ καὶ σὺ γράφομεν, *ego et tu scribimus*; ἐγὼ καὶ ἐκεῖνος γράφομεν; σὺ καὶ ἐκεῖνος γράφετε; ἐγὼ καὶ ἐκεῖνοι γράφομεν; ὑμεῖς καὶ ἐκεῖνοι γράφετε.

REM. 2. If there are several subjects of the neuter plural, the verb is general in the singular number.

§ 148. *The Article.*

1. The subject, as well as every substantive, takes the article *ὁ, ἡ, τό, the*, when the speaker wishes to represent an object as a definite one, and to distinguish it from others of the same kind. The substantive without the article represents the idea in a merely general manner, without any limitation; e. g. *ἄνθρωπος, man*, i. e. *an individual or some one of the race of men*; but the substantive with the article makes the object definite, at least in the mind of the speaker; e. g. *ὁ ἄνθρωπος*, i. e. *the man whom I am considering, or have in view, and whom I consider as a different individual from the rest of men*. So *φιλοσοφία, philosophy in general*, *ἡ φιλοσοφία, philosophy as a particular science*, or a particular branch of philosophy; *γάλα, milk*, *τὸ γάλα, a particular kind of milk*, *τὸ γάλα ἡδύ ἐστιν*.

REM. 1. The English *indefinite* article *a* or *an* has a twofold signification. It denotes either a class, as *a man*, here the Greeks omit the article, as *ἄνθρωπος*, or it denotes a particular individual not distinguished from its

class ; in this sense the Greeks use *τις* with nouns, as *γυνή τις ὄντιν εἶχεν*, a CERTAIN woman had a hen ; *τις* regularly follows its noun as enclitic, but sometimes precedes it.

2. Proper names generally reject the article, but take it if they have been previously mentioned or to call especial attention to them ; e. g. *Σωκράτης ἔφη*. Ἐνίκησαν Θηβαῖοι Λακεδαιμονίους. Μὴ οἴεσθε μήτε Κερσοβλέπτην ὑπὲρ Χερρόνησου μήτε Φίλιππον ὑπὲρ Ἀμφιπόλεως πολεμήσειν.

Where there is but one of a kind, even a common noun omits the article, as *βασιλεὺς*. The King of Persia was called *βασιλεὺς*, or *ὁ μέγας βασιλεὺς*, but never *ὁ βασιλεὺς*.

REM. 2. Proper names, even in connection with an adjective, regularly omit the article, as *σοφὸς Σωκράτης*. The names of rivers are usually placed between the article and the word *ποταμός*, as *ὁ Εὐφράτης ποταμός*.

3. When adjectives or participles are used substantively, they take the article, or rather the article gives a substantive force to the adjective ; the English in such a case uses either a noun, adjective, substantive, or participle. This use of the participle in Greek is common in all of the tenses ; as, *οἱ ἀγαθοί*, the good ; *τὸ ἀγαθόν*, ὁ λέγων, the speaker, he who speaks. But when the adjective denotes only a part of the whole, it omits the article ; e. g. *κακὰ καὶ ἀσυχρὰ ἔπραξεν*. The infinitive also has the article when it is used as a substantive ; e. g. *τὸ γράφειν*.

4. Ἄλλοι signifies *others*, *οἱ ἄλλοι*, the others, the rest, i. e. all besides those who have been mentioned ; ἡ ἄλλη Ἑλλάς, the rest of Greece. Ἄτερος, alter, takes the article (*ὁ ἕτερος*), to denote one of two definitely ; so *οἱ ἕτεροι*, the one of two parties. Πολλοί signifies *many*, *οἱ πολλοί*, the many, the multitude, the mass (in distinction from the parts of the whole) ; *οἱ πλείους*, the greater part (in distinction from the smaller part of the whole) ; *οἱ πλείστοι*, the most (of a preponderance in number).

5. The Greek can change adverbs of place and time, more seldom of quality, into adjectives or substantives, by prefixing the article. In like manner, a preposition with its Case may be considered as an adjective.

Ἡ ἄνω πόλις, the upper city ; ὁ μεταξὺ τόπος, the intervening place ; οἱ ἐνθάδε ἄνθρωποι or οἱ ἐνθάδε ; ὁ νῦν βασιλεὺς, οἱ πάλαι σοφοὶ ἄνδρες,

οἱ τότε, ἡ αἰών (sc. ἡμέρα), ὁ αἰών, *the ever enduring*; οἱ πάντες τῶν στρατιωτῶν, *the best of the soldiers*; ὁ πρὸς τοὺς Πέρσας πόλεμος, *the Persian war*; ἡ ἐν Χερρόνησῳ τυραννίς.

6. When a substantive having the article has attributive expletives connected with it, viz. an adjective, adjective pronoun or numeral, a substantive in the genitive, an adverb, or a preposition with its Case (No. 5), then in respect to the position of the article, the two following cases must be distinguished:

(a) When the attributive is to be made especially emphatic, so as to express with the substantive but a single idea, as the *good* man = *the sage*, the attributive is placed between the article and substantive or after the substantive with the article repeated; e. g. Ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἀνὴρ or ὁ ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός (in opposition to the bad man); οἱ πλούσιοι πολῖται or οἱ πολῖται οἱ πλούσιοι (in opposition to the poor citizens); ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων δῆμος or ὁ δῆμος ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων (in opposition to another people); οἱ νῦν ἄνθρωποι or οἱ ἄνθρωποι οἱ νῦν. In all these examples the emphasis is on the attributive: the *good* man, the *rich* citizens, the *Athenian* people, men of the *present* time.

(b) When the attributive is less emphatic, and is but a predicate of a subordinate clause, the adjective is placed *before the article and noun* or *after them without the article*. The English in such cases would use the indefinite article with a singular verb, and omit it with a verb in the plural; e. g. Ὁ ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς or ἀγαθὸς ὁ ἀνὴρ, a *good man* = ἀγαθὸς ὢν, *the man who is good, inasmuch as, because, if he is good*. Οἱ ἄνθρωποι μισοῦσι τὸν ἄνδρα κακόν or κακὸν τὸν ἄνδρα, *they hate a bad man, i. e. they hate the man, inasmuch as, because, if he is bad*. (On the contrary, τὸν κακὸν ἄνδρα or τὸν ἄνδρα τὸν κακόν, *the bad man*, in distinction from the good; hence, τοὺς μὲν ἀγαθοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἀγαπῶμεν, τοὺς δὲ κακοὺς μισοῦμεν). Ὁ βασιλεὺς ἡδέως χαρίζεται τοῖς πολίταις ἀγαθοῖς, *good citizens, i. e. if or because they are good*; (on the contrary, τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς πολίταις or τοῖς πολίταις τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς, *good citizens*, in distinction from bad citizens).

REM. 3. When a substantive with the article has a genitive connected with it, the position under (a) occurs, only when the substantive with its genitive forms a contrast with another object of the same kind; e. g. ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων δῆμος or ὁ δῆμος ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων (the Athenians, in contrast with another people); then the emphasis is on the genitive. On the contrary, the genitive without the article of the governing substantive is placed before or after that substantive, when the latter expresses a part of what is denoted by the genitive, the emphasis then being on the governing substantive; e. g. ὁ δῆμος τῶν Ἀθηναίων or τῶν Ἀθηναίων ὁ δῆμος, *the people*,

and *not* the nobility. — When the genitive of substantive-pronouns is used instead of the possessive pronouns, the reflexives *ἐαυτοῦ*, *σεαυτοῦ*, &c. are placed according to No. 6 (a); e. g. *ὁ ἐμαυτοῦ πατήρ* or *ὁ πατήρ ὁ ἐμαυτοῦ*, &c.; but the simple personal pronouns *μου*, *σοῦ*, &c. stand without the article, either after or before the substantive which has the article. In the Sing. and Dual the enclitic forms are always used.

REM. 4. The difference between the two cases mentioned is very manifest with the adjectives *ἄκρος*, *μέσος*, *ἐσχατος*. In the first case (a) the substantive with its attribute forms a contrast with other objects of the same kind; e. g. *ἡ μέση πόλις*, *the middle city*, in contrast with other cities; *ἡ ἐσχάτη νῆσος*, *the most remote island*. But in the second case (b) the substantive is contrasted with itself, since the attributive defines it more clearly. In this last case, we usually translate these adjectives into English by substantives, and the substantives with which they agree as though they were in the genitive; e. g. *ἐπὶ τῷ ὄρει ἄκρῳ* or *ἐπ' ἄκρῳ τῷ ὄρει*, *on the top of the mountain*, properly on the mountain where it is the highest; *ἐν μέσῃ τῇ πόλει* or *ἐν τῇ πόλει μέσῃ*, *in the middle of the city*; *ἐν ἐσχάτῃ τῇ νήσῳ* or *ἐν νήσῳ τῇ ἐσχάτῃ*, *on the border of the island*.

REM. 5. In like manner, the word *μόνος* has the first position when it expresses an actual attributive explanation of its substantive; e. g. *ὁ μόνος παῖς*, *the ONLY son*; but the second position mentioned under (b), when it is a more definite explanation of the predicate; e. g. *Ὁ παῖς μόνος* or *μόνος ὁ παῖς παίζει*, *the boy plays alone (without company)*; whereas *ὁ μόνος παῖς* would mean *the ONLY boy plays*.

7. Further: on the use of the article which has an adjective agreeing with it the following things are to be noted:

(a) The article is used with a substantive which has an adjective pronoun connected with it, when the object is to be represented as a *definite* one; the pronoun is then placed between the article and the substantive, e. g. *ὁ ἐμὸς πατήρ*; on the contrary, *ἐμὸς ἀδελφός*, *a brother of mine*, *ἐμὸς παῖς*, *a child of mine*, but *ὁ ἐμὸς παῖς*, *my child*, the only one.

(b) When *πᾶς*, *πάντες* belong to a substantive, the following cases must be distinguished:

(a) When the idea expressed by the substantive is considered as altogether a general one, the article is not used; e. g. *πᾶς ἄνθρωπος*, *every man*, i. e. every one to whom the predicate *man* belongs, *πάντες ἄνθρωποι*, *all men*. Here, *πᾶς* in the singular generally signifies *each*, *every*.

(β) When the substantive to which *πᾶς*, *πάντες* belong is to be considered as a whole in distinction from its parts, it takes the article, which is placed according to No. 6 (a); e. g. *ἡ πᾶσα γῆ*, *the whole*

earth, οἱ πάντες πολῖται, *all the citizens without exception, the citizens as a whole*. This usage is more seldom than that above. Here the singular πᾶς always has the sense of *the whole, all*.

(γ) When πᾶς is joined with a definite object having the article merely for the purpose of a fuller explanation, but without any special emphasis, its position is according to No. 6 (b); e. g. οἱ στρατιῶται εἶλον τὸ στρατόπεδον ἅπαν or ἅπαν τὸ στρατόπεδον; οἱ στρατιῶται πάντες or πάντες οἱ στρατιῶται καλῶς ἐμαχέσαντο. This is by far the most frequent use of πᾶς, πάντες. The word ὅλος also is commonly used in the same manner; as, διὰ τὴν πόλιν ὅλην or ὅλην τὴν πόλιν.

(δ) When ἕκαστος, *each, every*, belongs to a substantive, the article is omitted, as with πᾶς in the sense of *each, every*, when the idea expressed by the substantive is considered as indefinite; e. g. καθ' ἑκάστην ἡμέραν, *every day, on all days*; when, on the contrary, the idea contained in the noun is to be made prominent, the article is joined with it, and is always placed according to No. 6 (b); e. g. κατὰ τὴν ἡμέραν ἑκάστην, or usually καθ' ἑκάστην τὴν ἡμέραν, *every single, individual day*.

(δ) When ἑκάτερος, *each of two*, ἀμφω and ἀμφότερος, *both*, are joined to a noun, the article is always used, and is placed according to No. 6 (b); e. g. ἐπὶ τῶν πλευρῶν ἑκατέρων or ἐπὶ ἑκατέρων τῶν πλευρῶν.

(ε) When a cardinal number belongs to a substantive, the article is omitted, if the idea expressed is indefinite; e. g. τρεῖς ἄνδρες ἦλθον; the substantive, however, takes the article which is placed, — (α) according to No. 6 (a), when it contains the idea of a *united whole*; e. g. οἱ τῶν βασιλέων οἰνοχόοι διδῶσι τοῖς τρισὶ δακτύλοις ὀχύντες τὴν φιάλην, i. e. *with the three fingers* (the three generally used); indeed, the article is very frequently used, when a preceding substantive without the article, but with a cardinal agreeing with it, is afterwards referred to; — (β) according to No. 6 (b), when the numeral is joined with a definite object merely to define it more explicitly, without any special emphasis; e. g. ἐμαχέσαντο οἱ μετὰ Περικλέους ὀπλῖται χίλιοι or χίλιοι οἱ μετὰ Περικλέους ὀπλῖται.

(f) Further: substantives to which the demonstratives οὗτος, ὁδε, ἐκεῖνος, and αὐτός, *ipse*, belong, also regularly take the article; *but the article has only the position of No. 6 (b)*; e. g.

οὗτος ὁ ἀνὴρ or ὁ ἀνὴρ οὗτος, not ὁ οὗτος ἀνὴρ,

ἦδε ἡ γνώμη or ἡ γνώμη ἦδη,

ἐκεῖνος ὁ ἀνὴρ or ὁ ἀνὴρ ἐκεῖνος,

αὐτὸς ὁ βασιλεὺς or ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτός, but ὁ αὐτὸς βασιλεὺς signifies *the same king*.

REM. 6. The article is omitted, — (a) when the pronoun is the subject, but the substantive the predicate; e. g. αὕτη ἐστὶν ἀρετὴ ἀρετή, *this is the virtue of the man*; so there is a difference between τοῦτῃ τῷ διδασκάλῳ χρῶνται, *they have this teacher*, and τοῦτῃ διδασκάλῳ χρῶνται, *they have this man as or for a teacher*; — (b) when the substantive is a proper name; e. g. οὗτος, ἐκεῖνος, αὐτὸς Σωκράτης.

§ 149. *Classes of Verbs.*

The predicate or verb, in reference to the subject, can be expressed in different ways. Hence arise different classes of verbs, which are indicated by different forms.

1. The subject appears as *active*; e. g. ὁ παῖς γράφει, τὸ ἄνθος θάλλει. — The active form, however, has a twofold usage:

- (a) *Transitive*, when the object to which the action is directed is in the accusative, and therefore receives the action; e. g. τύπτω τὸν παῖδα, γράφω τὴν ἐπιστολήν. (*Transitive verb.*)
- (β) *Intransitive*, when the action is either confined to the subject, e. g. τὸ ἄνθος θάλλει, or when the verb has an object in the Gen. or Dat., or is constructed with a preposition; e. g. ἐπιθυμῶ τῆς ἀρετῆς. χαίρω τῇ σοφίᾳ, ἔρχομαι εἰς τὴν πόλιν. (*Intransitive verb.*)

2. Again, the subject performs an action which is reflected on itself; hence the subject is at the same time the object of the action; e. g. τύπτομαι, *I strike myself*, βουλεύομαι, *I advise myself*. (*Middle or reflexive verb.*)

REM. 1. When the reflexive action is performed by two or more subjects on each other, e. g. τύπτονται, *they strike each other*, διακελεύονται, *they encourage each other*, it is called a *reciprocal action*, and the verb a *reciprocal verb*.

3. Lastly, the subject appears as receiving the action; e. g. οἱ στρατιῶται ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων ἐδιώχθησαν, *the soldiers were pursued*. (*Passive verb.*)

REM. 2. The Act. and Mid. have complete forms. For the Pass., the Greek has only two tenses, viz. the Fut. and Aor. All other forms are indicated by the Mid.

§ 150. *Remarks on the Classes of Verbs.*

1. Many active verbs, especially such as express motion, besides a transitive signification, have also an intransitive or reflexive sense (comp. the English expressions *I move* [Intrans.] and *I move the book*, and the Latin *vertere, mutare, declinare*); thus, e. g. ἀνάγειν, *to draw back*, διάγειν, *to continue*, ἐλαύνειν, *to ride*, ἐκβάλλειν, *to spring forth*, ἀποκλίνειν, *declinare*, τρέπειν, like *vertere*; ἔχειν with adverbs, e. g. εὖ, *κακῶς ἔχειν*, *bene, male se habere*, τελευτᾶν, *to end, to die*, and many others.

2. Several active verbs with a transitive signification, which form both Aorists, are in the first Aor. transitive, but in the second Aor. intransitive :

δύω, <i>to wrap up</i> ,	ἔδυσα, <i>I wrapped up</i> ,	ἔδυν, <i>I went in</i> ,
ἵστημι, <i>to place</i> ,	ἔστησα, <i>I placed</i> ,	ἕστην, <i>I stood</i> ,
φύω, <i>to produce</i> ,	ἔφυσα, <i>I produced</i> ,	ἔφυν, <i>I was produced</i> ,
σκεῖλλω, <i>to make dry</i> , (ἔσκηλα, Poet. <i>I made dry</i> .)	ἔσκελην, <i>I withered</i> .	

So several active verbs with a transitive signification, which form both Perfects, are in the first Perf. transitive, but in the second intransitive :

ἐγείρω, <i>to awake</i> ,	ἐγήγερκα, <i>I have awakened</i> ,	ἐγρίγορα, <i>I am awake</i> ,
ὀλλύμι, <i>to destroy</i> ,	ὀλώλεκα, <i>I have destroyed</i> ,	ὀλωλα, <i>I have perished</i> ,
πείθω, <i>to persuade</i> ,	πέπεικα, <i>I have persuaded</i> ,	πέποιθα, <i>I trust</i> .

Moreover, some second Perfects of transitive verbs which do not form a first Perf., have an intransitive signification ; e. g.

ἀγνυμι, <i>to break</i> ,	ἔαγα, <i>I am broken</i> ,
πήγνυμι, <i>to fasten</i> ,	πέπηγα, <i>I am fastened or stand fast</i> ,
ῥήγνυμι, <i>to rend</i> ,	ἔρρωγα, <i>I am rent</i> ,
σήπω, <i>to make rotten</i> ,	σέσηπα, <i>I am rotten</i> ,
τήκω, <i>to smelt</i> , e. g. iron,	τέτηκα, <i>I am smelted</i> ,
φαίνω, <i>to show</i> ,	πέφηνα, <i>I appear</i> .

3. On the signification and use of the middle form, the following are to be noted :

The middle voice denotes an action which the subject performs

1. Upon itself ; e. g. λούομαι, *I wash myself*.

2. For itself, for its own advantage ; e. g. *παρασκευάζεσθαι*, to prepare for one's self.
3. On some part of itself ; e. g. *νίξεσθαι χεῖρας*, to wash one's own hands.
4. An action which the subject causes or permits to be done ; e. g. *τόπον ποιῶμαι*, to get a statue made.

But these relations are more clearly to be seen by a comparison of the active and middle voices ; e. g. *κόπτω*, to strike another, *κόπτομαι*, to strike one's self, as on account of grief, hence to bewail ; *ὑπολύω ὑποδήματα*, to take shoes off another's feet, *ὑπολύομαι*, to take off one's own shoes ; *θύω*, to sacrifice, as an act of worship, *θύομαι*, to sacrifice, not as an act of worship, but with reference to one's interest, to learn the future, &c. ; *φίλους ποιεῖν*, to make friends for others, *φίλους ποιέσθαι*, to make friends for one's self ; *θεῖναι ὑποθήκην*, to give a pledge, *θέσθαι ὑποθήκην*, to get a pledge given ; *φαίνω*, to show, *φαίνομαι*, to appear ; *ἄρχω*, to begin (relatively), i. e. before some one else, some other person always being in mind, *ἄρχεσθαι*, to begin (absolutely without reference to any one else), e. g. *ἄρχειν φυγῆς*, to begin the flight (the first one to flee), *ἄρχεσθαι φυγῆς*, to start in flight (to commence to flee) ; *ἤρξε τοῦ λόγου*, he began the discussion, i. e. some one else is to follow, *ἤρξατο τοῦ λόγου*, he commenced to speak ; *πόλεμον θεῖναι*, to make war, *πόλεμον θέσθαι*, to end war ; *ἀποπέμπει γυναῖκα*, to send away a woman, *ἀποπέμπεσθαι γυναῖκα*, to divorce one's wife.

4. From the reflexive relation expressed by the middle voice the reciprocal relation very naturally arises ; that is, where the action of the verb is confined to two or more persons or parties. Thus many verbs which imply plurality are found only as deponents, as *μάχομαι*, *ἀγωνίζομαι*, &c. Here, too, the meaning is best illustrated by examples.

σπένδω, to offer a libation, *σπένδομαι*, to make a treaty (it being the custom to pour out wine in making a treaty) ; *ποιεῖν σπονδάς*, to pour out a libation, *ποιέσθαι σπονδάς*, to make a truce or treaty (two persons or parties being necessarily engaged, while one can make a libation). *Ταῦτα συνθέμενοι*, having made this agreement, a mutual action ; so also many words which imply a mutual or reciprocal act of two parties, *ἐβουλεύσαντο*, &c.

The metaphorical meaning or relation which the middle voice gives to many words is particularly worthy of notice, and is often overlooked ; e. g. *δῶμα ποιεῖν*, to make a house (a physical act), *δῶμα ποιέ-*

σθαι (to make it mentally, to make it in one's mind); ποιῆσθαι περὶ πλείστου to regard of the highest importance; μετατρέπω, to turn something around, μετατρέπεσθαι, either to turn one's self round bodily or to turn one's mind toward a thing, and hence to care for; αὐτὴ . . . οἰκαδε λεμένων, the shout of those sending themselves home (not bodily, but sending their thoughts home), hence desiring to go home; εἰδείκνυτο ἔργῳ, not he showed himself by his acts, but his principles, his policy.

Where the middle voice takes an object after it (causative middle), that object of course being related in some way to the subject, there are three usages worthy of notice, viz.

(a) The object stands without the article; (b) with the article, which then has the sense of a possessive pronoun; (c) with the article and genitive of pronoun.

Παῖδας καὶ γυναῖκας ἐκκεκοσμένοι ἦσαν ἐς Ἀθηνάς, had carried their wives and children to Athens. No article.

Προβαλλόμενοι τὰ ὄπλα, holding before themselves their arms (couching their spears). With the article.

Νίκονται τὰς χεῖρας αὐτῶν, they wash their hands. Article and pronoun both, the pronoun giving emphasis, though virtually redundant.

5. From the reflexive signification of the middle, the passive is derived. Here the subject permits the action to be performed by another upon itself. Hence the subject of a passive verb always appears as the receiver of an action; e. g. μαστιγοῦμαι, ζημιοῦμαι (ὑπὸ τινος), I receive blows, punishment, I let myself be struck, punished, = I am struck, punished (by some one); βλάπτομαι, ἀδικοῦμαι, I suffer injury, injustice; διδάσκομαι, I let myself be instructed, I receive instruction, I learn, hence ὑπὸ τινος, from some one = doceor ab aliquo; πείθομαι, I persuade myself, or I permit myself to be persuaded, ὑπὸ τινος, by some one = I am persuaded.

6. For two tenses, however, viz. the Fut. and Aor., there are separate forms to express a passive action; yet the Aor. Pass. (see Rem. 2), of many reflexive and intransitive verbs, is used instead of the middle; all the other tenses are expressed by the middle form. Hence the rule: *the Fut. and Aor. Mid. have a reflexive or intransitive signification; all the other tenses of the middle are used at the same time to denote the passive also.* In a

few verbs the future middle is used with a passive signification; as, *τιμήσομαι* (honorabor).

REM. 3. The cause or agent with a passive verb is expressed by the preposition *ὑπό* with the Gen.; e. g. *Οἱ στρατιῶται ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων ἐδιώχθησαν*, the soldiers were pursued by the enemy. Instead of *ὑπὸ*, *πρὸς* with the Gen. is used, when the strong and direct influence of a person is to be denoted; e. g. *ἀτιμάζεσθαι*, *ἀδικεῖσθαι πρὸς τινος*; also *παρά* with the Gen. is used, when the author is, at the same time, to be represented as the person from whose vicinity or through whose means the action has come; hence especially with *πέμπεσθαι*, *δίδοσθαι*, *ὠφελεῖσθαι*, *συλλέγεσθαι*, *λέγεσθαι*, *σημαίνεισθαι*, *ἐπιδεικνυσθαι* (*demonstrari*); e. g. *Ὁ ἄγγελος ἐπέμψθη παρὰ βασιλέως*, was sent (from being near the king) by the king. *Ἡ μεγίστη εὐτυχία τούτῳ τῷ ἀνδρὶ παρὰ θεῶν δέδοται*. Πολλὰ χρήματα Κύρῳ παρὰ τῶν φίλων συνελεγμένα ἦν.

7. It is a peculiarity of the Greek, that not merely the active of transitive verbs governing an accusative may be changed into the personal passive, but also the active of intransitive verbs governing the Dat. or Gen.

Φθονοῦμαι ὑπὸ τινος, *I am envied by some one*, *invidetur mihi ab aliquo* (from *φθονεῖν τινι*, *invidere alicuī*). *Πιστεύομαι, ἀπιστοῦμαι ὑπὸ τινος*, *creditur, non creditur mihi ab aliquo* (from *πιστεύειν*, *ἀπιστεῖν τινι*). *Καὶ ἐπιβουλευόντες, καὶ ἐπιβουλεύμενοι διάξουσιν πάντα τὸν χρόνον* (from *ἐπιβουλεύειν τινί*). *Ἀσκεῖται τὸ αἰετὶ τιμώμενον, ἀμελεῖται δὲ τὸ ἀτιμαζόμενον* (from *ἀμελεῖν τινος*). *So ἄρχομαι, κρατοῦμαι, καταφρονοῦμαι ὑπὸ τινος* (from *ἄρχειν*, *κρατεῖν*, *καταφρονεῖν τινος*).

REM. 5. Deponents (§ 118, Rem.) are merely verbs which have only the middle form, and a reflexive or intransitive signification.

§ 151. *Tenses and Modes.*

1. Tenses denote the *time* of the predicate which is represented either as present, future, or past; e. g. *the rose blooms, will bloom, bloomed*.

2. Modes denote the manner of representing the affirmation contained in the predicate; i. e. the relation of the subject to the predicate is represented either as an actual fact, as a conception, or as a direct expression of the will. The mode which expresses a fact, e. g. *the rose blooms*, is called the *Indicative*;

that which denotes a conception, e. g. *the rose may bloom*, the *Subjunctive*; the mode which denotes the direct expression of the will, the *Imperative*, e. g. *give*.

§ 152. A. *More particular view of the Tenses.*

1. The true meaning of the Tenses appears in the Indicative. All tenses in the *Indicative* seem to be divided in two classes: (a) denoting the time in which an action occurs (Present, Future, or Past); (b) the nature of the action, whether it is considered as in process of development or as already developed and accomplished. The Aorist alone shows merely the time (past) without any accessory notion. The remaining modes show the same nature as the Ind., but not necessarily the same time. The Greek Subjunctive shows in all its tenses something of a Future signification; the Imperative, both Present and Future; the Optative, sometimes Future and sometimes Past time.

2. The Tenses from their form are divided in two classes, namely,

a.) *Principal*, which in the Indicative always denote an action either in Present or Future time;

b.) *Historical*, which in the Indicative always indicate Past time.

3. The Principal Tenses are as follows:

(a) The Present, (a) Indicative, e. g. *γράφωμεν*, *we write*; (β) Subjunctive, e. g. *γράφωμεν*, *scribamus*; (γ) Imperative, e. g. *γράφε*, *scribe*.

(b) The Perfect, (a) Indicative, e. g. *γεγράφωμεν*, *scripsimus*; (β) Subjunctive, e. g. *γεγράφωμεν*, *scripserimus*; (γ) *βεβούλευσο*, *be determined*.

(c) The Future, Indicative, e. g. *γράφωμεν*, *scribemus*, *we shall write* (Subj. and Imper. wanting).

(d) The Future Perfect, Indicative, e. g. *βεβουλεύσομαι*, *I shall have advised myself*, *I shall deliberate*, *I shall be advised* (Subj. and Imper. wanting).

The Subjunctive and Imperative Aorist, which have the form of the *Principal tenses*.

4. The Historical Tenses are the following :

- (a) The Aorist, (a) Indicative, e. g. *ἔγραφα*, *I wrote*; (β) Optative, e. g. *γράφαιμι*, *I might write* or *I might have written*.
- (b) The Imperfect, (a) Indicative, e. g. *ἔγραφον*, *scribebam*; (β) Optative, e. g. *γράφοιμι*, *scriberem*.
- (c) The Pluperfect, (a) Indicative, e. g. *ἔγεγράφευ*, *scripseram*; (β) Optative, e. g. *γεγράφοιμι*, *scripsissem*.
- (d) The Optative of the simple Future, e. g. *γράφοιμι*, *I would write*, and of the Future Perfect, e. g. *βεβουλευσοίμην*, *I should have deliberated* or *have been advised*; e. g. *ὁ ἄγγελος ἔλεγεν, ὅτι οἱ πολέμιοι νικῆσονται*, *the messenger said that the enemy would conquer*; *ἔλεγεν, ὅτι πάντα ὑπὸ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ εὖ βεβουλευσονται*, *he said that everything would be well planned by the general*.

5. The present indicative represents an action which takes place in the present, and also one in process of development. The present is often used in the narration of past events, since in a vivid representation what is past is viewed as present. This is called the Historical Present.

Ταύτην τὴν τάφρον βασιλεὺς μέγας ποιεῖ ἀντὶ ἐρύματος, ἐπειδὴ πυνθάνεται Κύρον προσελάυνοντα. Ἦν τις Πριαμίδων νεώτατος Πολύδωρος, Ἐκάβης παῖς, ὃν ἐκ Τροίας ἐμοὶ πατὴρ δίδωσι Πρίαμος ἐν δόμοις τρέφειν.

REM. 1. The present *εἶμι* (*to go*) with its compounds has a future signification in the Ind. and Subj. *I shall go*; the Inf. and present Part. have both a present and future signification; e. g. *οὐκ εὐθὺς ἀφήσω αὐτὸν οὐδ' ἄπαμι* (*abido*), *ἀλλ' ἐρήσομαι αὐτὸν καὶ ἐξτάσω καὶ ἐλέγξω*. Comp. § 126.

REM. 2. *Οἴχομαι* and *ἤκω* with present forms are often translated in English by perfects, namely, *οἴχομαι*, *I have departed*, and *ἤκω*, *I have come*; yet *οἴχομαι* properly means *I am gone*, and *ἤκω*, *I am here* (*adsum*); e. g. *Μὴ λυποῖ, ὅτι Ἀράστας οἴχεται εἰς τοὺς πολεμίους*, *that A. is gone* (= *transfugit*) *to the enemy*. *Ἦκω νεκρῶν κευθμῶνα καὶ σκότου πύλας λιπῶν. Ὑμεῖς μὲν ἀφικεῖσθε, ὅποι ἡμεῖς πάλαι ἤκομεν* (*have come*).

6. The perfect indicative represents an action completed (or remaining completed) in time present to the speaker.

Γέγραφα τὴν ἐπιστολήν, *I have written a letter*, *the letter is now written*, it being immaterial whether it was written just now or a long time ago; *ἡ πόλις ἔκτισται*, *the city is now built*, *now stands there built*.

REM. 3. Many Greek perfects and pluperfects are translated into English by the present and imperf.; in this case a *condition* or *state* occasioned

by the completion of the action is denoted ; e. g. *πέφηναι* (*I have shewn myself, I appeared*), *επεφάνην*, *I had shewn myself, I appeared*, *οἶδα*, *πᾶσι* (*I have seen*) *I know*, *ᾤδων*, *I had seen*, *ἡκυνω*, *τέθηλα* (*I have bloomed*), *I am blooming*, *πέποιθα* (*I have convinced or persuaded myself*), *I trust*, *βέβηκα* (*I have stepped out*), *I go*, *μνήσμαι*, *μνήσκει* (*I have reminded myself*), *I am mindful*, *κέκτημαι* (*I have acquired for myself*) *I possess*, *κέκλημαι* (*I have been called*), *I am called*, and many others.

7. The future indicative denotes an action as future in relation to the present time of the speaker. The Greeks very often use the Fut. Ind. in subordinate clauses, even after an Historical tense, to express that which *should*, *must*, or *may be*, where the Latin employs the Subj.; the other forms of the Fut., particularly the Part., are also so used.

Νόμους ὑπάρξαι δεῖ τοιούτους, δι' ὧν τοῖς μὲν ἀγαθοῖς ἔντιμος καὶ ἐλεύθερος ὁ βίος παρασκευασθήσεται (might be obtained), τοῖς δὲ κακοῖς ταπεινός τε καὶ ἀλγεινός καὶ ἀβίωτος ὁ αἶων ἐπανακείσεται. Ἡγεμόνας ἔλαβον οἱ στρατιῶται, οἱ αὐτοὺς ἄξουσιν (should lead), ἔνθεν ἔξουσιν (might obtain) τὰ ἐπιτήδεια.

8. The Future Perfect (in the Indicative) represents an action whose result always remains an established fact ; e. g. *καὶ τοῖς κακοῖς μίγεται ἔσθλα* (*will be mingled and continue so*). *Ἡ πολιτεία τελίως κεκοσμήσεται*, &c. With those verbs whose Perfects we translate by the present, it must be expressed by the simple Future ; as, *μυμήσομαι*.

REM. 3. The mere state of completion in the Future, without the accessory notion of continuance, which in Latin is expressed by Future Perfect, cannot be so expressed in Greek ; accordingly the Greeks used in such cases the *subjunctive Aorist* in connection with a conjunction compounded with *ὥς*, e. g. *ἔαν, ἐπειδὴν ὦταν, πρὶν ὧς*, &c.

9. The aorist indicative expresses past time, in a wholly indefinite manner, without any additional relation ; e. g. *ἔγραψα*, *I wrote*, *Κῦρος πολλὰ ἔβη ἐνίκησεν*. It thus stands in contrast with the other tenses which express past time ; still, it often denotes past condition ; e. g. *βασίλευσα*, *I was king*.

10. The imperfect indicative represents an action not only as past, but as going on at some past time.

Ἐν ᾧ σὺ ἔπαιζες, ἐγὼ ἔγραφον, *while you were playing, I was writing*. *Ὅτε ἔγγυς ἦσαν οἱ βάρβαροι, οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐμάχοντο*, *when the barbarians were near, the Greeks were fighting*. *Ὅτε οἱ βάρβα-*

ροι ἐπεληλύθεσαν (or ἐπήλθον), οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐμάχοντο. Τότε (or ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ μάχῃ) οἱ Ἕλληνες θαύραλέωτατα ἐμάχοντο.

REM. 4. The Impf. Ind. is also used to denote, — (a) the *beginning* of an action, e. g. ἐπεὶ ἐγγὺς ἐγένοντο ἐξαπλῆς, οἱ μὲν αὐτῶν ἐτόξευον, *some of them began to shoot their arrows*; — (b) the *continuance*, e. g. οἱ μὲν ἐπορεύοντο, οἱ δ' εἵποντο, *one party continued their march, the other continued to pursue*; — (c) *habit or custom*, e. g. αὐτὸν ὡς πρόσθεν προσεκύνουν, καὶ τότε προσεκύνουν, *those who were before accustomed to do obeisance to him, did it then also*; — (d) *endeavor or attempt*, e. g. πρῶτος Κλέαρχος τοὺς αὐτοῦ στρατιώτας ἔβιάζετο λέναι, *Clearchus endeavored to compel his soldiers to advance*.

11. Hence the Aor. Ind. is used in historical narration, in order to indicate the principal events, while the Impf. is used to denote the accompanying circumstances. The Aor. *narrates*, the Impf. *describes* and *paints*; the Aor. denotes a *single, momentary* action, the Impf. a *continued* action.

Τοὺς πελταστὰς ἐδέξαντο οἱ βάρβαροι καὶ ἐμάχοντο· ἐπεὶ δ' ἐγγὺς ἦσαν οἱ ὀπλῖται, ἐτράποντο· καὶ οἱ πελτασταὶ εὐθὺς εἵποντο. Ὁ δὲ Κλέαρχος ἐταράχθη καὶ ἐφοβεῖτο, and *Clearchus was terrified* (a single, momentary act) *and feared* (continued act).

REM. 5. The Aor. Ind. is often used in general propositions, which express a fact borrowed from experience; the verb is then translated by an English Pres. or by *is wont* or *is accustomed*, with the Inf.; e. g. Κἄλλος ἡ χρόνος ἀνάλωσεν, ἡ νόσος ἱμάρᾱεν, *either time destroys (is wont to destroy) or disease impairs beauty*.

12. The pluperfect represents an action as completed or remaining completed in past time.

Ἐπειδὴ οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐπεληλύθεσαν (*had come*), οἱ πολέμοι ἀπεπεφεύγεσαν (*had fled*). Ὅτε οἱ σύμμαχοι ἐπλησίαζον, οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς Πέρσας ἐνενικήκεσαν. Ἐγγεγράφειν τὴν ἐπιστολὴν (*sc. when the friend came*).

REM. 6. There are essential points of difference between the Latin and Greek Plup. (1) The Lat. Plup. represents an action as completed before another *past* action. (2) It does not involve the idea of the abiding effect of the action. In *subordinate* clauses in which an action is intended to be represented as *completed before another past action*, the Greeks commonly use the Aor. instead of the Plup.; e. g. ἐπειδὴ οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐπήλθον, οἱ πολέμοι ἀπεπεφεύγεσαν. Indeed, the Aor. is often used instead of the Perf., even when the relation of the past to the present does not require to be particularly indicated.

13. As the Indicative shows the time of an action, so also do the other moods (Subj., Opt., and Imp.), and also the Infinitive and Participles. As the Aorist expresses the action *merely* without regard to attendant circumstances, giving prominence to the *action*, the remaining moods, the Inf. and Part. of the Aorist, are used to convey the same idea. Hence the Aor. in all its forms stands in contrast with the other tenses which express the duration or progress of an action or its continuance in a state of completion; e. g. *φύγε* lays stress on the mere act of flight, without regard to anything else, *φεῦγε* refers rather to the performance of the action. In the same way the following forms stand contrasted:

- (a) The Aor. Subj. with the Pres. and Perf. Subj.; e. g. *φύγωμεν* and *φεύγωμεν*, *let us fly*; *λέγω. ἵνα μάθῃς* and *ἵνα μανθάνῃς*, *that you may learn*; *εἰς ἀγαθὸν τι ὑπὸ τῶος πάθωμεν, στρέφομεν αὐτόν*.
- (b) The Aor. Imp. with the Pres. and Perf. Imp.; e. g. *φύγε* and *φεῦγε*, *fly*; *δός* and *δίδου μοι τὸ βιβλίον*, *give*; *βούλευσαι* (*determine*) and *βεβούλευσο* (*be determined*).
- (c) The Aor. Inf. with the Pres. and Perf. Inf.; e. g. *ἐθέλω φυγεῖν* and *φεύγειν*, *I wish to fly*; *κελεύω σε δοῦναι* and *διδόναι μοι τὸ βιβλίον*; *ἡγγελε τοὺς πολεμίους ἀποφυγεῖν* and *ἀποπεφευγέναι*, *nuntiauit hostes fugisse*.
- (d) The Aor. Opt. with the Impf. and Plup. Opt.; e. g. *ἔλεγον, ἵνα μάθοις* and *ἵνα μανθάνοις*, *that thou mayest learn*, *ut disceres*; *εἴθε τοῦτο γένοιτο* and *γίγνοιτο*. *O that this might happen!* *ἡγγειλεν, ὅτι, ἐπειδὴ οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐπέλθοιεν* (*had come*), *οἱ Βάρβαροι ἤδη ἀποφύγοιεν* (*had already fled*).

The Aor. Part. always denotes past time, and hence stands in contrast with the Perf. Part., since the former describes an action as absolutely past, while the latter, at the same time, represents it in relation to the finite verb; e. g. *οἱ αὐτόμολοι ἡγγειλαν τοὺς πολεμίους ἀποφύγοντας* and *ἀποπεφευγότες*.

§ 153. B. *More Particular View of the Modes.*

1. The three following modes are to be distinguished, viz. the Indicative, Subjunctive (Optative), and Imperative (§ 151, 2).

- a. The Indicative expresses a fact, it asserts something

directly ; e. g. τὰ ῥόδα θάλλει, ὁ πατήρ γέγραφε τὴν ἐπιστολήν, οἱ πολέμοι ἀπέφυγον, οἱ πολῖται τοὺς πολεμίους νικῆσουσιν.

b. The Subjunctive denotes a conception. The Subj. of the historical tenses is called the Optative (§ 73, II.).

(a) The Subj. of the principal tenses, i. e. of the Pres. and Perf., and also the Subj. Aor., in Greek always represents the conception as something *future*. The Subj. of the principal tenses is used in principal clauses :

(1) In the first Pers. Sing. and Pl. to express an *exhortation* or *admonition* ;

(2) In the second Pers. Sing. and Pl. of the Aor. (not Pres.) with μή to express a *prohibition* ;

(3) In *doubtful questions* ; in principal clauses almost exclusively in the first Pers. Sing. and Pl., but in subordinate clauses, it may be in any of the different persons. The negative particle here is μή.

Ἰωμεν, *eamus, let us go*. Μὴ ἰωμεν, *let us not go*. Μὴ φοβηθῆς, *ne metuas, do not fear*. Τί ποιῶμεν ; *what shall we do ?* In subordinate clauses, Οὐκ ἔχω, ὅποι τράπωμαι, *non habeo, quo me vertam, I do not know where to go*. Οὐκ ἔχει, ὅποι τράπηται, *he does not know where to go*.

(β) The Subj. of the historical tenses, viz. the Opt. of the Aor. Impf. and Plup. as well as the Opt. of the Fut. (§ 152, 3, d), represents what is conceived either as past, present, or future. In Principal Clauses the Opt. Future is not used, but the Opt. of Impf. Plup. and Aorist is ; these latter regularly take ᾶν in the common language to express a *future contingency* (§ 153 b, c). Sentences expressing a *wish* with εἴθε, εἰ γάρ, &c. are subordinate clauses, the principal clause being understood, as εἴθε (εἰ γάρ) ἐμοὶ θεοὶ ταύτην τὴν δύναμιν παραθεῖεν ! *O that the gods would give me such power !* But often the Opt. without ᾶν is used in subordinate clauses to express sometimes a past and sometimes a future active, as will be seen hereafter.

REM. 1. When a wish is to be represented as one which the speaker knows *cannot be realized*, the Ind. of the historical tenses is used ; e. g. εἴθε τοῦτο ἐγένετο ! *O that this might be (were) done !* εἴθε τοῦτο ἐγένετο ! *O that this had been done !*

c. The Imp. denotes the immediate expression of one's will ; e. g. δός or δίδου μοι τὸ βιβλίον, *give* ; γραψάτω or γραφέτω τὴν ἐπιστολήν, *scribitō, let him write*.

REM. 2. The difference between the Pres. and Aor. Imp. is, that the Pres. generally denotes a *continued, oft-repeated* action, while the Aor. denotes a *single, instantaneous* action ; e. g. πείθου τοῖς σοφωτέροις, *obey those wiser than yourself*, a direction to be observed at all times ; ἀναταναύτω τὴν χεῖρα, *let him raise his hand*, βλέψον εἰς τὰ ὄρη, *look upon the mountains*, single, instantaneous acts. Comp. § 152, 13, b. — The Perf. Imp., which is of rare occurrence, is used to indicate that the consequences of the action are to *remain* or be *permanent* ; e. g. κεκλείσθω ἡ θύρα, *let the door be shut* (and remain shut).

REM. 3. In negative or prohibitive expressions with μή (*ne*), the Greek commonly uses only the Pres. Imp. or the Aor. Subj. ; e. g. μὴ γράφε (but not μὴ γράφῃς) or μὴ γράψῃς, *do not write* (but not μὴ γράψω).

§ 153^b. REMARKS ON THE MODAL ADVERB ἄν.

The discussion of the modal adverb ἄν is intimately connected with the treatment of the modes. This adverb is used to show the relation of the *conditioned* expression to the *conditioning* one, inasmuch as it indicates that the predicate of the sentence to which it belongs is conditioned by another thought. A complete view of the use of ἄν cannot be presented until conditional sentences are treated of (§ 185) ; for the present, the following remarks on its construction will be sufficient. It is connected :

a. With the Ind. of the Historical Tenses, viz. the Impf., Plup., and Aor.,

(a) To indicate that something *could take place* under a certain condition, but *did not*, because the condition was not fulfilled ; the condition is expressed by εἰ with the Indicative of an Historical Tense.

Εἰ τοῦτο εἶπες, ἡμάρτανες ἄν, *si hoc diceres, errares, if you said this you were wrong (but now I know you did not say it, consequently you did not do wrong)*. Εἰ τοῦτο εἶλεξας, ἡμάρτες ἄν, *si hoc dixisses, errasses ; at hoc non dixisti, ergo non errasti* (the Aor. here takes the place of the Plup.) ; or without a protasis, e. g. ἐχάρης ἄν, *letararis or letatus fuisses* (sc. *si hoc vidisses*). If the condition, though past, has a reference to Present or Future, where Impf. Subj. would be used in

Latin, in Greek the Imp. Ind. (more rarely the Aorist) is used; e. g. Ἀλέξανδρος· Εἰ μὴ, ἔφη, Ἀλέξανδρος ἦν, Διογένης ἂν ἦν (*essem*).

- (β) To indicate that an action took place (was repeated) in certain cases or under certain circumstances. The Historical Tense of the principal clause is then usually an Imperfect.

Εἰ τις τῷ Σωκράτει περὶ τοῦ ἀντιλέγοι, ἐπὶ τὴν ὑπόθεσιν ἐπανήγεν ἂν πάντα τὸν λόγον, *if any one contradicted Socrates, he would (he was accustomed to) carry back the whole argument to the original proposition* (i. e. he would do this as often as any one contradicted).

REM. 4. Ἄν is not used with the Ind. of the Pres. and Perf. or with an Imperative; very rarely with Future Indicative.

b. With the Subjunctive in order to represent the conceived future event, which is naturally expressed by the Greek Subjunctive [153 (a)], as conditional, and dependent on circumstances. In the Common Language, this usage occurs only in subordinate clauses, the modal adverb then standing in close connection with the conjunction of the subordinate clause, or combining with it and forming one word. In this manner originate *ἰάν* (from *εἰ ἂν*), *ὅταν* (from *ὅτε ἂν*), *ὁπότεν* (from *ὁπότε ἂν*), *πρὶν ἂν*, *ὅθι ἂν*, *ὅδ' ἂν*, *ὅπου ἂν*, *οἷ ἂν*, *ὅποι ἂν*, *ἥ ἂν*, *ὅπη ἂν*, *ὅθεν ἂν*, *ὁπόθεν ἂν*, &c., *ὅς ἂν* (*quicumque* or *si quis*), *οἷος ἂν*, *ὁποῖος ἂν*, *ὅσος ἂν*, *ὁπόσος ἂν*, and others.

c. With the Optative (not with the Fut. Opt.), to represent a present or future uncertainty, undetermined possibility, a mere supposition, admission, or conception as conditional. The Optative with ἂν must always be considered as the principal clause of a conditional proposition, even if the condition belonging to it is not expressed.

Εἰ τοῦτο λέγοις, ἀμαρτάνοις ἂν. Εἴ τι ἔχους, δοίης ἂν, *if you had anything, you would give it*; here the Latin differs from the Greek, as the former would use the Pres. Subj.; e. g. *Si hoc dicas, erras*. Without a protasis, e. g. *χαίροις ἂν*, *you might, could, would rejoice (if you heard this)*. *Γένοιτ' ἂν πᾶν ἐν τῷ μακρῷ χρόνῳ*, *all might, could happen*. *Λέγοις ἂν*, *you might speak* (sc. *si tibi placuerit*). The Opt. with ἂν is very frequently used, when the speaker wishes to state a strong affirmation modestly.

REM. 5. From sentences of this form is derived the mode of expressing a wish *εἴθε* or *εἰ γάρ* with the *Opt.* of Historical Tenses, the condition being understood. This construction is used with a future wish, whether possible to be realized or not, while *εἴθε* with *Ind.* of Historical Tenses implies that wish *has not been realized*.

d. With the Infinitive and Participle (very seldom with the Fut. Inf. and Part.), when the finite verb, were it used in the place of the Infinitive and Participle, would be connected with *ἄν*.

Εἴ τι εἶχεν, εἶφθῃ, δοῦναι ἄν, *if he had anything, he said he would give it* (oratio recta, εἴ τι εἶχον, εἶδωκα ἄν, *if I had anything, I would give it*). Εἴ τι ἔχοι, εἶφθῃ, δοῦναι ἄν (oratio recta, εἴ τι ἔχοιμε, δοίην ἄν). Δῆλος εἰ δμαρτάνων ἄν, εἰ τοῦτο λέγοις (= δηλόν ἐστιν, ὅτι ἁμαρτάνοις ἄν, εἰ τοῦτο λέγοις).

REM. 6. As *ἄν* represents the *predicate* as conditional, it ought properly to be joined with the predicate, e. g. λέγοιμι ἄν, ελεγον ἄν; yet it commonly follows that member of a sentence which is to be made emphatic, e. g. καὶ οὐκ οἶσι δωχνημον ἄν φανεῖσθαι τὸ τοῦ Σωκράτους πρᾶγμα. Hence it is regularly joined to such words as change the idea of the sentence, viz. to negative adverbs and interrogatives; e. g. οὐκ ἄν, οὐδ' ἄν, οὐποτ' ἄν, οὐδέποτε ἄν, &c.; τίς ἄν, τί ἄν, τί δ' ἄν, τί δὴτ' ἄν, πῶς ἄν, πῶς γὰρ ἄν, ἅρ ἄν, &c.; also to adverbs of place, time, modality, and other adverbs, which, in various ways, modify the expression contained in the predicate and define it more exactly; e. g. ἐνταῦθα ἄν, τότε ἄν, ἐκτόπως ἄν, ἴσως ἄν, τάχ' ἄν, μάλιστα ἄν, ἡκουτ' ἄν, βεβαίως ἄν, ἡδέως ἄν, &c. Hence it happens that *ἄν* is sometimes repeated in the same sentence.

CHAPTER II.

§ 154. *Attributives.*

1. Attributives serve to explain more definitely the idea contained in the substantive to which they belong; e. g. τὸ καλὸν ῥόδον, ὁ μέγας παῖς. The attributive may be :

- a. An adjective or participle, e. g. τὸ καλὸν ῥόδον, τὸ ἄνθος θάλλων;
- b. A substantive in the genitive, e. g. οἱ τοῦ δένδρου καρποί;
- c. A substantive governed by a preposition, e. g. ἡ πρὸς τῇ πόλει οδός;

d. An adverb, e. g. *οἱ νῦν ἄνθρωποι* ;

e. A substantive in apposition, e. g. *Κροῖσος, ὁ βασιλεὺς*.

REM. When the substantive, which is to be more fully explained by the attributive, contains a general idea or one which can be easily supplied from the context, or, by frequent usage in a particular connection, may be supposed to be known, then the substantive is often omitted, and the adjective or participle commonly, with the article, is used as a substantive. Such substantives are, e. g. *ἄνθρωπος, ἀνὴρ* (*man, husband*), *γυνή* (*woman, wife*), *πατήρ, μήτηρ, υἱός, παῖς, θυγάτηρ, ἀδελφός, πρᾶγμα, χρῆμα, ἔργον, χρόνος, ἡμέρα, χώρα, γῆ, ὁδός, οἰκία, οἶκος*, and others.

Οἱ θνητοί (sc. *ἄνθρωποι*), *mortales*. *Τὰ ἡμέτερα* (sc. *χρήματα*), *res nostræ*. *Ἡ ὑστεραία* (sc. *ἡμέρα*). *Ἡ πολεμία* and *ἡ φιλία* (sc. *χώρα*), *a hostile and friendly land*. *Ἡ οἰκουμένη* (sc. *γῆ*), *the inhabited earth*. *Τὴν ταχίστην* (sc. *ὁδόν*), *quam celerrime*. *Τὸ κακόν, evil*. *Τὰ κακά, evils*. *Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Φιλίππου* (sc. *υἱός*). *Ἐν ᾧδου* (sc. *οἴκῳ*) *εἶναι*. *Εἰς διδασκάλου, eis Πλάτωνος φοιτᾶν*. *Τὰ τῆς τύχης, fortune and all which belongs to it* ; *τὰ τῆς πόλεως, the affairs of the city* ; *τὰ τοῦ πολέμου, the whole extent of the war*.

2. When a substantive is put in the same case with another, for the sake of more exact definition, it is said to be in apposition with that substantive. A word may be in apposition not merely with a substantive, but also with a substantive pronoun ; e. g. *ἡμεῖς, οἱ σοφοί — ἐκεῖνος, ὁ βασιλεὺς*, and even with a personal pronoun contained in the verb.

Θεμιστοκλῆς ἦκω παρὰ σέ, I, Themistocles, have come to you. *Ὁ Μαίας τῆς Ἀτλαντος διακονοῦμαι αὐτοῖς* (instead of *ἐγὼ ὁ Μαίας*, sc. *υἱός*), *I, the son of Maia, the daughter of Atlas, &c.*

3. When a word is in apposition with the possessive pronouns *ἡμέτερος, ὑμέτερος*, and *σφέτερος*, it is put in the Gen., because the possessive supplies the place of the Gen. of the personal pronoun.

Ἐμὸς τοῦ ἀθλίου βίος, the life of me wretched ; here *ἀθλίον* is in apposition with *ἐμός*, which is used instead of *ἐμοῦ*. *Τὰμὰ (= τὰ ἐμὰ) τοῦ δυστήνου κακά, the evils of me, unhappy one ! Σὴ τῆς καλλίστης εὐμορφία, thy gracefulness, O most beautiful one !* In English, as these examples show, we may often translate the Gen. by an exclamation.

CHAPTER III.

§ 155. *The Objective Construction.*

As the attributive construction serves to define the substantive more particularly, so the *objective* construction serves to define the predicate more particularly. By *object*, taken in its wider sense, is to be understood everything by which the predicate is more particularly defined, viz. (a) the Cases, (b) Prepositions with their Cases, (c) the Infinitive, (d) the Participle, and (e) the Adverb.

CASES.

§ 156. I. *Genitive.*

The Genitive is the case which gives a closer definition to an intransitive verb, an adjective, or a substantive.

The Genitive Case primarily denotes the relation *whence*, and therefore expresses, — (a) in a local relation, the *out-going* or *removal* and *separation* from an object, since it designates the object or point from which the action of the verb proceeds; e. g. *εἰκεν ὁδοῦ*, *cedere via*, *to withdraw from the way*; — (b) in a causal relation it expresses the *cause*, *source*, *author*, in general the object which *calls forth*, *produces* (*gignit*), *excites*, and *occasions* the action of the verb; e. g. *ἐπιθυμῶ τῆς ἀρετῆς*; here *ἀρετῆς* is the object which *calls forth*, &c. the desire expressed by *ἐπιθυμῶ*.

§ 157. A. *Local Relation.*

Genitive of Separation.

The Genitive, in a local relation, is used with expressions denoting *removal*, *separation*, *being distant from*, *beginning*, *loosing*, *abstaining*, *desisting*, *ceasing*, *freeing*, *missing*, *deviating from*, *differing from*, *depriving*.

Such verbs are *παρχωρεῖν*, *ἰποχωρεῖν*, *εἰκεν* and *ὑπέικειν*, *ὑπανίστασθαι* and *ἐξίστασθαι*, *νοσφίζειν*, *χωρίζειν*, *διωρίζειν*, *ἀφίεναι*, *ἀφίστασθαι*, *ἀπέχειν*, *ἀπέχεσθαι*, *ἀρχειν*, *ἀρχεσθαι*, *ὑπάρχειν*, *ἐξάρχειν*, *παύειν*, *παύεσθαι*, *λήγειν*, *κωλύειν*, *εἰργειν*, *λύειν*, *ἐλευθεροῦν*, *ἀπαλλάττειν*, *στερεῖν*, *ἀποστεροῦν*, *ἐρημοῦν*, *διαφέρειν*, *ἀμαρτάνειν*, *σφάλλῃσθαι*, *ψεύδεσθαι*, &c.;

διέχων and ἀπέχων, *to be distant*; — the adjectives ελεύθερος, καθάρως, κενός, ἔρημος, γυμνός, ὀφρῶνος, ψιλός, διάφορος, and many compounded with a privative; the adverbs ἀνευ, χωρίς, πλὴν, ἔξω, ἐκάς, δίχα, πέραν.

Ἀπέχει τῶν ἀργυρείων (*is distant from the silver mines*). Μήτηρ παιδὸς εἴργει μύϊαν (*keeps the fly from her child*). Παύου τῆς ὕβρεως (*cease your insolence*). Οἱ πολέμοι τοὺς πολίτας τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἀπεστέρησαν (*deprived the citizens of their goods*). Ἀρχεσθαι τινος signifies to begin generally, without any reference to others; e. g. σὺν τοῖς θεοῖς ἀρχεσθαι χρὴ παντὸς ἔργου; but ἀρχεῖν, ἐξάρχεῖν, ὑπάρχεῖν, κατάρχεῖν, signify *to do something first* (i. e. *before others*), *to begin*, hence also *to be the author of, to originate*; e. g. Οἱ πολέμοι ἤρξαν ἀδίκων ἔργων. Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ὑπῆρξαν τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἀπάσῃ τῇ Ἑλλάδι, *libertatis auctores fuerunt*. Ἐλεύθερος φόβου, *free from fear*; καθαρὸς ἀδικίας, *free from injustice*; ἄρματα κενὰ ἡνιόχων, *chariots without drivers*; ἀπαιδεύτος μουσικῆς, *uneducated in music*; χωρὶς τῶν ἄλλων, *apart from the others*; πλὴν Νέωνος, *except Neon*; πέραν τοῦ ποταμοῦ, *beyond the river*; ἔξω βελῶν εἶναι, *to be beyond the reach of the darts*.

§ 158. B. Causal Relation of the Genitive.

a. The Genitive as an expression of Action,¹ or the Active Genitive.

1. In the first place, the active Gen. stands as the Gen. of *origin* or *author*, and is connected with verbs denoting *to originate from, to spring from, arise from, to produce from, to be produced from, to be born from*: γίνεσθαι, φύνειν, φύναι, εἶναι.

Ἀρίστων ἀνδρῶν ἀριστα βουλευόμενα γίγνεται, *the best counsels originate from the best men*. Πατὴρ δὲ Κῦρος γενέσθαι Καμβύσου, *Persῶν βασιλέως, Cyrus is said to have been the son of (to have originated from) his father Cambyses*; δὲ Καμβύσης οὗτος τοῦ Περσείδων γένους ἦν, *but this Cambyses was a descendant of (of the race of) the Persians*.

2. In the second place, the active Gen. stands as that object which has acquired another, made it its own and possesses it, — hence as Gen. of the *owner* or *possessor*. This Gen. stands with

¹ With this Genitive the subject appears as receiving the action denoted by the Genitive.

the verbs εἶναι, γενέσθαι; also with the adjectives ἴδιος, οἰκείος, ἱερός, κύριος.

Τῆς φύσεως μέγιστον κάλλος ἐστίν, *nature possesses (has) the greatest beauty*. Τοῦ Σωκράτους πολλή ἦν ἀρετή, *Socrates had much virtue*. Hence originates the Gen. of *quality*, with which in English we connect the substantives, *business, manner, custom, peculiarity, duty, mark*; e. g. Ἀνδρός ἐστιν ἀγαθὸν εὖ ποιεῖν τοὺς φίλους, *it is the business, custom, peculiarity, duty, mark of a good man to benefit his friends*; or *it becomes, it bespeaks a good man, a good man is wont, &c.* Οἱ μὲν κίνδυνοι πολλάκις τῶν ἡγεμόνων ἴδιοι, *μισθὸς δ' οὐκ ἔστιν, dangers are often the lot of (peculiar to) commanders*. Κύριος ταύτης τῆς χώρας κύριος ἐγένετο, *Cyrus was the ruler of this place*.

3. In the third place, the active Gen. stands as that object which includes another or several other objects, as parts belonging to it; the Gen. expresses the whole in relation to its parts, and is commonly called the *partitive Genitive*. This Gen. is used:

(a) With the verbs εἶναι and γίνεσθαι, which then signify *to be among, to be numbered or considered among, to be of the number of, to be a part of, to be one of*.

Ἦν καὶ ὁ Σωκράτης τῶν ἀμφὶ Μίλητον στρατευομένων, *Socrates also was among those who carried on war around Miletus*; στρατευομένων here denotes the whole, of which Σωκράτης is a part. Ἡ Ζέλειά ἐστι τῆς Ἀσίας, *Zeleia is a part (or a city) of Asia*.

REM. 1. The partitive Gen., denoting the whole of which a part is taken, is very often used as an attributive: (a) with *substantives*, e. g. σταγόνες ὕδατος, *drops of water* (here ὕδατος is the whole, parts of which are expressed by σταγόνες, and so in the other examples); σώματος μέρος, *a part of the body*; — (b) with *neuter adjectives and pronouns*, e. g. μέσον ἡμέρας, *the middle of the day*; ἐν τοιοῦτῳ τοῦ κινδύνου, *in such circumstances of danger*; — (c) with *substantive-adjectives*, particularly *superlatives*, with *participles*, *substantive-pronouns*, and *numerals*, e. g. οἱ χρηστοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων, *the useful part of (the useful among) men*; οἱ εὖ φρονεῖντες τῶν ἀνθρώπων, *the wise among men*; τῶν ὑποσυνίλων τὰ ἀναγκαῖα καὶ τὰ δυνατώτατα, *the necessary and more able of the beasts of burden*; τὸ ἡγούμενον τοῦ στρατεύματος, *that part of the army which lead = the van*; — (d) with *adverbs*, (α) of *place*, e. g. Οὐδαμῇ Αἰγύπτου, *nowhere in Egypt*; so also with *πόθεν, πόρρω, πρῶσω*; (β) of *time*, e. g. ὁπὲρ τῆς ἡμέρας, *τῆς ἡλικίας, τοῦ χρόνου, late in the day, late in life, &c.*; τρίς τῆς ἡμέρας, *thrice a day*; πολλάκις τῆς ἡμέρας, *many times a day*.

(b) With words which signify *to participate, to share in, to impart, to communicate*; — *to touch, to take hold of, to be close to, to border on*; — *to acquire and obtain, or to strive to acquire.*

Here belong the verbs *μετέχειν, μέτεστί μοι, μετα-, διαδιδόναι, κοινωεῖν, κοινουῖσθαι* (these often taking a Dat. besides the Gen.), *ἐπαρκεῖν* (*to impart a share of*), *διδόναι, προσδιδόναι*; — *θιγγάνειν, ψαύειν, ἀπτεσθαι, λαμβάνεσθαι, μετα-, συλλαμβάνειν, ἐπι-, ἀντιλαμβάνεσθαι, συναίρεσθαι, ἔχεσθαι* (*to adhere to, to border upon*), *ἀντ-, περιέχεσθαι, γλίχεσθαι*; — *τυγχάνειν* (*to acquire, to hit*), *λαγχάνειν, ἐφικνέσθαι, κληρονομεῖν, προσήκει* (*μοί τινος, something belongs to me*); — *ὀρέγεσθαι, ἐφίεσθαι, ἀντιποιεῖσθαι, ἐντρέπεσθαι, στοχάζεσθαι*; — sometimes the adjectives *κοινός, ἴσος, ὁμοιος, ἀντίος, ἐναντίος, παραπλήσιος* (which however commonly take the Dat.), *ἐπιχώριος, φίλος, ἀδελφός, διάδοχος*, also with Dat.; — the adverbs *ἐξῆς, ἐφεξῆς, πρόσθεν, ἔμπροσθεν, ὀπισθεν, μεταξὺ, εὐθύ, straight forward to, μέχρι, up to, ἀντίον, πλησίον, &c.*

Πολλάκις οἱ κακοὶ ἀρχῶν καὶ τιμῶν μετέχουσιν, *evil men often share in offices and honors.* Θάλαππος μὲν καὶ ψύχους καὶ σιτών καὶ ποτῶν καὶ ὕπνου ἀνάγκη καὶ τοῖς δούλοις μεταδιδόναι, *πολεμικῆς δ' ἐπιστήμης καὶ μελέτης οὐ μεταδοτέον, ἡ is necessary to share heat and cold, &c., with slaves, but we are not to share the knowledge of war, &c.* Ὁ σοφὸς τῆς ὑβρεως ἀμοιρὸς ἐστίν, *is free from (does not partake of) insolence.* Ἀπτεσθαι τῆς χειρός. Λίμνη ἔχεται (borders on) τοῦ σήματος μεγάλη. Ἔργου ἐχώμεθα, *let us lay hold of, opus aggrediamur.* Ὁ στρατηγὸς τῶν αὐτῶν τοῖς στρατιώταις συναίρεται κινδύνων, *the general shares in the same dangers as the soldiers.*

REM. 2. Verbs signifying *to take hold of* govern the Gen. of the part taken hold of; e. g. *ἐλάβοντο τῆς ζώνης τὸν Ὀρόντην, they took Orontes by the girdle; χειρὸς ἐλεῖν τινά, to take one by the hand.* So any verb may govern the Gen., when its action refers, not to the whole of an object, but to a part; e. g. *ἔταξε Γλοῦν καὶ Πίργητα, λαβόντας τοῦ βαρβαρικοῦ στρατοῦ, he commanded G. and P., having taken A PART of the army.*

4. The active Gen., in the fourth place, denotes the place *where*, and the time *when*, an action occurs. The Gen. of place is rare in prose.

Adverbs of place in form of Gen. Sing. occur frequently; e. g. *αὐτοῦ, there, οὐδαμοῦ, nowhere, &c.*; also *θέρος, in summer, χειμῶνος, in winter, &c.* It also denotes the time *within which* anything is done: *βασίλευς οὐ μαχεῖται δέκα ἡμερῶν (within 10 days).*

5. Finally, the active Gen. denotes the material of which

anything is made or the source from which anything is derived. This Gen. is used :

(a) With verbs signifying to *make* or *form from something* ; — with expressions denoting *fulness* and *want* ; — with verbs signifying to *eat*, to *drink*, to *taste*, *cause to taste*, to *enjoy* ; — to *smell*, and to *emit an odor of something*.

Here belong such verbs as ποιεῖν, πλήθειν, πληροῦν, πίμπλῃσαι, εὐπορεῖν, ἀπορεῖν, πένεσθαι, δεῖσθαι, δεῖ, σπανίζειν, χρή, ἐσθίειν, φαγεῖν, πίνειν, γέυειν, ἀπολαύειν, πνέειν, ὀζειν, προσβάλλειν, &c., the adjectives πλέος, πλήρης, μεστός, δασύς, πένης, ἐνδεής, &c. ; — adverbs, ὅλως, &c.

Χάλκου πεποιημένα ἐστὶ τὰ ἀγάλματα, *made of bronze*. Ἐστρωμένη ἐστὶν ὁδὸς λίθου, *the way is paved with stone*. (Hence the attributive relation, Ἐκπῶμα ξύλου, *a cup [made] of wood*. Τραπεζα ἀργυρίου. Στέφανος ὑακίνθων.) Ἡ ναὺς σεσαγμένη ἦν ἀνθρώπων, *the ship was loaded with men*. Τὰ Ἀναξαγόρου βιβλία γέμει σοφῶν λόγων, *are full of wise sayings*. Ἐπαῖθα ἦσαν κώμαι πολλαὶ μεσταὶ σίτου καὶ οἴνου, *there many villages abounded with food and wine*. Ἀπορεῖν, πένεσθαι, σπανίζειν τῶν χρημάτων, *to be in want of means*. Ἐσθίειν κρέων, *to eat of flesh*. Κορέσασθαι φορβῆς, *to be filled with food*.

REM. 3. Verbs of *eating* and *drinking* govern the Acc. (a) when the substance is represented as consumed wholly or in a great measure ; (b) when the substance is to be indicated as the common means of nutriment, which each one takes ; e. g. Πίνω τὸν οἶνον, πολλὸν οἶνον, *I drink the wine, much wine*. Hence πίνειν οἶνον is said of one whose usual drink is wine, but πίνειν οἶνον is to take a drink of wine, to drink some of the wine. Hence the Gen. with verbs of eating and drinking has a partitive sense, like the English expressions, *to eat or drink of something*. Ἀπολαύειν τινός τι signifies *to receive good or evil from some one*.

REM. 4. Δεῖ, as impersonal, may take the Dat. of the person, with the Gen. of the thing or person needed ; e. g. Εἰ μὲν ὑμῶν τινος ἄλλου δεῖ, *if you need anything else*. Δεῖ and χρή in the sense of *necesse*, *opus est*, are followed either by the Inf. alone or by the Acc. of the person with the Inf. ; e. g. δεῖ (χρή) σε ταῦτα ποιεῖν, *you must do this*. Δεῖ also, though more rarely, takes the Dat. of the person with the Inf. ; e. g. εἰ σοι δεῖ διδάσκειν, *if it were necessary for thee to teach*.

(b) With verbs of *sensation* and *perception* ; e. g. ἀκούειν, ἀκροᾶσθαι, πυνθάνεσθαι, αἰσθάνεσθαι, ὁσφραίνεσθαι, συνιέναι, *to understand* ; and with verbs of *reminding*, *remembering*, and *forgetting* ; e. g. μνησκειν, μνημονεύειν, μέμνησθαι, ἐπιλανθάνεσθαι, and the corresponding adverbs, e. g. λάθρα, κρύφα.

Καὶ κωφοῦ συνίημι, καὶ οὐ φωνοῦντος ἀκούω, *I understand the dumb man, and hear him although he does not speak.* Ὡς ὠσφροντο τάχιστα τῶν καμήλων οἱ ἵπποι, *as soon as the horses smelt the camels.* Ἀκούειν δίκης, *to hear a suit*; αἰσθάνεσθαι κραυγῆς, θορύβου, ἐπιβουλῆς, *to perceive a cry, tumult, plot.* Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ καὶ ἀπόντων τῶν φίλων μέμνηνται, *the good remember even absent friends.* Λάθρα τῶν στρατηγῶν, *without the knowledge of the generals.*

(c) With expressions of *being acquainted and unacquainted with, of experience and inexperience, of knowledge and ignorance, of making trial of something, and with those of ability, dexterity, and skill in anything.*

Here belong the words ἐμπειρος, ἀπειρος, ἐπιστήμων, ἐπιστάμενος, ἀνεπιστήμων, συγγνώμων, ἀδαής, ἀπαιδευτος, ιδιώτης, περᾶσθαι, ἀπείρως, and ξένως ἔχειν, and adjectives in ἰκός (derived from transitive verbs) which express the idea of dexterity.

Ἐμπειρος or ἐπιστήμων εἰμὶ τῆς τέχνης, *I am acquainted with the art.* Ἀπαιδευτος ἀρετῆς, μουσικῆς, *ignorant of virtue, music*; συγγνώμων τῶν ἀνθρωπίνων πραγμάτων, *pardon-ing (not knowing) human errors.* Ἀπείρως ἔχειν τῶν νομῶν, *to be unacquainted with, ignorant of, the laws*; ἀποπειρᾶσθαι γνώμης, *to venture, to try an opinion.*

(d) Finally, with verbs signifying *to see, to observe, to judge, to examine* something, some action, or single circumstance in one (τινός), particularly with verbs signifying *to admire, to praise and blame.* — The person is put in the Gen., and that which is seen, &c., in the Acc., or in an accessory clause, or in the Gen. of the Part. which then agrees with the person.

Πρῶτον μὲν αὐτῶν ἐσκόπει, *he first considered in respect to them.* Ἡσθῆσαι τοῦ μοῦ βίου, *thou hast observed in my way of life.* Ἔγνων ἐμοῦ ποιούντος, *he perceived that I was doing.* Τὸ βραδὺ καὶ μέλλον, ὃ μέμφονται μάλιστα ἡμῶν (*which is the chief complaint they make against us*), μὴ αἰσχύνησθε. Εἰ ἀγασσαι τοῦ πατρὸς, ὅσα πέπραχε, *if you admire my father for what he has done.*

REM. 5. When the above words refer merely to a *thing* which one admires, blames, or loves, they govern the Acc., sometimes also the Acc. of the person alone; e. g. ἐθαυεῖν, ψέγειν, μέμφεσθαι τινα; so also ἀγασθαι, θαυμάζειν τινά, *to look with wonder at one, either at the person himself, or the whole nature of the person.*

b. The Genitive as the expression of Cause.

6. The second division of the causal Gen. includes the Gen. which expresses cause; i. e. the Gen. denotes the object which calls forth and occasions the action of the subject. This Gen. stands:

I. With many verbs which denote a disposition or emotion of the mind, viz. (a) with verbs signifying to *desire*, to *long for*; — (b) to *care for*, to *be concerned for*; — (c) to *be pained*, to *be grieved*, to *pity*; — (d) to *be angry* and *indignant*; — (e) with *φθονεῖν*, to *envy* (τινὶ τινος, Dat. of person and Gen. of thing); — (f) to *admire*, *praise*, and *blame* (τινὰ τινος, Acc. of person and Gen. of thing).

Such verbs are (a) ἐπιθυμεῖν, ἐρᾶν, ἐρωτικῶς ἔχειν or διακεῖσθαι, διψῆν, πευνῆν; — (b) ἐπιμελείσθαι, φροντίζειν, κηδεσθαι, περιορᾶσθαι, προορᾶν, ὑπερορᾶν, προνοεῖν, μέλει, μεταμέλει, ἀμελεῖν, ὀλεγωρεῖν, φείδεσθαι; — (c) ὀλοφύρεσθαι, πενθικῶς ἔχειν, ἐλεεῖν, and οἰκτεῖρην (with Acc. of person and Gen. of thing); — (d) ὀργίζεσθαι (with Dat. of person), χαλεπῶς φέρειν; — (f) θαυμάζειν, ἀγαθῶς, ζηλοῦν, εὐδαιμονίζειν, ἐπαινεῖν, μέμψεσθαι (all with Acc. of person and Gen. of thing).

Οὐδεὶς ποτοῦ ἐπιθυμεῖ, ἀλλὰ χρηστοῦ ποτοῦ, καὶ οὐ σίτου, ἀλλὰ χρηστοῦ σίτου· πάντες γὰρ ἄρα τῶν ἀγαθῶν ἐπιθυμοῦσιν, *no one desires drink, but wholesome drink, &c.; for all desire what is good.* Οἱ γονεῖς πενθικῶς εἶχον τοῦ παιδὸς τεθνηκός, *the parents grieved for their dead child.* Ποσειδῶν Κύκλωπος ἐκεχόλωτο, *Neptune had been angry with the Cyclops.* Οἱ κακοὶ φθονοῦσι τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς τῆς σοφίας, *the evil envy the good on account of their wisdom.* Θαυμάζομεν τὸν Σωκράτη τῆς σοφίας, *we admire Socrates for his wisdom.* Εὐδαιμονίζω σε τῶν ἀγαθῶν, *I consider you happy on account of your blessings.*

REM. 6. The verbs ἀγαπᾶν, φιλεῖν, στέργειν, to *love*, and ποθεῖν, to *long for*, do not govern the Gen., but the Acc. — Μέλει, as impersonal, takes the Dat. of the person caring, and the Gen. of the person or thing cared for; e. g. Μέλει μοι τινος, *I care for some one.* If the thing cared for is expressed by a neuter pronoun, it may stand in the Nom. as the subject of the verb, which then becomes personal; e. g. Ταῦτα θεῶ μελήσει, *God will take care of these things.* — The verbs θαυμάζειν and ἀγαθῶς have the following constructions: (a) the Acc. of the person or the Acc. of the thing alone, when the wonder or admiration extends to the whole person or thing, or to the whole nature of a person or thing; e. g. θαυμάζω (ἀγαμῶμαι) τὸν στρατηγόν — θαυμάζω τὴν σοφίαν; — (b) the Gen. of the person and the

Acc. of the thing, when we admire some action or single circumstance in a person; e. g. τοῦτο θαυμάζω σου — θαυμάζω (ἀγαμῖαι) σου, διότι οὐκ ἀργυρίου καὶ χρυσίου προείλου θησαυροὺς κεκτήσθαι μᾶλλον ἢ σοφίας. Comp. 5 (d); — (e) the Acc. of the person and the Gen. of the thing, when we admire a person on account of some quality; e. g. θαυμάζω (ἀγαμῖαι) τὸν Σωκράτη τῆς σοφίας. Comp. 6, I. Instead of the Gen. of the thing, a preposition can be used here, commonly ἐπὶ with the Dat.; e. g. θαυμάζω τὸν Σωκράτη ἐπὶ τῇ σοφίᾳ.

II. With verbs which signify *to requite, to revenge, to punish, to accuse and condemn*. The Gen. represents the guilt or crime as the cause of the requital, revenge, &c.

Here belong the verbs τιμωρεῖσθαι, τίνεσθαι, αἰτιᾶσθαι, ἐπαιτιάσθαι, διώκειν, εἰσάγειν, ὑπάγειν, γράφεσθαι, προσκαλεῖσθαι, δικάζειν, κρίνειν, αἰρεῖν, *to convict* (all with Acc. of person and Gen. of thing), ἐπεξιώναι, ἐγκαλεῖν, ἐπισκήπτεσθαι (all with Dat. of person and Gen. of thing), φεύγειν, *to be accused*, ἀλῶναι, *to be convicted*.

Ὀδυσσεὺς ἐτίσατο τοὺς μνηστήρας τῆς ὑπερβασίας, *Ulysses punished the suitors for their wickedness*. Ἐπαιτιάσθαι τινα φόρον, *to accuse one of murder*. Ἐπισκήπτεσθαι τινι τῶν ψευδομαρτυριῶν, *to prosecute one for false witness*. Μιλτιάδην οἱ ἔχθροὶ ἐδίωξαν τυραννίδος τῆς ἐν Χερρόνησῳ, *prosecuted (pursued judicially) Miltiades for his tyranny in Chersonesus*. Γράφεσθαι τινα παρανόμων, *to indict or accuse one for unconstitutional measures*. Φεύγειν (to be accused) κλοπῆς, φόνου, ἀσεβείας. Also the punishment of the guilt is put in the Gen., but this Gen. is to be considered as the Gen. of price, § 158, 7 (γ); e. g. θανάτου, κρίνειν, κρίνεσθαι, *to condemn, to be condemned, to death*.

c. The Genitive denoting certain Mutual Relations.

7. The third division of the causal Gen. includes the Gen. by which certain mutual relations are expressed. Hence the Gen. is used:

(a) With expressions of *ruling, pre-eminence, excelling, prominence*, and the contrary, viz. those denoting *subjection, yielding to, and inferiority*.

Here belong the verbs ἄρχειν, κρατεῖν (*to govern*, Acc.), δεσπόζειν, τυραννεῖν, τυραννεύειν, στρατηγεῖν, ἐπιτροπεύειν, ἐπιστατεῖν, βασιλεύειν, ἡγεμονεύειν, ἡγεῖσθαι, προίχειν, περιεῖναι, περιγίγνεσθαι, προστατεῖν, υπερβαλλεῖν, υπερφέρειν, διαφέρειν, πρωτεύειν, πρεσβεύειν, προκρίνειν, προτιμᾶν, πλεονεκτεῖν, ἡττᾶσθαι, ὑστερεῖν, λείπεσθαι, ἀπολείπεσθαι, ἐλαττοῦσθαι,

μειοῦσθαι, μειονεκτεῖν, ὑστερον εἶναι, ἥττονα εἶναι; the adjectives ἀκρατής, ἐγκρατής.

Ὁ λόγος τοῦ ἔργου ἐκράτει, *the report exceeded the thing itself*. Τὰ μοχθηρὰ ἀνθρώπια πασῶν, οἶμαι, τῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν ἀκρατῇ ἐστὺν, *depraved men are subject to (not able to control) all their passions*. Πολλάκις λύπη ὑπερβάλλει τὸ ἀδικεῖν τοῦ ἀδικεῖσθαι, *the doing an injury often exceeds in grief the being injured*. Οἱ πονηροὶ ἡττωῦνται τῶν ἐπιθυμιῶν, *wicked men are slaves to (inferior to) their passions*.

(β) With the comparative and with adjectives in the positive, which have the force of the comparative, e. g. numerals in ἄσιος and πλοῦς, &c., the object with which the comparison is made is put in the Gen.

Ὁ υἱὸς μείζων ἐστὶ τοῦ πατρὸς, *greater than his father*. Χρυσὸς κρείττων μυρίων λόγων βροτοῖς, *gold is better for men than a myriad of words*. Τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν στράτευμα φαίνεται πολλὰ πλεονάζειν ἔσεσθαι τοῦ ἡμετέρου. Τῶν ἀρκούντων περιττὰ κτήσασθαι.

(γ) With verbs signifying *to buy and sell, exchange and barter*, and with expressions of *valuing* (ἀξιοῦν, ἄξιος), of *being worthy or unworthy*; and, generally, the *price* of a thing stands in the Gen.

Such verbs are ὠνεῖσθαι, ἀγοράζειν, πρίασθαι, πᾶσθαι, παραλαμβάνειν, πωλεῖν, ἀπο-, περιδίδωσθαι, διδόναι, ἀλλάττειν, διαμεῖβεσθαι, λύνειν, τιμᾶν, ποιεῖσθαι.

Οἱ Θράκες ὠνοῦνται τὰς γυναῖκας παρὰ τῶν γονέων χρημάτων μεγάλων, *buy their wives from their parents at a great price*. Τῶν πόρων πολλοῦσιν ἡμῖν πάντα τὰ γὰθ' οἱ θεοί, *the gods sell all good things to us for toils*. Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ οὐδενὸς ἂν κέρδους τὴν τῆς πατρίδος ἐλευθερίαν ἀνταλλάξαιντο, *the good would exchange the freedom of their country for no gain*. Ἰατρὸς πολλῶν ἄλλων ἀντάξιός ἐστιν, *a physician is worth as much as many others*.

§ 159. II. Accusative.

1. The Accusative shows the *direct complement* of the verb (or its *direct object*). The Acc. also differs from the Dat., in being the *immediate* or *direct* object of the verb, while the Dat. is the *remote* or *indirect* object. Comp. § 161, 2.

(a) Accusative denoting Effect.

2. The Accusative of *effect* is used as in other languages ; e. g. γράφω ἐπιστολήν (*ἐπιστολήν* being the *effect* of the action of the verb). In respect to the Greek it is to be observed, that a verb either transitive or intransitive very frequently governs the Acc. of a substantive which is either from the same stem as the verb, or has a kindred signification. This is commonly called the Acc. of a *kindred* or *cognate* signification.

Ἐπιμελοῦνται πᾶσαν ἐπιμέλειαν, *they take care with all diligence.* Δέομαι ὑμῶν δικαίαν δέησιν, *I ask of you a just request.* So καλὰς πράξεις πράττειν, — ἐργάζεσθαι ἔργον καλόν, — ἄρχειν ἀρχήν, — δουλείαν δουλεῖν, — πόλεμον πολεμεῖν, — νόσον νοσεῖν. Ὅρκους ὀμνύναι, *to swear oaths.*

(b) Accusative of the Object on which the action is performed, i. e. the suffering Object.

3. Only those verbs will be mentioned here which, in Latin, take some other Case than the Acc., or are constructed with prepositions. They are :

(1) The verbs ὠφελεῖν, δυνάμει, δυνάσθαι, *to be useful* ; βλάπτειν, ἀδικεῖν, ὑβρίζειν, λυμαίνεσθαι, λωβᾶσθαι ; εἰσεβεῖν, ἀσεβεῖν ; λοχᾶν, ἐνεδρεῖν, *insidiari* ; τιμωρεῖσθαι ; θεραπεύειν, δορυφορεῖν, ἐπιτροπεύειν, *to be a guardian* ; κολακεύειν, θωπεύειν, θάπτειν, προσκυρεῖν ; πείθειν ; ἀμείβεσθαι, *respondere* and *remunerari* ; φυλάττεσθαι, εὐλαβεῖσθαι ; μιμνῆσθαι, *ζηλοῦν*.

Θεράπευε τοὺς ἀθανάτους, *serve the gods.* Ἀλκιβιάδης ἔπειθε τὸ πλῆθος, *Al. persuaded the multitude.* Πλείσταρχον, τὸν Λεωνίδου, ὅτα βασιλεία καὶ νέον ἔτι, ἐπετρόπευεν ὁ Πανσανίας, *Pausanias was the guardian of Plistarchus, &c.* Μὴ κολάκευε τοὺς φίλους, *do not flatter friends.* Ὡφέλει τοὺς φίλους, καὶ μὴ βλάπτει τοὺς ἐχθρούς, *assist friends, and do not injure enemies.*

(2) Verbs which signify *to do good* or *evil* to any one, by word or deed. Such are εὐεργετεῖν, κακουργεῖν, κακοποιεῖν, εὐλογεῖν, κακολογεῖν, εὖ, καλῶς, κακῶς λέγειν, εἰπεῖν, ἀπαγορεύειν.

Ἀνθρώπε, μὴ θρᾶ τοὺς τεθνηκότας κακῶς, *do not injure the dead.* Μὴ κακούργει τοὺς φίλους, *do not harm your friends.* Εὐεργέτει τὴν πατρίδα, *do good to your country.* Εὖ ποιεῖ τοὺς φίλους, *confer favors on your friends.* Instead of the adverbs εὖ and κακῶς with ποιεῖν, &c., the Greek also uses the cor-

responding adjectives: καλὰ, κακὰ ποιεῖν, λέγειν τινά, *to do or say good or ill to one*. See under double Accusative (§ 160, 2).

(3) Verbs of *persevering*, *awaiting*, *waiting for*, and the contrary; e. g. μένειν, θαρρῆναι; φεύγειν, ἀποδιδράσκειν, δραπετεύειν.

Μὴ φεύγε τὸν κίνδυνον, *do not flee from danger*. Χρὴ θαρρῆν θάνατον, *it is necessary to meet death bravely = not to fear death*. Ὁ δοῦλος ἀπέδρα τὸν δεσπότην, *the slave ran away from his master*.

(4) Verbs of *concealing* and *being concealed*, viz. λανθάνειν, κρύπτειν (*celare*), κρύπτεσθαι;—also the verbs φθάνειν (*to anticipate*), λείπειν, ἐπιλείπειν, *to fail*;—verbs of *swearing* and the like. With verbs of swearing, the object sworn by is put in the Acc. Hence also adverbs of swearing are followed by the Acc.; e. g. μά, σὺ μά, ναὶ μά, νή.

Θεοὺς οὔτε λανθάνειν, οὔτε βιάσασθαι δυνατόν, *it is not possible to be concealed from*. Οἱ πολέμοι ἔφθησαν τοὺς Ἀθηναίους ἀφικόμενοι εἰς τὸ ἄστυ, *anticipated the Athenians in coming into the city*. Ἐπιλείπει με ὁ χρόνος, ἡ ἡμέρα, *the time, the day fails me*. Ὁμνυμι πάντας τοὺς θεοὺς. Ναὶ μὰ Δία, *yes, by Jupiter!*

(5) Very many verbs denoting a *feeling* or an *affection of the mind*; e. g. φοβίσσασθαι; αἰσχύνεσθαι; ἀχθεσθαι; ἐκπλήττεσθαι; οἰκτεῖν, &c.

Χρὴ αἰδεῖσθαι τοὺς θεοὺς, *it is necessary to reverence the gods*. Αἰσχύνομαι τὸν θεόν, *I am ashamed before the god*. Ὁ λοφύρου τοὺς πένητας, *pity the poor*.

(6) *Duration of time*, *extent of space*, and also *measure* and *weight* are denoted by Acc.

Βαίνειν, περὶν, ἔρπειν, πορεύεσθαι ὁδόν, *to go away, like itque reditque viam*. Ἡ Σύβαρις ἤμαζε τοῦτον τὸν χρόνον μάλιστα, *was flourishing during this time*. Μιλητιάδης ἀπέπλει Πάρον πολιορκήσας ἕξ καὶ ἑκοσιν ἡμέρας, *having besieged P. twenty-six days*. Τὸ Βαβυλώνιον τάλαντον δύναται Εὐβοΐδας ἐβδομήκοντα μνᾶς, *the Babylonian talent is worth (weighs as much as, amounts to) seventy Eubæan minæ*.

(7) Finally, the Acc. is used with intransitive or passive verbs and intransitive adjectives of all kinds, to explain them more fully. Here, also, the Acc. represents the object *as acted upon* or *suffering*. This is the Acc. of *more definite limitation*, or, as it is often called, the Acc. of *synecdoche*.

Κάμνειν τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς, *to be pained in (or in respect to) the eyes*; τὰς φρένας ὑγιαίνειν, *to be sound in mind*; ἀλγεῖν τοὺς πόδας, τὰ σώματα, *to have pain in the feet, body*. Διαφέρει γυνὴ ἀνδρὸς τὴν φύσιν, *woman differs in (in respect to) her nature from man*. Ὁ ἄνθρωπος τὸν δάκτυλον ἀλγεῖ, *the man has a pain in his finger (is pained in respect to)*. The English commonly uses prepositions to express the force of this Acc., viz. *in, in respect to, of*; or when it stands with an adjective, the English sometimes changes the Acc. of the thing into a personal substantive and makes the adjective agree with it; e. g. ἀγαθὸς τέχνην, *a good artist*.

REM. In this way many adverbial expressions are to be explained; as, εὖρος, ὕψος, μέγεθος, βάθος, μήκος, πλῆθος, ἀριθμὸν, γένος, ὄνομα, μέρος; also τί, τοσούτον, μέγα, πάν, πάντα, τὸ λοιπόν, τὸν τρόπον, &c.; e. g. Κλέαρχος γένος ἦν Φιγαλεὺς ἀπ' Ἀρκαδίας, *a Phigalian by descent*. Μετὰ ταῦτα ἀφίκοντο ἐπὶ τὸν Ζάβατον ποταμὸν τὸ εὖρος τεττάρων πλέθρων, *four hundred feet in width*.

§ 160. Double Accusative.

In the following instances the Greek puts two objects in the Acc. with one verb:

1. Verbs taking a *cognate Accusative* (§ 159, 2) may at the same time take a *personal object* in Acc.; e. g. φιλῶ μεγάλην φιλίαν (= μίγα φιλῶ) τὸν παῖδα, *I love the boy with great love (greatly)*; καλῶ σε τοῦτο τὸ ὄνομα, *I call you this name or by this name*. Here φιλίαν and ὄνομα are *cognate accusatives*.

2. Expressions of *doing* or *saying good or evil*, which may contain an Acc. of the thing said or done, take the object to which the good or evil is done in the Acc. The Acc. here also denotes the object acted upon; e. g. ποιεῖν, πράττειν, ἐργάζεσθαι, &c., λέγειν, εἰπεῖν, &c., ἀγαθὰ, κακά τινα, *to do good or evil to any one, to say good or evil of any one*.

Τότε δὴ ὁ Θεμιστοκλῆς ἐκεῖνόν τε καὶ τοὺς Κορινθίους πολλὰ τε καὶ κακὰ ἔλεγεν, *Themistocles said much evil of him and the Corinthians*.

REM. 1. Instead of the Acc. of the object acted upon, the Dat. is sometimes used, which is to be considered as the Dat. of *advantage* or *disadvantage*; e. g. προσκόπει, τί σοι ποιήσουσιν οἱ ἀρχόμενοι, *consider what your subjects shall do FOR you*; but with σέ, *what they will do TO you*.

3. Moreover, verbs take two Accusatives, which signify *to make, to choose, to appoint, to nominate, to consider as anything, to declare, to represent, to regard, to know, to say, to name, to call*; e. g. ποιεῖν, τιθεῖν (*to appoint*), αἰρεῖσθαι, ἡγεῖσθαι, λέγειν, ὀνομάζειν, καλεῖν, &c. — One of these Accusatives is the object acted upon, the other is the predicate, and hence may often be an adjective.

Ὁ Κύριος τοὺς φίλους ἐποίησε πλουσίους, *made his friends rich*. Παιδεύειν τινὰ σοφόν, *to educate one wise, i. e. make wise by education*. Αἰρεῖν τινὰ μέγαν, *to make one great*. Νομίζειν, ἡγεῖσθαι τινὰ ἄνδρα ἀγαθόν, *to think, to consider some one a good man*. Ὀνομάζειν τινὰ σοφιστήν, *to call one a sophist*. Αἰρεῖσθαι τινὰ στρατηγόν, *to choose one a commander*. Τὸν Γωβρύαν σύνδειπνον παρέλαβεν, *he made Gobryas his companion at supper*. Πόλεως πλοῦταν ἡγοῦμαι συμμάχους, *πιστιν, εὐνοίαν*.

REM. 2. In the passive construction, this explanatory Acc. is changed into the Nom. and agrees with the subject; e. g. Παιδεύειν τινὰ σοφόν, but Pass. τίς ἐπαυδεύθη σοφός; αἰρεῖσθαι τινὰ στρατηγόν, but Pass. τίς ἤρεθη στρατηγός.

4. With verbs (α) of *entreating, beseeching, desiring, asking*, e. g. αἰτεῖν, πράττειν (*to demand*), πράττεσθαι, ἐρωτᾶν, ἐξετάζειν, ἰστορεῖν; (β) of *teaching*, e. g. διδάσκειν, παιδεύειν; (γ) of *dividing*, e. g. διαρεῖν, τέμνειν, διανέμειν; (δ) of *depriving*, e. g. ἀφαίρεισθαι, στερεῖν, ἀποστερεῖν, στερᾶν, &c.; (ε) of *concealing*, e. g. κρύπτειν; (ζ) of *putting on and off*, e. g. ἐνδύειν, ἐκδύειν, ἀμφιεννύειν.

REM. 3. In the Pass. the second Acc. remains, the first becoming the subject of the verb.

Πέμψας Καμβύσης εἰς Αἴγυπτον κήρυκα, ἦται Ἀμασιν θυγατέρα, *asked Amasis for his daughter*. Αὐτοὺς ἑκατὸν τάλαντα ἐπραξάν, *demanded of them a hundred talents*. Παιδεύουσι τοὺς παῖδας τρία μόνα, *they teach the boys three things only*. Τρεῖς μοίρας ὁ Ξέρξης ἐδάσατο πάντα τὸν πεζὸν στρατόν, *divided all the land-army into three divisions*. Τέμνειν, διαιρεῖν τι μέρη, μοίρας, *to divide anything into parts*. Τὸν μόνον μοι καὶ φίλον παῖδα ἀφείλετο τὴν ψυχὴν, *deprived my only child of life*. Τὰ ἡμέτερα ἡμᾶς ἀποστερεῖ ὁ Φίλιππος. Κρύπτω σε τὸ ἀτύχημα, *I conceal the misfortune from you*. Παις μέγας ἔτερον παῖδα μικρόν μέγαν χιτῶνα ἐξέδυσε, καὶ τὸν χιτῶνα μὲν ἑαυτοῦ ἐκέ-

νον ἡμφίεσε, *a large boy stripped another small boy of his large tunic, and put his own tunic on him.*

REM. 4. Ἀποστερεῖν and ἀφαιρέσθαι, *to deprive, to take away*, are construed (a) with Acc. of thing alone ; — (b) with Acc. of person alone, but rarely ; — (c) with Acc. both of person and of thing, very often ; — (d) with Gen. of person and Acc. of thing, less often ; — (e) ἀποστερεῖν with Acc. of person and Gen. of thing, very often (§ 157), ἀφαιρέσθαι very seldom, and then means *to prevent* ; στερεῖν is construed both as in (c) and (e).

REM. 5. Even some verbs, which in the active are constructed with the Dat. of the person and the Acc. of the thing, in the passive change this Dat. of the person into the Nom., while the Acc. of the thing remains. The following are regularly so constructed : ἐπιτάττειν, ἐπιτρέπειν, ἐπιστέλλειν τινί τι, *to commit, to intrust something to some one*, e. g. Ἐπιτρέπομαι, ἐπιτάττομαι, ἐπιστέλλομαι τὴν φυλακὴν, *I am intrusted with the guard, or the guard is intrusted to me.*

§ 161. III. Dative.

1. The Dative Case expresses the relation *where*, and hence is used, first, to denote (a) *the place* in which an action is performed, though commonly in prose prepositions joined with substantives express this relation, e. g. ἐν ὄρει, *in monte* ; — (b) *the time when* or *in which* an action is performed, e. g. ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ, *this day* ; τῇ αὐτῇ νυκτί, *the same night* ; here also the preposition ἐν is often used ; — (c) *the being with, associating, accompanying*, (a) connected with a verb of *going* or *coming*, e. g. Ἀθηναῖοι ἦλθον πλὴθει οὐκ ὀλίγῃ, πολλαῖς ναυσίν, στρατῷ, στρατιώταις, &c., *came with a large number, with many ships, with an army, with soldiers, &c.* ; — (β) the Dat. connected with αὐτός which agrees with the substantive in the Dat., to express the idea, *at the same time with, together with*, e. g. Οἱ πολέμοι ἐνεπίμψαν τὴν πόλιν αὐτοῖς τοῖς ἱεροῖς, *burned the city together with the sanctuaries.*

2. The Dat. is used, in the second place, to denote an object which *participates* in and is *interested* in the action of the subject. Hence the Dat. is used :

(a) With expressions of *association* and *union* ; here belong (a) expressions denoting *intercourse, associating with, participa-*

tion; — (β) verbs and expressions signifying *to go against, to encounter, to approach*, and their opposites; — (γ) *to fight, to vie with*; — (δ) *to follow, to serve, to obey, to trust, and to accompany*; — (ε) *to counsel, to incite, to encourage*.

Here belong (α) the verbs *διδόναι, παρέχειν, ὁμῶναι, μὴνῶναι, κοινῶναι, κοινωνεῖν, δι-, καταλλάττειν, ξενιῶσθαι, σπένδασθαι* or *σπονδὰς ποιεῖσθαι, πράττειν, ὑποχρνεῖσθαι, εἰπεῖν, λέγειν, διαλέγεσθαι, εὐχεσθαι, καταρᾶσθαι*, also adjectives and adverbs and even substantives, as *κοινός, σύντροφος, σύμφωνος, συγγενής, μεταίτιος* and others compounded with *σύν* and *μετά*; — (β) the verbs *ὑποστῆναι, ὑφίστασθαι, ἀπαντᾶν, ὑπαντᾶν, ὑπαντιάξαι, πλησιάξαι, πελάξαι, ἐγγίξαι, εἰκειν, ὑπέκειν, χωρεῖν*, the adjectives *πλησίος, ἐναντίος*, the adverbs *ἐγγύς, πέλας*; — (γ) the verbs *ἐρίξαι, μάχεσθαι, πολεμεῖν, ἀγωνίζεσθαι, δικάζεσθαι, ἀμφισβητεῖν*; — (δ) the verbs *ἔπεσθαι, ἀκολουθεῖν, διαδέχεσθαι* (*to succeed*), *πείθεσθαι, ὑπακούειν, ἀπειθεῖν, πιστεύειν, πεποιθέιναι*, the adjectives and adverbs *ἀκολουθος, διάδοχος, ἐξῆς, ἐφεξῆς*; — (ε) the verbs *προσ-, ἐπιτάττειν, παραινεῖν, παρακλεῖν*.

Ὁμίλει τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς ἀνθρώποις, associate with good men. Εὐχεσθε τοῖς θεοῖς, pray to the gods. Ἀπαντᾶν, πλησιάξαι, ἐγγίξαι, ἐν τινί, to meet, approach, come near to one. Μὴ εἴκετε τοῖς πολεμίοις, do not yield to the enemy. Οἱ Ἕλληνες καλῶς ἐμαχέσαντο τοῖς Πέρσαις, fought with the Persians. Οἱ στρατιῶται ἀνηκούστησαν τοῖς στρατηγοῖς, disobeyed the commanders.

(b) With expressions of *similarity* and *dissimilarity*, of *agreement* and *difference*.

Οἱ παῖδες ἐμφερέστατοι ἦσαν τῷ πατρί, the children were very much like their father. Ὀπλισμένοι πάντες ἦσαν οἱ περὶ τὸν Κύρον τοῖς αὐτοῖς τῷ Κύρῳ ὅπλοις, all Cyrus' soldiers were provided with the same arms as Cyrus.

(c) With verbs and expressions signifying (α) *to assent to*; — (β) *to reproach, to be angry, to envy*; — (γ) *to help, to be useful to, to avert from*; — (δ) *to be becoming, to be suitable, to be fit, to please*, and with many others, the personal object is put in the *Dat.*

REM. In addition to the *Dat.* of the person, these verbs frequently govern the *Acc.* of the thing. The *Dat.* is also used with verbs signifying *to rejoice at, to be pleased with*, and the like. In many cases, however, the *Dat.* with such verbs may be regarded as the *Dat.* of *cause*. Comp. § 161, 3. — In general, the *Dat.* is used when the action takes place for the benefit or injury of a person or thing. This is called the *Dat.* of *advantage* or *dis-*

advantage, and often includes what is termed the *limiting* Dat., or the Dat. expressing the relation of *to* or *for*.

Here belong (α) *ὁμολογεῖν*; — (β) *μέμφεσθαι* (with Acc. it means *to blame*), *λοιδορεῖσθαι*, *ἐπιτιμᾶν*, *ἐγκαλεῖν* (§ 158, Rem. 7), and *ἐπίκαλεῖν* (*τινὶ τι*), *ἐπιπλήττειν*, *ὀνειδίζειν*, *ἐνοχλεῖν*, *θυμοῦσθαι*, *βριμοῦσθαι*, *χαλεπαίνειν*, *φθονεῖν*, *βασκαίνειν* (*το ἐνυγ*); — (γ) *ἀρήγειν*, *ἀμύνειν*, *ἀλέξειν*, *τιμωρεῖν*, *βοηθεῖν*, *ἐπικουρεῖν*, *ἀπολογεῖσθαι*, *λυσitteλεῖν*, *ἐπαρκεῖν*, *χραιομεῖν*, *συμφέρειν*, *συμπράττειν*, *συνεργεῖν*, and adjectives of similar signification, e. g. *χρήσιμος*, *φίλος*; and those of an opposite signification, e. g. *ἐχθρός*, *βλαβερός*, &c.; — (δ) *πρέπειν*, *ἀρμόττειν*, *προσέκειν* (with Inf. following), *εἰκός ἐστι*, *ἀρέσκειν*, the adverbs *πρεπόντως*, *ἀπρεπῶς*, *εἰκότως*.

Ποσειδῶν σφόδρα ἐμενέαιεν Ὀδυσσεῖ, *was very angry with Ulysses*. *Ἐπιπλήττειν, ὀνειδίζειν, ἐγκαλεῖν τινὶ τι*, *to reproach one for something, to charge something on one*. *Οὐ τοῖς ἀρχαῖς βουλομένοις μέμφομαι, ἀλλὰ τοῖς ὑπακούουσιν ἐτοιμοτέροις οὖσιν*, *I do not reproach those wishing to rule, but those, &c.* *Ἦν ὥχλει ὁ Φίλιππος τοῖς Ἀθηναίοις*, *Philip gave trouble to the Athenians*. *Φθονεῖν τινι*, *to envy one*.

(d) Finally, the Dat. is used to denote the *possessor* with the verbs *εἶναι*, *ὑπάρχειν* and *γίγνεσθαι*; e. g. *Κύρῳ ἦν μεγάλη βασιλεία*, *Cyrus had a great kingdom*; and in general, the Dat. is used where an action takes place *in respect to*, *in relation to* a person, or an object considered as a person; e. g. *Σωκράτης τοιούτος ὢν τιμῆς ἄξιός ἦν τῇ πόλει μᾶλλον, ἢ θανάτῳ*, *Socrates being such, deserved honor in respect to the city rather than death*. Hence the Dat. is also frequently used with the Perf. Pass. and regularly with verbal adjectives in *τίος* and *τός*, instead of *ἐπὶ* with the Gen.; e. g. *ὥς μοι πρότερον δεδήλωται*, *as has been before shown by me*. *Ἀσκησία ἐστὶ σοι ἡ ἀρετή*, *virtue must be practised by you*. On the construction with the verbal adjective, see § 168, 1, 2.

3. In the third place, the Dat. is used like the Latin Ablative (Abl. of instrument), to denote the *cause*, *means*, and *instrument* (hence with *χρησθαι*), the *manner* and *way*, the *measure* (the measure of difference), *conformity* (*according to*, *in accordance with*), often also the *material*; also like Lat. Abl. of specification to denote in what respect their signification is to be taken.

Οἱ πολέμοι φόβῳ ἀπῆλθον, *went back through, on account of fear* (the fear being the cause of the action). Ἀγάλλομαι τῇ νικῇ, *I exult on account of victory*. Στέργω, ἀγαπῶ τοῖς ὑπάρχουσιν ἀγαθοῖς, *I am pleased with those who are good*. Ὀφθαλμοῖς ὁρῶμεν, ὠσὶν ἀκούομεν, *we see with our eyes, we hear with our ears*. Ἰσχύει τῷ σώματι, *to be strong in body*. Οἱ στρατιῶται συμφορᾷ μεγάλῃ ἐχρήσαντο, *experienced (used) great misfortune*.

§ 162. *Prepositions.*

1. As the Cases denote the local relations *whence, whither, and where*, so the prepositions denote other local relations which designate the extension (dimension) of things in space, viz. the *juxtaposition* of things (near to, before, by, around, with), and the local opposites *above and below, within and without, before and behind, &c.*

2. The prepositions are divided according to their construction :

- (a) Into prepositions with the Gen.: ἀντί, ἀπό, ἐκ, πρό, ἔνεκα ;
- (b) Into those with the Dat.: ἐν and σύν ;
- (c) Into those with the Acc.: ἀνά, ἐς, ὡς ;
- (d) Into those with the Gen. and Acc.: διά, κατά, ὑπέρ ;
- (e) Into those with the Gen., Dat., and Acc.: ἀμφί, περί, ἐπί, μετά, παρά, πρὸς, and ὑπό.

3. The local relation expressed by prepositions is transferred to the relations of *time* and *causality* (cause, effect, &c.) ; e. g. ὑπὸ τῆς γῆς εἶναι and ὑπὸ φόβου φεύγειν, *to be under the earth, to flee for, on account of, fear* ; ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἀπελθεῖν and ἐξ ἡμέρας ἀπελθεῖν, *to depart out of the city, to depart immediately after daybreak*.

A. PREPOSITIONS WITH ONE CASE.

§ 163. I. *Prepositions with the Gen. alone.*

1. Ἀντί, Lat. *ante*, original signification *over against, before, opposite* ; then *for, instead of, in the place of*, e. g. στήναι ἀντί τινος, *to stand before one* ; δοῦλος ἀντί βασιλέως, *a slave instead of king* ; ἀντὶ ἡμέρας νύξ ἐγένετο, *instead of day there was night* ; ἀπὸ οὗ, *wherefore, because*.

2. *Πρό*, *before*, *for*, agrees with *ἀντί* in all its relations, but is used in a much greater variety of relations; e. g. *στήναι πρὸ πυλῶν*, to stand before the gates; *πρὸ ἡμέρας*, before day (*ἀντί* is not used of time); *μάχεσθαι, ἀποθανεῖν πρὸ τῆς πατρίδος*, to fight, to die for one's country; *δούλος πρὸ δεσπότου*, a slave instead of master; *πρὸ τῶνδε*, for these things, therefore.

3. *Ἀπὸ*, *ab*, original signification *from*, e. g. *ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως ἦλθεν*; — of time: *from, since, after*, e. g. *ἀπὸ δείπνου ἔμαχέσαντο*, after the meal; — *εἶναι, γίγνεσθαι ἀπὸ τινος*, to be descended from some one; — *τῷ ἀπὸ τῶν πολέμιων φόβῳ*, on account of fear of (from) the enemy, like *metus ab aliquo*; — of the means: *by, with*, e. g. *τρέφειν τὸ ναυτικὸν ἀπὸ προσόδων*, to support the fleet by revenues; — *ἀπὸ τινος καλεῖσθαι*, to be called by some one.

4. *Ἐκ*, *ex*, original signification *out of*, e. g. *ἐκ τῆς πόλεως ἀπῆλθον*; — of time immediately following: *after*, e. g. *ἐξ ἡμέρας*, *ex quo dies illuxit*, as soon as it was day; *ἐκ παιδων*, from childhood; *ἐξ αἰθρί-
ας τε καὶ νηνεμίας συνέδραμεν ἐξαπίνης νίφη*, after the clear weather clouds suddenly collected. — *Ὁ σὸς πατήρ ἐν τῇδε τῇ μᾶ ἡμέρᾳ ἐξ ἄφρο-
νος σῶφρων γεγέννηται*, your father in this one day, from a senseless man has become discreet; — *εἶναι, γίγνεσθαι ἐκ τινος*, to be descended from some one; — *according to, by virtue of, after or for*, e. g. *ἐκ τῆς ὄψεως τοῦ ὀνείρου*, according to the appearance of the dream. — *Ὀνομάζεσθαι ἐκ τινος*, to be named after or for some one.

5. *Ἔνεκα* (placed before or after the Gen.), *on account of, for the sake of*; — *by means of*.

REM. Also some adverbs and substantives are very often used as prepositions, and are therefore called improper prepositions (see, however, § 157, et seq.); e. g. *πρόσθεν* and *ὑμπροσθεν*, *before*, *ὀπίσθεν*, *behind*, *ἀνευ* and *χωρίς*, *without*, *πλὴν*, *except*, *μεταξύ*, *between*, *μέχρι*, *until*, *χάριν* (usually placed after the Gen.), *gratia*, *for the sake of*. Instead of the Gen. of the personal pronouns, *χάριν* regularly takes the possessive pronouns agreeing with it in gender, number, and case; e. g. *ἐμην, σὴν χάριν*, *mea, tua gratia*.

§ 164. 2. *Prepositions with the Dat. alone.*

1. *Ἐν* denotes that one thing is *in, upon, by, or near* another; it indicates an actual union or contact of the two objects spoken of, and hence is the opposite of *ἐκ*, e. g. *ἐν νήσῳ, ἐν γῇ, ἐν Σπάρτῃ*; — *ἐν ὄπλοις, ἐν τόξοις διαγωνίζεσθαι*; *ἐν προμάχοις, ἐν τε θεοῖς καὶ ἀνθρώποις* (among); hence *before, coram*; *upon, ἐν ὅρεσιν, ἐν ἵπποις, ἐν θρόνοις*; — *at, by, near to*, so especially of the names of cities, and particularly in describing battles; e. g. *ἡ ἐν Μαντιεῖ μάχη*, the battle near Mant. — Of time,

ἐν τούτῳ τῷ χρόνῳ, ἐν ᾧ, *in or within this time, while, during the time that, ἐν πέντε ἡμέραις*. — Of the means and instrument with the expressions δηλοῦν, δηλὸν εἶναι, σημαίνειν ἔν τινι, *to show by something*; e. g. ὅτι οἱ θεοὶ σε ἱλεῖ τε καὶ εὐμενεῖς πέμπουσι, καὶ ἐν ἱεροῖς δηλὸν καὶ ἐν οὐρανόις σημείους, *it is evident both by the victims and the signs from heaven, that, &c.*

REM. 1. With several verbs of motion, the Greek commonly uses ἐν with the Dat., instead of εἰς with the Acc.; e. g. τιθεῖναι, κατατιθεῖναι, ἀνατιθεῖναι (*to consecrate*), and the like.

2. Σύν (ξύν, mostly old Attic). The original signification of σύν corresponds almost entirely with the Latin *cum* and the English *with*, e. g. ὁ στρατηγὸς σὺν τοῖς στρατιώταις; — of assistance or help, e. g. σὺν θεῷ, *by the help of God*; — σὺν τάχει, σὺν βίᾳ ποιεῖν τι.

REM. 2. Here belongs ἀμα, *at the same time with, with*, one of the adverbs used as improper prepositions.

§ 165. 3. *Prepositions with the Acc. alone.*

1. Ἀνά. Original signification *up, on, upon*. It forms the strongest contrast to κατὰ with the Acc. As κατὰ is used to denote motion from a higher to a lower place, so ἀνά to denote a motion from a lower to a higher place; e. g. ἀνὰ τὸν ποταμόν, ἀνὰ ῥόον πλεῖν, *to sail up the stream* (the opposite being κατὰ ποταμόν, *down the stream*). It commonly serves to denote local extension from a lower to a higher place, *from bottom to top: throughout, through*; ἀνὰ τὴν Ἑλλάδα — ἀνὰ τὸν πόλεμον τοῦτον (*per, during*). Thus ἀνὰ πᾶσαν τὴν ἡμέραν, *through the whole day*, ἀνὰ πᾶν τὸ ἔτος, *during the whole year*; hence without the article, ἀνὰ πᾶσαν ἡμέραν, *every day, every year, daily, yearly*, ἀνὰ νύκτα, *per noctem*, ἀνὰ χρόνον, *in course of time*; — to denote the manner and way; e. g. ἀνὰ κράτος, *up to the full strength, vigorously, by turns*; — in a distributive sense with numerals; e. g. ἀνὰ πέντε παρασάγγας τῆς ἡμέρας, *five parasangs daily*; also with numerals, like the English *about* (Lat. *circa*); e. g. ἀνὰ διακόσια στάδια, *about two hundred stadia*.

2. Εἰς (ἐς, old Attic), corresponds almost entirely with the Lat. *in* with the Acc.; e. g. ἵεναι εἰς τὴν πόλιν, *into the city*; — in a hostile sense: *contra*: e. g. ἐστράτευσαν εἰς τὴν Ἀττικὴν, *into, against Attica*; — with numerals: *about*, e. g. ναῦς εἰς τὰς τετρακοσίας, *about four hundred ships*; — in a distributive sense with numerals; e. g. εἰς ἑκάτον, *by hundreds*, εἰς δύο, *two by two, two deep*; — in the presence of, *coram*; yet with the collateral idea of the direction *whither*; e. g. λόγους ποιεῖν

σθαι εἰς τὸν δῆμον, *to speak to or before the people*. — Of time: *until, towards, upon*, εἰς ἑσπέραν, *towards evening*, εἰς τὴν ὑστεραίαν, *upon the following day*. — To denote *purpose, object, respect*; e. g. ἐχρήσατο τοῖς χρήμασιν εἰς τὴν πόλιν, *he used the money for the city*; εἰς πάντα, *in every respect*. Εἰς is often used with verbs of place, as παρήσαν εἰς Σαρδεῖς; *constructio pregnans*.

3. Ὡς, *ad, to*, is used only with persons, or objects considered as persons, to denote direction towards them; e. g. ἰέναι, *πέμπειν ὡς βασιλέα*.

§ 166. B. *Prepositions with the Gen. and Acc.*

1. Διὰ, original signification *through*. A. With the Gen. *through and out again*, e. g. ἐξήλαυνε τὸν στρατὸν διὰ τῆς Θράκης ἐπὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, *through Thrace*; — *through*, e. g. διὰ πολέμιας πορεύεσθαι, *to march through a hostile country*. — Of time to denote extension through a period: properly, to the end of the period, *through and out*, e. g. δι' ἔτους, *through the year*. So also of an action repeated at successive intervals, e. g. διὰ τρίτου ἔτους συνήσαν, *every third year*; διὰ πέμπτου ἔτους, διὰ πέντε ἐτῶν, *quinto quoque*. — To denote the *means*, e. g. δι' ὀφθαλμῶν ὁρᾶν, *to see with, by means of, the eyes*; — the *manner and way*, e. g. διὰ σπουδῆς, *with earnestness*. B. With the Acc., of time, e. g. διὰ νύκτα, *per noctem*; — to denote the *cause, means*, e. g. διὰ τοῦτο, ταῦτα, *therefore, because of this*.

2. Κατά, original signification *from above down (desuper)*. A. With the Gen., e. g. ἐρρίπτουν ἑαυτοὺς κατὰ τοῦ τείχους κάτω, *threw themselves down from the wall*; — *down into*, e. g. καταδευκέναι κατὰ τῆς θαλάττης, *to go down into the sea*; — *under*, e. g. κατὰ γῆς. — To denote the *cause, author: de, concerning*, e. g. λέγειν κατὰ τινος, *dicere de aliqua re*, especially in a hostile sense, e. g. λέγειν κατὰ τινος, *against one*: ψεύδεσθαι κατὰ τοῦ θεοῦ, *to lie against God*. — B. With the Acc., κατὰ forms a strong contrast with ἀνά, in respect to the point where the motion of the action begins, but agrees with ἀνά in denoting the direction to an object and the extension over it, the one being *down through*, the other *up through*. The use of ἀνά in prose is not so frequent as that of κατὰ. — To denote local extension from above downwards: *through-out, through, over*, e. g. καθ' Ἑλλάδα, κατὰ πᾶσαν τὴν γῆν; it often signifies *over against, opposite to*, e. g. κείται ἡ Κεφαλληνία κατὰ Ἀκαρνανίαν, *opposite to Acar*. — Of time, to denote its *extension or duration: during, through*, e. g. κατὰ τὸν αὐτὸν χρόνον, *during or in the course of the same time*. — To denote *purpose, object*, e. g. κατὰ θέαν ἦκειν, *spectatum venisse*; *conformity (secundum), respect, reason*, e. g. κατὰ νόμον, *according to, agreeable to law*; κατὰ δύναμιν, *to the best of one's ability*;

κατὰ κράτος, *with all one's might*; κατὰ μικρόν, *nearly, by degrees*; κατ' ἄνθρωπον, *according to the manner or standard of man*; — to denote an indefinite measure, e. g. καθ' ἑξήκοντα ἔτη, *about sixty years*; — to denote manner and way, e. g. κατὰ τάχος, *swiftly*; — in a distributive sense, e. g. κατ' ἔτος, *yearly*.

3. Ὑπέρ, *over*. A. With the Gen., to denote the cause: *for, for the good of, in behalf of*, e. g. μάχεσθαι ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος, *to fight for one's country*, as it were to fight standing over it. — B. With the Acc.: *over, beyond*, e. g. ρίπτειν ὑπὲρ τὸν δόμον, *to throw over the house*; ὑπὲρ Ἑλλήσποντον οἰκεῖν, *beyond*, i. e. on the opposite side of; ὑπὲρ τὴν ἡλικίαν, ὑπὲρ δύναμιν, ὑπὲρ ἄνθρωπον, *beyond the nature or strength of man*.

§ 167. C. *Prepositions with the Gen., Dat., and Acc.*

1. Ἀμφί denotes that one thing is *around* another (*on both sides*), *near, close to*. A. With the Gen. seldom used of place, e. g. ἀμφὶ τῆς πόλεως οἰκεῖν, *to dwell around the city*. — Of cause: *about, for, for the sake of*, e. g. μάχεσθαι ἀμφὶ τινος, *to fight about, for something*. — B. With the Dat., as with the Gen. — C. With the Acc., e. g. ἀμφὶ τὴν πόλιν. — To denote time and number indefinitely, e. g. ἀμφὶ ἑσπέραν, *about evening*; ἀμφὶ τοὺς μυρίους, *about ten thousand*.

2. Περί signifies *all around, round*, containing the idea of a circuit or circumference, and in this respect differing from ἀμφί, which signifies properly *on both sides*. A. With the Gen. — In a local relation it is not used in prose, but the more frequently in a *causal* sense: *concerning, for, about, on account of*, e. g. μάχεσθαι, ἀποθανεῖν περὶ τῆς πατρίδος, *to fight, die for one's country*; λέγειν περὶ τινος, *to speak about something*; — to denote *value*, in the phrases πολλοῦ, περὶ πλείονος, περὶ πλείστου, περὶ ὀλίγου, περὶ οὐδενὸς ποιέσθαι or ἡγεῖσθαι τι, *to value high, higher, &c.* — B. With the Dat.: *around, on, near*, e. g. περὶ ταῖς κεφαλαῖς εἶχον τιάρας, *around, on their heads*; — in a *causal* sense: *for, on account of*, e. g. δεδιέναι περὶ τινι, *to fear for, about one*. — C. With the Acc.: *about, near, by, throughout*, e. g. ὄκουν Φοῖνικες περὶ πᾶσαν τὴν Σικελίαν (*about, throughout*). — To denote time and number indefinitely, e. g. περὶ τούτους τοὺς χρόνους, *about these times*. — In a *causal* sense to denote *respect*, e. g. σωφρονεῖν περὶ τοὺς θεούς, *in respect to the gods*.

3. Ἐπὶ signifies primarily *upon, at, near*. A. With the Gen., e. g. τὰ ἄχθῃ οἱ μὲν ἄνδρες ἐπὶ τῶν κεφαλῶν φοροῦσιν, *the men carry burdens on their heads*; μένειν ἐπὶ τῆς ἀρχῆς, ἐπὶ τῆς γνώμης, *to remain in*; οἱ

ἐπὶ τῶν πραγμάτων, *those intrusted with business*; — *towards*, if the idea is that one is striving to reach a place, e. g. πλεῖν ἐπὶ Σάμου [according to § 158, 3 (b)]. — In relation to *time*, to denote the time *in* or *during* which something takes place, e. g. ἐπὶ Κύρου βασιλεύοντος, *during, in, under the reign of Cyrus*; — *conformity*, e. g. κρίνειν τι ἐπὶ τινος, *to judge according to something*. — B. With the Dat.: *upon, at, by*, e. g. ἐπὶ τοῖς δόρασι ροῦας εἶχον χρυσᾶς, *upon the spears*; οἰκεῖν ἐπὶ θαλάττῃ, *by the sea*. — To denote *dependence*, e. g. ἐπὶ τινι εἶναι, *to be in the power of any one*; γίγνεσθαι ἐπὶ τινι, *to come into the power of any one*; — *condition, purpose, object, motive*, e. g. ἐπὶ τούτῳ, *hac conditione, on this condition*; — *cause, occasion*, e. g. χαίρειν ἐπὶ τινι, *to rejoice at something*. — C. With the Acc.: *upon, on, over, towards* (different from ἐπὶ with the Gen., since with the Acc. merely the *direction to a place* is denoted), *to*, e. g. ἀναβαίνειν ἐφ' ἵππον; ἐπ' ἀνθρώπους (*among*). — Of *time*: *until, ἐφ' ἑσπέραν; for, during, per, ἐπὶ πολλὰς ἡμέρας*. — To denote *purpose, object*, e. g. ἐπὶ θήρῃν ἵέναι, *venatum ire*; in a *hostile sense*: *against*, e. g. στρατεύεσθαι ἐπὶ Πέρσας, *to make an expedition against the Persians*.

4. Μετά (from μέσος) denotes the being in the *midst* of something. A. With the Gen. to denote *association, connection, and participation with*; e. g. μετ' ἀνθρώπων εἶναι, *to be among men*. Εἶναι μετὰ τινος, *to be with, on the side of one*. — To denote *conformity*: μετὰ τῶν νόμων, *μετὰ τοῦ λόγου, in conformity with the laws, with reason*. — B. With the Dat., only poetic: *among*, e. g. μετ' ἀθανάτοισ. — C. With the Acc., in prose it is used almost exclusively to denote that one thing follows another in *space, time, and order*; e. g. ἔπεσθαι μετὰ τινα, *after*; μετὰ τὸν βίον, *after life*; and in the phrase μετὰ χεῖρας ἔχειν τι, *to hold something between, in the hands*.

5. Παρά signifies the *being near* something: *by, near, by the side of*. A. With the Gen., to denote a removal from *near, from beside* a person: *from*, e. g. εἰλθεῖν παρά τινος, *to come from some one*. — To denote the *author*, e. g. πεμφθῆναι παρά τινος, *to be sent by some one* (§ 150, Rem. 4); — *manthάνειν παρά τινος, ἀκούειν παρά τινος, to learn, to hear from*. — B. With the Dat., to denote *rest near* a place or object, e. g. ἔσθῃ παρὰ τῷ βασιλεῖ. — C. With the Acc., to denote *direction or motion* so as to come near a person or thing, e. g. ἀφικέσθαι παρὰ Κροῖσον, *to Croesus*; — *direction or motion along by* a place: *along near, by, beyond*, e. g. παρὰ τὴν Βαβυλῶνα παρίεναι, *to go by Babylon*. Hence, παρὰ δόξαν, *praeter opinionem*; παρ' ἐλπίδα, *contrary to hope*; παρὰ δύναμιν, *beyond one's power*; also, *besides*, παρὰ ταῦτα, *besides these things*; — to denote *local extension near* an object: *along*, e. g. παρὰ τὸν Ἀσώπῳ, *along the A.* — To denote the *extension of time*, e. g. παρ' ἡμέραν,

during the day; *παρὰ τὴν πόσιν, inter potandum, while drinking.* So also of particular, important points of time, during which something takes place, e. g. *παρ' αὐτὸν τὸν κίνδυνον, in ipso discrimine, in the very moment of danger.*

6. *Πρός* (arising from *πρό*) signifies *before* (in the presence of). A. With the Gen., to denote direction or motion from the presence of an object, especially in reference to the situation of a place, e. g. *οἰκεῖν πρὸς νότον ἀνέμου, towards the south.* Sometimes it is to be translated by *in the view of, in the eyes of, &c.* (properly *before one*), e. g. *πρὸς θεῶν καὶ πρὸς ἀνθρώπων, in the eyes of, in the judgment of gods and men*; — also, *for the advantage of any one*, e. g. *τὸν λόγον πρὸς ἐμοῦ λέγειν, to speak for me.* — To denote the cause, occasion, and auctor, hence with passive and intransitive verbs, e. g. *ἀτιμάζεσθαι πρὸς Πεισιστράτου, to be dishonored by Pisistratus*; — in oaths, e. g. *πρὸς θεῶν, per deos, by the gods*, properly *before the gods.* — B. With the Dat., to denote local rest *before, near, or by* an object, e. g. *πρὸς τῇ πόλει, before, by the city*, εἶναι, γίγνεσθαι *πρὸς τινι, to be earnestly engaged in something*, e. g. *πρὸς πράγμασι, πρὸς τῷ λόγῳ, in business, in conversation.* Then, *in addition to, besides*, e. g. *πρὸς τούτῳ, πρὸς τούτοις, praeiter ea.* — C. With the Acc., to denote the local limit, direction or motion *before* an object, both in a friendly and hostile sense, e. g. *ἐλθεῖν πρὸς τινα, to, ἀποβλέπειν πρὸς τινα, upon, λέγειν πρὸς τινα, to, συμμαχίαν ποιῆσαι πρὸς τινας, with, ᾄδειν πρὸς αὐλόν, to sing to the flute, i. e. to the flute's accompaniment.* — In a causal sense to denote *purpose*, e. g. *παντοδαπὰ εὐρημένα ταῖς πόλεσι πρὸς φυλακὴν καὶ σωτηρίαν, various schemes were devised to guard and save the cities*; — *conformity, conformable, according to*, e. g. *πρὸς τὴν ὄψιν ταύτην τὸν γάμον τοῦτον ἔσπευσα, according to this view.* Also, *πρὸς βίαν, by force, πρὸς ἀνάγκην, necessarily*, — hence *on account of, propter*, e. g. *πρὸς ταῦτα*, properly, *in conformity with these things, hence on this account, therefore*; — hence to denote a *comparison*, usually with the idea of superiority (*prae*): *in relation to, in comparison with, before*, e. g. *λῆρός ἐστι πρὸς Κωνησίαν, he is mere talk, nonsense, compared with Cinesias*; — in general to denote a *respect*, e. g. *σκοπεῖν πρὸς τι, διαφέρειν πρὸς ἀρετήν, to differ in respect to virtue.*

7. *Ὑπό*, *sub*, original signification *under*. A. With the Gen., to denote motion *from a depth out: out from under, forth from*, e. g. *ὑπ' ἀπήνης λύειν ἵππους, to loose the horses from the chariot*; — to denote rest *under* an object, e. g. *ὑπὸ γῆς οἰκεῖν.* — To denote the auctor, with passive and intransitive verbs, e. g. *κτείνεσθαι ὑπὸ τινος, ἀποθανεῖν ὑπὸ τινος, to be put to death by some one*; — the cause, occasion, active influence, e. g. *ὑπὸ καύματος, because of the heat*; — to denote the *means* and

instrument, particularly with reference to the accompaniment of musical instruments, e. g. *ἐστρατεύοντο ὑπὸ σαλπίγγων*, *they marched by the sound of trumpets*. — B. With the Dat., e. g. *ὑπὸ γῇ εἶναι*, &c., as with the Gen. — C. With the Acc., to denote direction or motion *towards* and *under*, e. g. *εἶναι ὑπὸ γῆν*; *extension under* an object, e. g. *ὑπεστω οἰκήματα ὑπὸ γῆν*, *are under the earth*. — To denote time *approximately*, e. g. *ὑπὸ νύκτα*, *sub noctem, towards night*; — to denote extension of time, e. g. *ὑπὸ τὴν νύκτα*, *during*.

REM. When the article, restricted by a substantive governed by *ἐν*, is used with a verb of motion, *ἐν* is often attracted into *ἀπὸ* or *ἐκ*: e. g. *Οἱ ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς ἄνθρωποι ἀπέφυγον*, *the men belonging to the market-place fled*, instead of *οἱ ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ ἄνθρωποι ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς ἀπέφυγον*.

§ 168. *Remarks on the Construction of Verbal Adjectives in τέος, τέα, τέον, and on the Construction of the Comparative.*

1. Verbal adjectives derived from transitive verbs, i. e. from such as govern the Acc., are used either like the Lat. *Gerund impersonally* in the neuter, *τέον* or *τέα* [§ 147 (c)], or *personally*, like the Lat. *Gerundive*; but those derived from intransitive verbs can be used only *impersonally*.

2. The verbal adjective when used impersonally takes its object in the same Case as the verb from which it is derived. The person acting stands in the Dat., called the Dat. of the agent [§ 161, 2 (d)].

Ἀσκητέον (or *τέα*) *ἐστί σοι τὴν ἀρετὴν* or *ἀσκητέα ἐστί σοι ἡ ἀρετή*, *you must practise virtue, or virtue must be practised by you*. *Ἐπιθυμητέον ἐστί σοι τῆς ἀρετῆς*, *you must desire virtue*. So with deponent verbs; e. g. *Μιμητέον* (or *τέα*) *ἐστί σοι τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς* (from *μιμεῖσθαι τινα*) or *μιμητέοι εἰσὶ σοι οἱ ἀγαθοί*, *you must imitate the good*.

3. When two objects are compared, the one by which the comparison is made is put either in the Gen. [§ 158, 7 (β)], or is connected by the conjunction *ἢ* (*than*); e. g. *ὁ πατήρ μείζων ἐστί τοῦ υἱοῦ* or *ὁ πατήρ μείζων ἐστίν, ἢ ὁ υἱός*, *is greater than the son*.

REM. When two qualities belonging to the same object are compared with each other, both are expressed by the comparative and are connected by *ἢ*; e. g. *θάπτεω, ἢ σοφώτερός ἐστω*, *celerior, quam prudentior, he is more swift than prudent*.

§ 169. *Remarks on the Use of the Pronouns.*

1. The subject, predicate, attribute, and object are expressed by pronouns, when the parts of the sentence containing the pronouns are not to represent the ideas of objects or qualities, but when it is merely to be shown that an object or quality refers either to the speaker himself or to another (second or third) person or thing (§ 55).

2. All the rules which have been given for the substantive and adjective apply also to substantive and adjective pronouns; still a few remarks are here necessary on the use of the personal pronouns.

3. The substantive personal pronouns in the Nom., viz. *ἐγώ, σὺ, αὐτός*, &c., and the adjective (possessive) pronouns as attributives, e. g. *ἐμὸς πατήρ*, are in Greek, as in Latin, expressed only when they are specially emphatic, hence particularly in antitheses; e. g. *καὶ σὺ ταῦτα ἐπραξας; καὶ σὸς πατήρ ἀπίθαιεν*; — *ἐγὼ μὲν ἀπειμι, σὺ δὲ μένεις*. But otherwise they are omitted, the substantive pronouns being supplied by the endings of the verb, and the adjective pronouns by the article prefixed to the substantive; e. g. *γράφω, γράφεις, γράφει* — *ἡ μήτηρ εἰπέ μοι* (*my mother*) — *οἱ γονεῖς στέργουν τὰ τέκνα* (*love their children*).

REM. 1. *Αὐτός* in the Nom. is not generally used as the subject of the verb, but for the most part as an intensive pronoun (*self, very*), agreeing with another pronoun expressed or understood, or with a substantive. In some instances, however, it is used as the simple subject of the verb, though even then retaining something of its intensive force; e. g. *ὁ πατήρ αὐτὸς ἐφοβήθη*. It has its intensive force also, when it agrees with a pronoun or substantive in any other Case than the Nom. — The demonstrative *οὗτος* (*hic*) and *ἓδε* usually refer to what is near, *he, this man, this thing*; the demonstrative *ἐκεῖνος* (*ille*), on the contrary, properly refers to what is more remote, *the person or thing there, that person or thing*, but sometimes to what immediately precedes. Hence when *ἐκεῖνος* and *οὗτος* are used in opposition to each other, the latter refers to what is nearer, the former to what is more remote, though the reverse is sometimes the case, as with the Lat. *hic* and *ille*.

REM. 2. The difference between the *accented* and *enclitic* forms of the personal pronouns, e. g. *ἐμοῦ* and *μου*, lies in the greater or less emphasis with which they are pronounced in discourse. Thus, the *accented* forms

are always used, e. g. in antitheses ; e. g. ἑμὸν μὲν κατεγέλασε, σὲ δὲ ἐπύ-
νεσεν, *he derided me, but praised you*. — On the use of the Gen. of substan-
tive, instead of adjective (possessive) pronouns, see § 148, Rem. 8 and § 59.
— On the possessive pronouns taking the word in apposition in the Gen.,
e. g. ἡμέτερος αὐτῶν πατήρ, see Rem. 4, below.

4. The reflexive pronouns always refer to something before
named, generally the subject, sometimes the object of the lead-
ing clause. The reflexive is always in an oblique Case.

Ὁ σοφὸς ἑαυτοῦ κρατεῖ, *the wise man rules himself*. Σὺ σε αὐτῷ
ἀρέσκεις, *you are pleased with yourself*. Οἱ σε αὐτόν. Κύρος διήνεγκε
τῶν ἄλλων βασιλείων, τῶν ἀρχὰς δι' ἑαυτῶν κτισταμένων, *Cyrus differed
from other kings who acquired sovereignty by themselves*.

5. In Greek, as in Latin, the reflexive pronoun may be used
in the relations above named, with the construction of the Acc.
and the Inf., or of the Part., and even when it stands in a sub-
ordinate clause. In this case, the English language often uses
the personal pronouns *him, her, it*, instead of the reflexive
pronouns.

Ὁ τύραννος νομίζει τοὺς πολίτας ὑπηρετεῖν ἑαυτῷ, *the tyrant
thinks that the citizens are subject to him*. Πολλῶν ἐθνῶν ἤρξεν ὁ Κύρος
οὐθ' ἑαυτῷ ὁμογλώττων ὄντων, οὐτε ἀλλήλοις, *Cyrus governed many
nations, not speaking the same language with him nor with each other*.

6. On the contrary, the oblique Cases of the pronoun αὐτός,
ή, ό, or of a demonstrative, are universally used when an object
is not opposed to itself, but to another object ; e. g. Ὁ πατήρ
αὐτῷ ἔδωκε τὸ βιβλίον, *gave the book to him (the son)*. Στέργω αὐ-
τόν (him). Ἀπέχουμαι αὐτοῦ, *I abstain from him*.

7. Αὐτός is always used for the reflexive, where a member of
a sentence or a subordinate clause is not the sentiment of the
person to whom the pronoun refers, but the expression of the
speaker (writer).

Κύρος ἑδεῖτο τοῦ Σάκα πάντως σημαίνειν αὐτῷ, ὅποτε ἐγχωροῖ ἐν-
ίνα πρὸς τὸν πάμπαν, *C. rogabat Sacam, ut indicaret sibi, quando tem-
pestivum esset*. Οἱ πολέμοι εὐθὺς ἀφήσουσι τὴν λαίαν, ἐπειδὴν ἴδωσί
τινας ἐπ' αὐτοὺς ἐλαύνοντας, *the enemy will stop plundering as soon as
they see any coming against them*.

8. In the compound reflexive pronouns αὐτός either retains
its exclusive force or it does not, i. e. it is sometimes emphatic,
and sometimes not.

(a) Δικάων ἐστὶ φίλους μὲν ποιεῖσθαι τοὺς ὁμοίως αὐτοῖς τε (or σφίσι τε αὐτοῖς) καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις χρωμένους, φοβεῖσθαι δὲ καὶ δειδέσθαι τοὺς πρὸς σφᾶς μὲν αὐτοὺς (or ἐαυτοὺς) οἰκεύματα διακειμένους, πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἄλλους ἀλλοτρίως, *it is proper to make friends of those who treat themselves and others alike, but to fear those who are very friendly to themselves, but hostile to others*; here the reflexives αὐτοῖς and σφᾶς αὐτοῖς, each being compounded of αὐτός, are emphatic = *se ipsis* and *se ipsis*. — (b) Οἱ στρατιῶται παρίχον ἐαυτοὺς (or σφᾶς αὐτοὺς) ἀνδρειοτάτους (se), *showed themselves very brave*. Οἱ πολέμοι παρέδωκαν ἐαυτοὺς (or σφᾶς αὐτοὺς) τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν (se), *delivered themselves to the Greeks*; in these two examples the αὐτός contained in the reflexives is not emphatic.

REM. 4. The reflexive possessive pronouns are either used *alone*, e. g. μεταδίδωμι σοι τῶν ἐμῶν χρημάτων, *I share with you my effects*; δικάωτερον ἐστὶ τὰ ἡμέτερα ἢ τοῦτους, *it is more just that we should have our own than that they should have it*; ὑμεῖς ἅπαντες τοὺς ὑμετέρους παῖδας ἀγαπᾶτε; οἱ πολῖται τὰ σφέτερα σώξιν ἐπειρώντο; or with the addition of the Gen. of αὐτός (according to § 154, 3); or instead of the possessives, the Gen. of the compound substantive-reflexives is employed; and indeed, in the common language, the last form is always used with the singular pronoun, and more frequently than the possessives with the third Pers. Pl., but the Gen. of αὐτός is usually employed with the plural of the possessives (except the third person). Thus:

- S. ὁ ἐμαυτοῦ (σεαυτοῦ, ἐαυτοῦ) πατήρ not ὁ ἐμός (σός, ὅς) αὐτοῦ πατήρ
τὴν ἐμαυτοῦ (σεαυτοῦ, ἐαυτοῦ) μητέρα not τὴν ἐμήν (σήν, ἥν) αὐτοῦ μητέρα
τοῖς ἐμαυτοῦ (σεαυτοῦ, ἐαυτοῦ) λόγοις not τοῖς ἐμοῖς (σοῖς, οἷς) αὐτοῦ λόγοις
- P. ὁ ἡμέτερος αὐτῶν πατήρ extremely rare ὁ ἡμῶν αὐτῶν πατήρ
τὴν ὑμετέραν αὐτῶν μητέρα extremely rare τὴν ὑμῶν αὐτῶν μητέρα
τὰ ἡμέτερα αὐτῶν ἀμαρτήματα extremely rare τὰ ἡμῶν αὐτῶν ἀμαρτήματα
ὁ σφέτερος αὐτῶν πατήρ more frequent ὁ ἐαυτῶν πατήρ, but not
ὁ σφῶν αὐτῶν πατήρ.

§ 170. *The Infinitive.*

The Infinitive represents the idea of the verb as an abstract substantive-idea, but differs from the substantive, in retaining so much of the nature of the verb that, on the one hand, it exhibits the nature or quality of the action, e. g. γράφειν, γεγραφεῖναι, γράψαι, γράψειν; while, on the other, it governs the same Cases as the verb; e. g. γράφειν ἐπιστολήν, ἐπιθυμῖν τῆς ἀρετῆς, ἐναντιοῦσθαι τοῖς πολεμίοις. The attributive of the Inf. is an

adverb, and not, as in the case of an *actual substantive*, an adjective; e. g. *καλῶς ἀποθανεῖν* (but *καλὸς θάνατος*). The Inf. will first be considered without the article, and then with it.

§ 171. A. Infinitive without the Article.

1. The Inf. without the article is used, in the first place, as the *subject*.

Οὐ κακὸν βασιλεύειν, *to be a king is not evil*. Ἀεὶ ἡβᾷ τοῖς γέρονσιν εὖ μαθεῖν, *the ability to learn always remains young even to the old*.

2. In the second place, the Inf. is used as the *object* in the Acc. with the following classes of verbs¹ and adjectives:

(a) With verbs which denote an act or expression of the will; e. g. *to wish, to desire, to long for, to dare, to ask, to command, to counsel, to permit, to fear, to delay, to prevent*; — (b) with verbs which denote the exercise of the intellectual powers or their manifestation; e. g. *to think, to intend, to hope, to seem, to learn, to say, to deny*; — (c) with verbs which contain the idea of *being able, effecting, of power or capacity*; — (d) with many other verbs and adjectives to express a *purpose or object, a consequence or result*.

Βούλομαι, μέλλω γράφειν. Ἐπιθυμῶ πορεύεσθαι. Τολμῶ ὑπομένειν τὸν κίνδυνον. Παραίνῳ σοι γράφειν. Οὗτος τοὺς δούλους ἐπεισεν ἐπιθέσθαι τοῖς δεσπόταις. Τῇ ἄλλῃ στρατιᾷ ἅμα παρεσκευάζετο βοηθεῖν ἐπ' αὐτούς. Κωλύω σε ταῦτα ποιεῖν. Ἀξιός ἐστι θαυμάζεσθαι.

REM. It is a peculiarity of the Greek, that with these adjectives it commonly uses the Inf., Act. or Mid., instead of the passive Inf. Such Infinitives may be translated both actively and passively into English; e. g. *καλὸς ἔστω ἰδεῖν, he is beautiful to see or to be seen, δξὺς ἔστι θαυμάσαι, worthy to be admired*.

¹ The verbs which take an Inf. after them are usually such as do not express a complete idea of themselves, but require an Inf. or some other construction, to complete the idea. The Inf. therefore is the *complement* of the verb on which it depends. Comp. what is said on the Part. as a complement of the verb, § 175.

§ 172. *Nom., Gen., Dat., and Acc. with the Infinitive.*

1. Most verbs which take an Inf. have, in addition to this object, also a personal object, which is put in the Case that the principal verb requires; e. g. *δέομαί σου ελθεῖν*, *I beg you to come.* *Συμβουλεύω σοι σωφρονεῖν*, *I advise you to be discreet.* *Ἐποτρύνω σε μάχεσθαι*, *I urge you to fight.* *Κελεύω σε γράφειν.*

2. But when the principal verb is a *verbum sentiendi*¹ or *declarandi*, governing the Acc., and the subject of the principal verb is at the same time its object (or, in English, when the subject of the principal verb is the same as the subject of the dependent clause, e. g. *I think that I have erred*), then the Acc. of a personal pronoun is not joined with the Inf., as in Latin, but is wholly omitted.

Οἶομαι ἁμαρτεῖν (instead of *οἶομαι ἑμαυτὸν ἁμαρτεῖν*), *I think that I have erred*, *credo με errasse*; *οἶεῖ ἁμαρτεῖν* (instead of *οἶεῖ σεαυτὸν ἁμαρτεῖν*), *you think that you have erred*, *credis te errasse*; *οἶεται ἁμαρτεῖν* (instead of *οἶεται ἑαυτὸν ἁμαρτεῖν*), *he thinks that he has erred*, *credū se errasse*.

3. When adjectives or substantives are joined with the Inf., as explanations of the predicate, they are attracted into same Case as the object of the principal verb, viz. in the Gen., Dat., or Acc.; and when the subject of the principal verb and of the Inf. is the same, the explanatory word is put in the Nom. by attraction.

Nom. with Inf. *Ὁ στρατηγὸς ἔφη πρόθυμος εἶναι ἐπιβοηθεῖν*, *the commander said that he was zealous to render aid.*

Gen. with Inf. *Δέομαί σου προθύμου εἶναι*, *I wish you to be zealous.*

Dat. with Inf. *Συμβουλεύω σοι προθύμῳ εἶναι.*

Acc. with Inf. *Ἐποτρύνω σε πρόθυμον εἶναι.* *Ἐφῃ σε εὐδαίμονα εἶναι.*

¹ *Verba sentiendi* are such as signify *to believe, think, see, perceive, hope, hear, and the like*; — *verba declarandi*, such as signify *to say, affirm, show, announce, &c.*

REM. 1. The Subj. Acc. is, however, expressed for emphasis, consequently in antithesis ; e. g. Κροῖσος ἐνόμιζε ταυτὸν εἶναι πάντων ὀλβιώτατον, *Croesus thought that he was the most happy of all men.*

REM. 2. Besides instances mentioned in No. 3 the Acc. with Infinitive is used as in Latin after verbs of *believing, saying, wishing*, also after impersonal expressions as δεῖ, πρέπει, καλὸν ἐστίν, &c. ; e. g. βούλομαι σε ἀπιέναι, *I wish you to depart.*

REM. 3. When the Inf. is used as the subject (§ 171, I) and has a subject of its own connected with it, both the subject of the Inf. and the predicative explanations are put in the Acc. ; e. g. Ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος μαχομένους ἀποθανεῖν καλὸν ἐστίν, *it is honorable to die fighting for our country* ; hence ἀποθανεῖν, which is the subject of ἐστίν, has for its own subject the Acc. τινάς or ἡμᾶς understood, and for its predicative explanation μαχομένους, also in the Acc.

§ 173. B. Infinitive with the Article.

1. The Inf. with the article (τὸ) is treated in all respects as a substantive, and is such, since by means of the article it can be declined, and is capable of expressing all those relations which are indicated by the Cases of the substantive. It here also retains the nature of a verb ; e. g. τὸ ἐπιστολὴν γράφειν, τὸ καλῶς γράφειν, &c., τὸ καλῶς ἀποθνήσκειν, *an honorable death.*

2. When the Inf. has a subject and predicate belonging to it, then both are put in the Acc. When, however, the subject of the Inf. is the same as that of the principal verb, it is not expressed, and the predicative explanations are put by attraction in the same Case as the subject of the principal verb, i. e. in the Nom.

Τὸ ἀποθανεῖν τινα ὑπὲρ τῆς πατρίδος καλὴ τις τύχη, *that one should die for his country is a happy lot.* Τὸ ἀμαρτάνειν ἀνθρώπους ὄντας οὐδέν, οἶμαι, θαυμαστόν, *that these who are men should err, I think, is not surprising, or it is not surprising that, &c.* Κλέαρχος μικρὸν ἐξέφυγε τοῦ καταπετρωθῆναι, *C. barely escaped being stoned to death.* Σωκράτης παρεκάλει ἐπιμελεῖσθαι τοῦ ὡς φρονιμώτατον εἶναι καὶ ὡφελιμώτατον, *Socrates exhorted each one to make it his object to be (to have a care for being) as wise and as useful as possible.*

§ 174. *The Participle.*

1. The Participle represents the adjective idea of the verb, and is like the Adj. both in its form and attributive use, but it also retains verbal characteristics, as time and governing power. As the Part. is an attributive, it can never be used independently, but always depends upon some substantive with which it agrees in Gender, Number, and Case.

2. The Participle is used in the following ways :

- (a) Simply as an *Adjective*, e. g. τὸ θάλλον ῥόδον or τὸ ῥόδον τὸ θάλλον, *the blooming rose*.
- (b) As the *Relative who* or *which* with the Finite verb, e. g. γυνή τις ὄρνυν εἶχε καθ' ἐκάστην ἡμέραν ὣν αὐτῇ τίκτουςαν (*WHO laid for her*).
- (c) As the *Complement* of a verb or adjective, e. g. χαίρω τὸν φίλον ὀφελῶν, *I delight IN ASSISTING my friend*.
- (d) To express the *Adverbial accessory ideas* of the leading verb, e. g. Κύρος εἶπε γελῶν, *Cyrus LAUGHINGLY said*.

REM. We will consider the use of Part. in the two latter constructions, as the two first present no difficulty.

§ 175. *The Participle as the Complement of the Verb.*

1. As the Part. is an attributive, only such verbs can have a Part. for their complement, as require for a complement an action in the character of an *attribute*, so attached to an object, that it appears in some action or state. Hence the following classes of verbs have a Part. for their complement :

- (a) *Verba sentiendi*, i. e. such as denote a perception by the senses or by the mind, e. g. *to hear, to see, to remember, &c.*
- (b) *Verba declarandi*, e. g. *to declare, to show, &c.*
- (c) *Verba affectuum*, i. e. such as denote an affection of the mind, e. g. *to rejoice, to grieve, to be contented, &c.*
- (d) Verbs signifying *to permit, to endure, to persevere, to continue, to be weary* (but ἐᾶν always with the Inf.).

- (e) Verbs signifying *to begin and cease, to cause to cease, to omit, to be remiss* in something.
- (f) Verbs signifying *to be fortunate, to distinguish one's self, to excel, to be inferior, to do well, to do wrong, to be full of something.*

REM. 1. The Part. used with the preceding classes of verbs is often equivalent to a subordinate clause introduced by *ὅτι* or *εἰ*, and in English must often be translated by *that* or *if*, or by the *Inf.*

2. The construction is here evident. The Part. agrees in Case with the substantive-object of the principal verb. But where subject and object are the same, the Reflexive in the Acc. is omitted and the Part. attracted into Nom. Case.

Ὅρω τὸν ἀνθρώπον τρέχοντα, *I see the man running.* Οἶδα ἀνθρώπον θνητὸν ὄντα, *I know that man is mortal.* Οἶδα θνητὸς ὢν, *I know that I am mortal.* Ἀκούω αὐτοῦ λέγοντος, *I hear him say.*

REM. 2. With σύνουδα, συγγιγνώσκω ἑμαυτῷ, the Part. can be either in the Nom. or Dat.; e. g. σύνουδα (συγγιγνώσκω) ἑμαυτῷ ἐν ποιήσας or σύνουδα ἑμαυτῷ ἐν ποιήσαντι, *I am conscious that I have done well.* But when the subject and the object are not the same, the object with Part. is generally put in the Dat.

REM. 3. Some verbs of the classes above mentioned are also constructed with the Inf., yet with a different meaning :

- (a) ἀκούειν, with the Part., implies an immediate perception by one's own senses ; with the Inf., one not immediate, but obtained by hearsay.
- (b) εἰδέναι, ἐπίστασθαι, with a Part., *to know*, with the Inf. *to know how to do something (to be able).*
- (c) μαθάνειν, with the Part., *to perceive* ; with the Inf., *to learn.*
- (d) γιγνώσκειν, with the Part., *to know, to perceive* ; with the Inf., *to learn, to judge, to conclude.*
- (e) μεμνησθαι, with the Part., *to be mindful, to remember* ; with the Inf., *to contemplate doing something, to intend, to endeavor.*
- (f) φαίνεσθαι, with the Part., *to appear, apparere, to show one's self* ; with the Inf., *to seem, videri.*
- (g) ἀγγέλλειν, with the Part., denotes the annunciation of *actual* events ; with the Inf., the annunciation of things still *uncertain.*
- (h) δεικνύναι or ἀποφαίνειν, with the Part., *to show, to prove* ; with the Inf., *to teach.*
- (i) ποιεῖν, with the Part., *to represent* ; with the Inf., *to cause, to suppose.*

- (k) αἰσχύνοσθαι and αἰδέσθαι, with the Part., *to be ashamed on account of something which one does*; with the Inf., *to be ashamed or afraid to do something*.
- (l) ἀρχεσθαι, with the Part., *to be in the beginning of an action*; with the Inf., *to begin to do something* (something intended).

REM. 4. Instead of the impersonal phrases δῆλόν ἐστι, φανερόν ἐστι, φαίνεται, *it appears, it is evident*, the Greek uses the personal construction, and makes the Part. agree with the subject; such phrases, however, are generally rendered into English as if they were impersonal; e. g. δῆλός εἰμι, φανερός εἰμι, φαίνομαι τὴν πατρίδα εὖ ποιήσας, *it is evident that I have done well for my country*.

3. Finally, the Part. is used as a complement with the following verbs: (a) τυγχάνω, *to happen*; (b) λανθάνω, *to be concealed, unobserved*; (c) διατελῶ, διαγίγνομαι, διάγω, which express a *continuance*; (d) φθάνω, *to come before, to anticipate*; (e) οἶχομαι, *to go away, to depart*. With these verbs, the English often changes the construction, the verbs being frequently rendered by an adverb, and the Part. connected with them by a finite verb.

Κροῖσος φονία τοῦ παιδὸς ἐλάνθανε βόσκων, *Croesus nourished the murderer of his son UNWITTINGLY* (without knowing it). Διάγω, διατελῶ, διαγίγνομαι καλὰ ποιῶν, *I ALWAYS, CONTINUALLY do what is honorable*. Ὡχέτο φεύγων, *went away QUICKLY, or fled away*.

§ 176. B. *The Participle used to express Adverbial Relations and Subordinate Explanatory Circumstances.*

1. In the second place, the Part. denotes the adverbial relations (a) of *time*: *when, after, while*; — (b) *cause*: *since, because, as, inasmuch as*; — (c) *conditionality and concession*: *if, although*; — (d) *manner and way*; — (e) *purpose, object*: *to, in order to, for the purpose of*.

(a) Ἦν δὲ ὅπτε καὶ αὐτοῖς τοῖς ἀναβᾶσι πολλὰ πράγματα παρείχον οἱ βάρβαροι πάλιν καταβαίνουσιν, *sometimes also after they had ascended, the barbarians again annoyed them much, while descending*; — (b) ἡμεῖς δ' ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς βεβηκότες πολὺ ἰσχυρότερον παύσομεν, *but we, inasmuch as we stand upon the ground, will be able to strike a more severe blow*; — (c) φοβούμενοι τὴν ὁδὸν ὅμως οἱ πολλοὶ συνή-

κολούθησαν, *although they feared the journey, yet many followed*; — (1) γελῶν εἶπεν, *he spoke laughing*; — (e) στρατιὰν πολλὴν ἄγων ὥς βοηθήσων βασιλεῖ, *leading a large army to assist the king*.

2. Here two different constructions of the Part. must be distinguished. The Part., like the attributive Part., either agrees with its subject in gender, number, and Case; e. g. ὁ Κῦρος γελῶν εἶπεν; or the Part. and its subject are put in the Gen., called the *Genitive Absolute*; e. g. τοῦ παιδὸς γελῶντος, ὁ Κῦρος εἶπεν, *the child laughing, C. said*.

REM. 1. The English idiom renders the Part. in several different ways, (a) by subordinate clause; (b) by adverbs; (c) by finite verbs, the latter frequently when the participle agrees with subject of verb, as οἱ πολέμοι φυγόντες ἐδιώχθησαν, *FLED and were pursued*.

3. Instead of the Gen. absolute, the Acc. Absolute also is used, but for the most part only when the verb from which the Part. comes is *impersonal*, e. g. ἐξόν (from ἔξεστι, *it is lawful, possible*), or with *impersonal phrases*, e. g. αἰσχρόν ἐν (from αἰσχρόν ἐστιν, *it is shameful*). The subject is sometimes expressed by a neuter pronoun.

Παρόν αὐτῷ βασιλεία γενέσθαι, ἀλλὰ περιέθηκε τὸ κράτος, *SINCE it is possible for him to be a king, &c.* Ἀδελφοκτόνος, οὐδὲν δεόν (quum fas non esset, fieri non deberet) γέγονα, *I slew my brother, although it ought not to have been done.* So δόξαν ταῦτα, *when these things had been agreed upon*; δόξαν αὐτοῖς (quum iis visum sit, esset) *when, because they thought best*; δοκοῦν (quum videatur, videretur) *αναχωρεῖν*.

REM. 2. The Particle ὥς is joined with the Part. to denote that the action stated is but a *supposed* fact, to be translated as *if, forsooth, &c.* But ὅτι is used to express a *genuine* cause or reason.

§ 177. *The Adverb.*

1. The objective relation, finally, is expressed by adverbs. Adverbs denote the relation of *place, time, manner, and way* of a predicate or attribute; e. g. ἐγγύθεν ἦλθεν, χθὲς ἀπέβη, καλῶς ἀπέθανεν.

2. Besides adverbs of place, time, manner, and way, there are still other adverbs which point out the relation of the predicate to the subject. These are called *modal adverbs*. They

denote *certainty* or *uncertainty*, *affirmation* or *negation*. Only those expressing negation will be treated here, viz. οὐ or οὐκ and μή. On ἄν, see § 153, 2.

3. Οὐ (as well as its compounds, e. g. οὐδέ, οὔτε, οὐδεῖς, &c.) is used when something is denied *absolutely, by itself*; μή (and its compounds), when something is denied in reference to the *conception* or *will* of the speaker or some one else. Both are commonly placed before the word which is to be made negative.

4. Hence οὐ is used in all sentences containing a *direct assertion*, whether these are expressed by the Ind. or Opt., e. g. οὐ γίγνεται, οὐκ ἐγένετο, οὐ γενήσεται τοῦτο — οὐκ ἄν γίγναιτο ταῦτα; also in subordinate clauses with ὅτι, ὥς, *that*, e. g. οἶδα, ὅτι ταῦτα οὐκ ἐγένετο; in clauses denoting *time*, with ὅτε, ἐπειδή, &c., and *ground* or *reason*, with ὅτι, διότι, &c., and *consequence*, with ὥστε and the Ind., e. g. ὅτε οὐκ ἦλθεν — ἐπεὶ ταῦτα οὐκ ἐγένετο; finally, when the idea of a *single word* in the sentence is to be negatived absolutely, e. g. οὐκ ἀγαθός, οὐ κακός; in this last case, οὐ remains even when the relation of the sentence would otherwise require μή, e. g. εἰ οὐ δώσει (*recusabit*).

5. Μή, on the contrary, is used with expressions of *command* and *exhortation* (Subj., and Opt. used for Imper.), e. g. μὴ γράφε, μὴ γράψῃς; μὴ γράφοις, *may you not write*; in all clauses denoting *purpose*, with ἵνα, &c.; in *conditional clauses*, with εἰ, ἐάν, ὅταν, ἐπάν, ἕως, ἄν, &c., e. g. λέγω, ἵνα μὴ γράψῃς — εἰ μὴ γράφεῖς; in clauses denoting *effect* or *consequence*, with ὥστε and the Inf., e. g. οἱ πολῖται ἀνδρείως ἐμαχέσαντο, ὥστε μὴ τοὺς πολέμιους εἰς τὴν πόλιν εἰσβαλεῖν, *so that the enemy did not fall upon the city*; in all *relative clauses*, which imply a *condition* or *purpose*, e. g. ὅς μὴ ἀγαθός ἐστι, τοῦτον οὐ φιλοῦμεν (i. e. ἢ τις μὴ ἀγ. ἐ.), *whoever is not good, if any one is not, &c.*; in *interrogative clauses*, which expect a negative answer, e. g. μὴ νοσεῖς; ἀρα μὴ νοσεῖς; *you are not sick, are you?* (in other interrogative clauses οὐ is used); usually with the Inf. also; and finally with *participles* and *adjectives* denoting a *condition*; e. g. ὁ μὴ πιστεύων, *if any one does not believe* (but ὁ οὐ πιστεύων, *he who does not believe* (absolute)).

6. When a negative sentence contains indefinite pronouns or adverbs, e. g. *any one, any how, any where*, &c., these are all expressed negatively. The negatives must all be of the same kind, i. e. all compounded of οὐκ or μή; e. g.

Μικρὰ φύσις οὐδὲν μέγα οὐδέποτε οὐδένα οὔτε ἰδιώτην οὔτε πόλιν ὀρᾷ, *a mean nature never does ANYTHING either for ANY private individual or for the State; ἡμεῖς οὐδ' ἐπινοοῦμεν οὐδὲν τοιοῦτον, we do not intend ANY such thing.*

7. The Inf. with μή usually follows expressions of *fear, anxiety, doubt, denying, hindering, forbidding*. This μή is not expressed in English; e. g. κωλύω σε μή ταῦτα ποιεῖν, *I prevent you from doing this.*

REM. When expressions of *fear, anxiety, doubt*, and the like are followed by μή with the Ind. or Subj. (Opt.), μή must be considered as an interrogative, *namque, whether not*, and may often be translated by *that*; e. g. δέδοικα, μή ἀποθάνῃ, *metuo, ne moriatur, I fear that he will die*; δέδοικα, μή τέθνηκεν, *ne mortuus sit, I fear he is dead*. On the contrary, μή οὐ with the Ind. and Subj. (Opt.), is used after the above expressions, when it is to be indicated that the thing feared will *not* take place, or has *not* taken place; e. g. δέδοικα μή οὐκ ἀποθάνῃ, *I fear that he will not die*; ἐδέδοικεν μή οὐκ ἀποθάνοι, *I feared that he would not die*; δέδοικα, μή οὐ τέθνηκεν, *that he is not dead*.

8. Μὴ οὐ with the Inf. is used instead of the Inf. without negation, with expressions of *hindering, denying, ceasing, abstaining, distrusting* and the like, when the negative οὐ, or any negative expression precedes μή οὐ.

Οὐδὲν κωλύει σε μή οὐκ ἀποθανεῖν, *nothing prevents you from dying*, οὐδεὶς ὀρνεῖται, τὴν ἀρετὴν μή οὐ καλὴν εἶναι, *no one denies that virtue is lovely*; οὐκ ἀπέσχόμην μή οὐ ταῦτα λέγειν, *I did not refrain from saying this*.

9. Οὐ μή with the Subj. or Fut. Ind., is elliptical, since with οὐκ a verb denoting anxiety or fear, which is sometimes also expressed, must be supplied, and μή must be referred to this verb. Hence οὐ μή is used, when the idea to be expressed is, *it is not (οὐ) to be feared that (μή) something will happen*; e. g. οὐ μή γένηται τοῦτο, *non vereor, ne hoc fiat, this CERTAINLY will not happen*.

SYNTAX OF COMPOUND SENTENCES, OR THE CONNECTION OF SENTENCES.

CHAPTER I.

§ 178. CO-ORDINATION.

1. Two or more sentences standing in intimate connection with each other are either related to each other in such a manner as to form one thought ; each, however, being in a measure independent of the other, e. g. *Socrates was very wise, Plato also was very wise* ; or they are wholly united, inasmuch as the one defines and explains the other, or appears as the dependent member of the other, e. g. *When the spring comes, the flowers blossom*. The first kind of connection is called *Co-ordination*, the last, *Subordination* ; and the sentences, *Co-ordinate* and *Sub-ordinate*.

I came, I saw, I conquered. — Co-ordinate.

When I came, I conquered. — Subordinate.

2. Co-ordination consists either in *expanding* or *restricting* the thought. The former is called *copulative*, the latter, *adversative* co-ordination. Copulative co-ordination is either a *simple succession* of words, or it is an *enhancing* or *strengthening* of the thought.

3. A *simple succession* of words is made, (a) by *καί*, *et*, *and*, more seldom in prose by *τε* (enclitic), *que*, *and*, e. g. *Σωκράτης καὶ Πλάτων* ; — (b) by *καί — καί*, *et — et*, *both — and*, more seldom *τε — τε*, e. g. *καὶ ἀγαθοὶ καὶ κακοί*, *both good and bad* ; — (c) by *τε — καί*, *both — and*, *not only — but also*, e. g. *καλὸς τε καὶ ἀγαθός*.

REM. 1. *Καί* also signifies *even*, *etiam*, with which the negative *οὐδέ*, *not even*, *ne — quidem*, corresponds ; e. g. *καὶ σὺ ταῦτα εἰπὼς* (*etiam tu*), *even you said this* ; *οὐδὲ σὺ ταῦτα εἰπὼς* (*ne tu quidem*), *not even you, &c.*

4. The *enhancing* or *strengthening* of the idea is expressed by the simple *καί*, but still more definitely by the correlatives (a) οὐ μόνον — ἀλλὰ καί (ἀλλ' οὐδέ), and by οὐχ ὅτι — ἀλλὰ καί, *not only — but also*, when either the more important member precedes the less important, or when two strongly antithetic clauses are opposed to each other.

Σωκράτης οὐ μόνον σοφὸς ἦν, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἀγαθός, *not only wise, but also good*. Καὶ μὴν ὑπεραποθνήσκειν γε μόνον ἐθέλουσιν οἱ ἐρῶντες, οὐ μόνον ὅτι ἄνδρες, ἀλλὰ καὶ γυναῖκες (*non modo — sed etiam*), *indeed, only lovers are ready to die for each other, not only men, but also women*. Οὐχ ὅπως τοὺς πολεμίους ἐτρέψαντο οἱ Ἕλληνες, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὴν χώραν αὐτῶν ἐκάκωσαν, *I do not say that the Greeks = the Greeks not only put the enemy to flight, but even destroyed their country*.

5. *Adversative* co-ordination consists in *restricting* or in *entire abrogation*; e. g. *he is indeed poor, but brave*. Restriction is more generally expressed by *δέ*, *autem*. With this *δέ* there usually corresponds the connective *μέν*, standing in the preceding contrasted sentence. *Μέν* primarily signifies *in truth, truly, indeed*, yet commonly its force is so slight that it cannot be translated at all into English. *Μέν* — *δέ* is particularly used in *divisions*, e. g. οἱ μέν — οἱ δέ, *some — others*, τὸ μέν — τὸ δέ, *on this side — on that*; also where the *same word* is repeated in two different sentences, e. g. ἐγὼ σύνοιμι μὲν θεοῖς, σύνοιμι δ' ἀνθρώποις τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς.

6. The following words also are to be noticed, viz.

αὖ, commonly in connection with *δέ* (δ' αὖ) *rursus, on the contrary*; *καίτοι*, *and yet, yet, verum, sed tamen*; *μέντοι*, *yet, however*; *ὅμως*, *although, nevertheless*; finally *ἀλλά*, *but*, which, according to the nature of the preceding member, denotes either the *opposite* of that which is expressed in the first member, so that the first member is abrogated by the last, and one cannot exist at the same time with the other, e. g. οὐχ οἱ πλούσιοι εὐδαίμονές εἰσιν, ἀλλ' οἱ ἀγαθοί, *not the rich are happy, but the good*; or it merely denotes something *different* from what is contained in the first member, so that the first member is only abrogated in part, i. e. it is only restricted (*still, yet, but*), e. g. τοῦτο τὸ πρᾶγμα ὠφέλιμον μὲν ἐστίν, ἀλλ' οὐ καλόν.

7. The succession of negative sentences is made by *οὔτε* — *οὔτε* (*μήτε — μήτε*), *nec — nec, neither — nor*, e. g. οὔτε θεοί, οὔτε ἄνθρωποι, *neither gods nor men*. Οὐδέ expresses either

contrast (but not), or serves to annex a new additional clause (and not, also not).

REM. 2. When a negative sentence follows a positive one, it is regularly formed in prose by *καὶ οὐ* or *καὶ μή*; e. g. *Φαίνομαι χάριτος τετυχηκώς, καὶ οὐ μέμφους, οὐδὲ τιμωπίας, I seem to have met with favor, and not blame nor punishment.*

8. *Disjunctive* co-ordination consists in combining into one whole sentences, the one of which excludes the other, so that the one can be considered as existing, only when the other does not. This relation (disjunction) is expressed by the disjunctive conjunctions, viz. *ἢ — ἢ, either — or*; *εἴτε — εἴτε* (with Ind.), *ἢάντε — ἢάντε* or *ἢντε — ἢντε* (with Subj.), *whether — or, either — or*; e. g. *ἢ ὁ πατήρ ἢ ὁ υἱὸς ἀπέθανεν, either the father or son died* (the first *ἢ* can also be omitted); *εἴτε καινὰ εἴτε παλαιὰ ταῦτά ἐστιν, whether these are new or old*; *ἢάν τε πατήρ γράψῃ, ἢάν τε μήτηρ, whether father or mother will write.*

9. Finally, those sentences also can be co-ordinate with each other, the last of which denotes either the *cause* of the preceding sentence, or the *conclusion, inference* from it. The clause denoting the *cause* is expressed by *γάρ*, *for, enim, nam*, and that denoting the *conclusion*, by *οὖν, consequently, therefore, ἄρα, then, therefore, τοίνυν, then, so then, τοίγαρ, ergo, therefore, τοίγαρ-τοι, for that very reason and no other, therefore, τοιγαροῦν, for that reason then, wherefore*; e. g. *Θαυμάζομεν τὸν Σωκράτη· ἀνὴρ γὰρ ἦν καλὸς καὶ ἀγαθός. Σ. ἀνὴρ ἦν καλὸς καὶ ἀγαθός· θαυμάζομεν ἄρα αὐτόν.*

CHAPTER II.

B. SUBORDINATION.

§ 179. *Principal and Subordinate Clause.*

1. When sentences, which together present one united thought, are so related that the one appears as a dependent and merely completing member of the other, then their connection may be expressed either by co-ordinate conjunctions, as

καί, δέ, γάρ, ἄρα, &c., e. g. τὸ ἔαρ ἦλθε, τὰ δὲ ῥόδα ἀνθεῖ, *the spring has come, and the roses bloom*; or in such a manner that the sentence which merely completes the other is manifestly, in its outward form, a dependent, or a simply completing member of the other; e. g. ὅτε τὸ ἔαρ ἦλθε, τὰ ῥόδα ἀνθεῖ, *when the spring has come, the roses bloom*. This mode of connection is called *Subordination*.

2. The clause to which the other as a complementary member belongs is called the *principal* clause; but the completing one, the *subordinate* clause, and the two together, a compound sentence; e. g. in the compound sentence ὅτε τὸ ἔαρ ἦλθε, τὰ δένδρα θάλλει, the clause τὰ δένδρα θάλλει is the principal clause, and ὅτε τὸ ἔαρ ἦλθε the subordinate clause.

3. Subordinate-sentences are:

- (a) Substantive-sentences, i. e. those which are equivalent to the case of a substantive or infinitive.
- (b) Adjective-sentences, those which are equivalent to the case of an adjective or participle.
- (c) Adverbial-sentences, those which are equivalent to an adverb or adverbial phrase.

§ 180. I. *Substantive-Sentences*.

A. Substantive-Sentences introduced by ὅτι or ὡς, *that*.

1. Substantive-sentences introduced by the conjunctions ὅτι and ὡς, *that*, express the object (Acc.) of *verba sentiendi* and *declarandi*.

2. The predicate of this substantive-sentence may be expressed (a) in the Ind., (b) in the Opt., (c) in the Opt. with ἄν, (d) in the Ind. of historical tenses with ἄν.

3. The Ind. of all the tenses is used, when what is affirmed is to be represented as a *fact*. The Ind. is used regularly, when the verb of the principal sentence is in a principal tense, viz. the Pres., Perf., or Fut.

4. The Opt., on the contrary, is used when the statement is to be represented as a mere *conception* or *supposition*; hence,

particularly, when what is stated as the sentiment of another is to be indicated *as such*.

*Ἐλεγον. ὅτι ἄρκτοι πολλοὺς ἤδη πλησιάσαντας διέφθειραν, *they said that bears had already destroyed many*.

5. The Opt. with *ἄν* is used when the affirmation is to be indicated as a *conditional supposition, assumption, conjecture*, or as an *undetermined possibility* (§ 153, 2, c).

Λέγω, ὅτι, εἰ ταῦτα λήγεις, ἀμαρτάνοις ἄν, *I say that if you say these things, you would err*.

6. The Ind. of the historical tenses with *ἄν* is used when the affirmation is to be represented as *conditional*, as one whose *existence or possibility* is denied (§ 153, 1, a. (a)); e. g. δῆλόν ἐστιν, ὅτι, εἰ ταῦτα ἔλεγες, ἡμάρτανες ἄν, *it is evident, that if you said this you erred, but you did not say it, hence you did not err*.

REM. Impersonal forms of expression are often changed into those which are personal; e. g. δῆλός ἐστι (φανερὸς ἐστι), ὅτι ταῦτα εὖ ἐπραξα, *it is evident that I —*

§ 181. B. Substantive-Sentences of Effect and Adverbial Sentences of Purpose introduced by *ὥς*, *ἵνα*, *ὅπως*, *ὥς μὴ*, *ἵνα μὴ* and *ὅπως μὴ*.

1. The second kind of substantive-sentences are those which denote a result (accomplished or to be accomplished); with these we generally connect the similar adverbial clauses of purpose (final clauses).

2. To express purpose or intention *ἵνα* is used, likewise *ὥς*, *ὅπως*. When the verb of the principal sentence is a principal tense, — Pres., Perf., or Fut., or an Aor. with the signification of the Pres. (§ 152, 12), — the final conjunctions are followed by the Subj. mode; but when the verb of the principal sentence is an historical tense, — Impf., Plup., or Aor., — the final conjunctions are followed by the Opt. (but never by the Opt. Fut.).

Ταῦτα γράφω. γέγραφα, γράψω. ἵν' ἔλθῃς, *ut venias, that you may come*, λέξω. ἵν' εἰδῶ, *dic, ut sciam, say, that I may know*; — ταῦτα ἔγραπον. ἐγγράφειν ἔγραψα, ἵν' ἔλθοις, *ut venires, that you might come*. Ἴνα σαφέστερον δηλωθῇ πᾶσα ἡ Περσῶν πολιτεία, μικρὸν

ἐπάνειμι (*paucis repetam*), in order that the entire polity of the Persians may be more clearly understood, I will recapitulate briefly. Καμπίσης τὸν Κῦρον ἀπεκάλει, ὅπως τὰ ἐν Πέρσαις ἐπιχώρια ἐπιτελοίη.

REM. 1. Hence what in Latin is the *sequence* or *dependence of tenses*, in Greek is the *sequence of modes*. For example: in Latin principal tenses follow principal and subordinate follow subordinate; but in Greek, if the principal verb is a Pres., Perf., or Fut., the Subj. is used in the subordinate clause; and if the principal verb is a past tense, the Opt. is generally used in the subordinate clause.

REM. 2. For Subj. with Historical Tenses, see § 189. 5.

3. To express *effect*, ὅπως (sometimes also ὥς) is used. It stands with verbs of *care*, *anxiety*, *considering*, *endeavoring*, *striving*, *effecting*, and *admonishing*, e. g. ἐπιμελίσθαι, φροντίζειν, φυλάττειν, σκοπεῖν, βουλευέσθαι, δρᾶν, ποιεῖν, πράττειν, *curare*, μηχανᾶσθαι, παρακαλεῖν, παραγγέλλειν, προειπεῖν, αἰτεῖσθαι, ἄγε, and the like. The verb is generally in the Fut. Ind., when the action is to be represented as in the Future. When this is not the case, the Subj. follows a principal tense or an Aorist with present meaning, and the Opt. an historical.

Οἱ Περσικοὶ νόμοι ἐπιμέλονται, ὅπως τὴν ἀρχὴν μὴ τοιοῦτοι ᾖσονται οἱ πολῖται, οἷοι πονηροῦ ἢ αἰσχροῦ ἔργου ἐφίεσθαι, *the Persian laws take care that the citizens shall by no means be such as to desire any wicked or shameful act*. Σκοπεῖσθε τοῦτο, ὧ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, ὅπως μὴ λόγους ἐροῦσι μόνον οἱ παρ' ἡμῶν πρέσβεις, ἀλλὰ καὶ ἔργον τι δεικνύειν ἔξουσιν, *consider this, that our envoys will not speak only, but they will be able, &c.*

4. The final conjunctions ἵνα and ὥς (more seldom ὅπως) are followed by the Ind. of the historical tenses, when a *purpose* is to be expressed which has not been accomplished or which cannot be accomplished.

Ἐχρῆν σε Πηγάσου ζεύξαι πτερόν, ὅπως ἐφαίνοιν τοῖς θεοῖς τραγικώτερος, *it would be necessary for you to mount your Pegasus, that you might appear more majestic to the gods*; ἐβουλόμην δ' ἂν, Σίμωνα τὴν αὐτὴν γνώμην ἔμοι ἔχειν, ἵν' ἀμφοτέρων ἡμῶν ἀκούσαντες τἀληθὲς ῥαδίως ἔγνωτε τὰ δίκαια, *I would that Simon were of the same opinion as I am, that having heard both of us, you might easily judge what is just*.

§ 182. II. *Adjective-Sentences.*

1. Adjective-sentences are introduced by the relative pronouns *ὅς, ἡ, δ, ὅστις, ἡτίς, ὅτε, οἷος, &c.*

2. The relative pronoun agrees in gender, number, and person with the substantive to which it refers, but its Case is determined by the construction of the subordinate sentence; e. g. *ὁ ἀνὴρ ὃν εἶδες — ἡ ἀρετὴ, ἥς πάντες οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ἐπιθυμοῦσιν — οἱ στρατιῶται, οἷς μαχόμεθα, &c.*

REM. 1. Frequently, the relative agrees not with its antecedent, but with its predicate noun; most commonly with verbs signifying to be, to call, to name; e. g. *Ἡ ὁδὸς πρὸς ἔω τρέπεται, ἃ καλεῖται Πηλοῦσιον στόμα, the course turns to the east, which is called the Pelusian mouth; here δ takes the gender of the predicative στόμα, instead of that of its antecedent ὁδός. Ἄκρα, αἱ καλοῦνται κλειδὲς τῆς Κύπρου.*

REM. 2. There is an exception in respect to number in the formula *ἔστιν οἱ*; e. g. *λέγουσι, sunt, qui dicant.* This formula is treated in all respects as a substantive-pronoun, inasmuch as neither the number of the relative has any influence on that of the verb *ἔστιν*, nor is the tense changed when the discourse relates to past or future time.

Nom.	<i>ἔστιν οἱ</i>	(= <i>ἐνιοι</i>)	<i>ἀπέφυγον.</i>
Gen.	<i>ἔστιν ὧν</i>	(= <i>ἐνίων</i>)	<i>ἀπέσχετο.</i>
Dat.	<i>ἔστιν οἷς</i>	(= <i>ἐνίοις</i>)	<i>οὐχ οὕτως ἐδοξεν.</i>
Acc.	<i>ἔστιν οὓς</i>	(= <i>ἐνίοις</i>)	<i>ἀπέκτεινεν.</i>

REM. 3. Where there is more than one antecedent, the relative is plural, and agrees in gender with a masculine rather than a feminine antecedent; but when inanimate objects are spoken of, it is often neuter.

3. When the relative should be in the Acc., and refers to a substantive in the Gen. or Dat., it is frequently put in the same Case as its antecedent. This construction is called *attraction* of the relative. The substantive frequently stands in the relative sentence.

Ὁ στρατηγὸς ἤγε τὴν στρατιὰν ἀπὸ τῶν πόλεων ὧν (instead of ὅς) ἐπεισεύεν, the general led the army from the cities which he had persuaded. Κύρος προσῆλθε σὺν ἡ εἰχῇ δυνάμει, Cyrus came with the force which he had.

4. The relatives *οἷος, ὅσος, ὅστις, ἡλίκος*, both as Accusatives and Nominatives, are attracted when the verb *εἶναι* and a subject formally expressed are in the relative clause; e. g.

ἐπαίνω ἄνδρα, οἷος σὺ εἶ, or οἷος Σωκράτης ἐστίν. This attraction is made in the following manner :

Gen.	ἐρῶ οἷον σοῦ ἀνδρός.	ἐρῶ οἷον σοῦ.
Dat.	χαρίζομαι οἷῳ σοὶ ἀνδρὶ.	χαρίζομαι οἷῳ σοί.
Acc.	ἐπαυνῶ οἷον σὲ ἄνδρα.	ἐπαυνῶ οἷον σέ.

Then the demonstrative τοιοῦτος, &c. and the verb εἶναι would be omitted, and the relative and the subject of adjective-sentence suffer attraction ; frequently the antecedent of relative is attracted into relative clause.

REM. 4. Attraction also takes place when οἷός τε is used instead of ὅστις with the Inf., signifying *I am of such a nature, character that (is sum qui, with the Subj.)*, hence, *I can* ; e. g. Διελέχθην Στωϊκῷ τοιοῦτῳ οἷῳ μήτε λυπεῖσθαι, μήτ' ὀργίζεσθαι, *I conversed with such a Stoic as could neither be grieved nor irritated*. The demonstrative is commonly omitted.

REM. 5. Sometimes an attraction takes place directly the opposite of that mentioned in the adjective-clause, since the relative does not take the Case of its substantive, but the substantive the Case of the relative which refers to it. This may be called *inverted attraction* ; e. g. Τὴν οὐσίαν (instead of οὐσία) ἣν κατέλιπε τῷ υἱῷ, οὐ πλείονος ἀξία ἐστίν, *the property which he left to his son is worth no more*. This inverted attraction is very common with οὐδείς ὅστις οὐ (no one, who not = every one), after an omitted ἐστίν.

Nom.	οὐδείς	ὅστις	οὐκ ἂν ταῦτα ποιήσειεν.
Gen.	οὐδενός	οὗτου	οὐ κατεγέλασεν.
Dat.	οὐδενὶ	οὗτω	οὐκ ἀπεκρίνατο.
Acc.	οὐδένα	ὅντινα	οὐ κατέκλυσεν.

5. On the use of the modes in adjective-sentences the following is to be observed :

(a) The Ind. is used when the attributive qualification (i. e. the idea contained in the predicate) is represented as something *actual* or *real* ; e. g. ἡ πόλις, ἣ κτίζεται, ἣ ἐκτίσθη, ἣ κτισθήσεται. The Ind. Fut. is very frequently used, even after an historical tense (§ 188, 4), to denote *the purpose* (§ 152, 6) ; e. g. στρατηγούς αἰροῦνται, οἱ τῷ Φιλίππῳ πολεμήσουσιν, *who should fight*, or *to fight with P*. Also after negations the Greek uses the Ind., where the Latin has the Subj. ; e. g. παρ' ἐμοὶ οὐδείς, ὅστις μὴ ἱκανός ἐστιν ἴσα ποιεῖν ἐμοί, *nemo, qui non possit*.

(b) The relative with ἄν, e. g. ὅς ἄν, ἣ ἄν, ὃ ἄν, ὅστις ἄν, &c., is followed by the Subj., when the verb of the principal clause is one of the principal tenses, if the idea is to be represented as

merely *conceived* or *assumed*. Hence it is also used to designate *quality* and *size indefinitely*, and also to express *indefinite frequency* (*as often as*). The relative here is equivalent to *ἐάν τις*.

ὅς δ'ν (= ἐάν τις) βελτίους τινὲς ἑαυτῶν ἡγήσονται, τοίτους πολλάκις καὶ ἄνευ ἀνάγκης ἐθέλουσι πείθεσθαι, *whomsoever any person think (if any persons think any) superior to themselves, these they, &c.* Ἀνθρώποι ἐπ' οὐδένας μᾶλλον συνίστανται, ἢ ἐπὶ τούτους, ὅς δ'ν (= ἐάν τις) αἰσθωνται ἄρχειν αὐτῶν ἐπιχειροῦντας, *men combine against none more than against those whom they see endeavoring to rule them.*

(c) The relative (without *δ'ν*) is used with the Opt., in the first place, with the same signification as with the Subj. and *δν*, but referring to an historical tense. Relative here is equivalent to *εἰ τις*.

Οἱ πολέμοι πάντας ἐξῆς, ὅτφ (= εἰ τις) ἐντύχοιεν, καὶ παῖδας καὶ γυναῖκας ἔκτεινον, *the enemy killed all, one after another, both children and women, whomsoever they fell in with (= if they fell in with any).*

(d) In the second place, the Opt. (without *δ'ν*) is used without regard to the time of the principal sentence, when a mere *supposition, conjecture, assumption* is to be denoted. The adjective-sentence is then considered as an *uncertain or doubtful condition* [§ 153, 1, b (β)], or forms a part of a sentence expressing a wish.

Τοῦ αὐτὸν λέγειν, ἃ μὴ σαφῶς εἰδεῖν, φεῖδεσθαι δεῖ, *he must avoid saying what he does not fully know (= if he does not fully know).* Ἐρδοῖ τις, ἢν ἕκαστος εἰδεῖν τέχνην, *any one can practise the art with which he is acquainted (= if he is acquainted with it).*

(e) For the Opt. with *δν*, see § 153^b. c.

(f) For the Ind. of historical tenses with *δν*, see § 153^b. a. a.

§ 183. III. *Adverbial Sentences.*

A. ADVERBIAL SENTENCES OF PLACE AND TIME.

1. Adverbial sentences of *place* are introduced by the relative adverbs of place, οὗ, ἧ, ὅπη, ὅπου, ἐνθα, ὅτα (*ubi*); ὅθεν, ἐνθεν (*unde*); οἷ, ὅποι, ἧ, ὅπη (*quo*). The use of the *modes* in adverbial sentences of place is, in all respects, like that in adjective-sentences.

2. Adverbial sentences of *time* are introduced by the following conjunctions :

a. To denote that one action is *contemporary* with another, by *ὄτε*, *ὅποτε*, *ὥς*, *ἥνικα*, which designate a *point* of time, and *ἐν ᾧ*, *ἕως*, *while*, which designate a *space* of time.

b. To denote that one action is *prior* to another, by *ἐπει*, *ἐπειδὴ*, *postquam*, *ἐξ οὗ*, *ἐξ οὗ*, *ex quo*, and *ἀφ' οὗ*, *since*.

c. To denote that one action *succeeds* another, by *πρὶν*, *priusquam*, *ἕως*, *ἕως οὗ*, *εἰς ὃ*, *ἔστε*, *μέχρι οὗ*, *μέχρι οὗ*, *μέχρι*.

3. On the use of the modes the following is to be observed :

(a) The Ind. is used, when the statement is to be represented as a *fact* ; hence in mentioning *actual* events or occurrences.

Ὡς ἡμέρα τὰ χίιστα ἐγγόνει, ἀπῆλθον (ὥς τὰ χίιστα, *quum primum*, as soon as it was day they departed).

(b) The adverb *ἄν* is united with the above conjunctions, and the subjunctive is used with *ὅταν*, *ὅπότε* *ἄν*, *ἥνικ' ἄν*, *ἐπὰν*, *ἐπειδάν*, to denote a *simple condition*, but with the others, to denote an object *expected* or *aimed at*. It also denotes *indefinite frequency*, the conjunctions to be translated by *as often as*, *whenever*, &c.

Ἐπειδὴ δ' ἂν σὺ βούλῃ διαλέγεσθαι, ὥς ἐγὼ δύναμαι ἔπεσθαι, τότε σοὶ διαλέξομαι, *whenever you (if you) wish to discourse so that I can follow, then I will discourse with you*. Οὐ πρότερον παύσομαι, πρὶν ἂν ἔλω τε καὶ πυρώσω τὰς Ἀθήνας, *I will not cease, before I take and burn Athens (unless I take, &c.)*. Ὅπότεν στρατοπεδεύονται οἱ βάρβαροι βασιλεῖς, τάφρον περιβάλλονται εὐπετῶς διὰ τὴν πολυχειρίαν, *as often as the barbarian kings make an expedition, &c.*

(c) The Opt. without *ἄν* is used (a) when the statement refers to an historical tense in the principal clause ; (when the Opt. is used to denote *indefinite frequency*, the Impf. generally stands in the principal sentence ;) (β) without reference to the time of the principal clause, when the statement of time is to be represented as an undetermined possibility, as a simple assumption. With the Opt. the conjunctions are used *without ἄν* ; e. g. *ὄτε*, *ἐπει*, &c. (not *ὅταν*, *ἐπὰν*, &c.).

Οὐ πρότερον ἐπαύσατο, πρὶν ἔλῳ τε καὶ πυρώσειε τὰς Ἀθήνας. Ὅποτε (as often as, whenever, if ever) στρατοπεδεύοντο οἱ βάρβαροι βασιλεῖς, τάφρον περιβάλλοντο εὐπετῶς διὰ τὴν πολυχειρίαν.

Ὅποτε τὸ φιλοσοφεῖν αἰσχρὸν ἡγησαίμην εἶναι, οὐδ' ἂν ἄνθρωπον νομίσαιμι ἐμὸν εἶναι (if I believed it disgraceful to be a philosopher, I would not think myself a man). So also, ὅτε μή with Opt., nisi.

REM. In addition to the constructions already mentioned, the conjunction πρὶν is used with the Inf. when the action is to be represented as an incidental or casual designation of the point of time. The subject of the Inf. is put in the Acc.; on attraction, see § 172, 3. Δαρεῖος, πρὶν αἰχμαλώτους γένεσθαι τοὺς Ἑρετρίδας, ἐτείχετο αὐτοῖς δεινὸν χόλον, before the Eretrians were taken captive, Darius cherished bitter hatred towards them. Ὅσον Δαρεῖω, πρὶν βασιλευσάι, γεγονότες τρεῖς παῖδες, three children were born to Darius before he was king.

B. CAUSAL ADVERBIAL SENTENCES.

§ 184. a. Adverbial Sentences denoting Cause.

1. Adverbial sentences denoting cause are introduced by the conjunctives ὅτε, ὅποτε, ὥς, ἐπεὶ, quoniam, ἐπειδὴ, quoniam, ὅτι and διότι, quod, quia, because. With these sentences the Indicative is the prevailing mood; e. g. Ὅτε τοίνυν ταῦθ' οὕτως ἔχει, προσήκει προθύμως θέλειν ἀκούειν, since these things are so, &c. Ἐπεὶ τὸ ὅσιον, ὅτι ὁσίον ἐστὶ, φιλεῖται ὑπὸ τῶν θεῶν, ἢ, ὅτι φιλεῖται, ὁσίον ἐστὶν, is what is holy, loved by the gods because it is holy, or is it holy because it is loved?

§ 185. b. Conditional Adverbial Sentences.

1. Conditional sentences are introduced by the conjunctions εἰ and εἰάν (ἥν and ἂν not to be confounded with modal adverb ἂν), the negatives εἰ μή and εἰάν μή.

2. The Greek language has four different ways of expressing conditionality:

(1) First: the Ind. with εἰ is used where the condition is to be represented as a reality.

Εἰ τοῦτο λέγεις, ἀμαρτάνεις, if you say this (admitted or assumed as a fact) you err. Εἰ εἰς τὰ βωμοί, εἰς τὰ θεοί, if there are altars (an admitted fact), there are also gods. Εἰ ἔστι θεός, σοφός ἐστίν. Εἰ ταῦτα πεποίηκας, ἐπαινέσθαι ἄξιός εἰ. Εἰ τι εἶχε, καὶ ἐδίδου. Εἰ ἐβρόντησε, καὶ ἤστραψεν.

(2) Secondly: *εἰ* is used with the *Ind.* of an *historical tense* to express a condition which *has not been fulfilled* (Imp., Plup., and Aor.), or which will not be fulfilled (commonly Imp.). Principal clause, too, has *Ind.* of an *historical tense* with *ἄν*.

Εἴ τι εἶχεν, ἐδίδου ἄν, *si quid haberet, daret (nunc autem nihil habet; ergo nihil dare potest), if he had anything, he would give it* (but he has nothing, consequently he can give nothing). Εἰ τοῦτο ἔλεγες (ἔλεξας), ἡμάρτανες (ἡμαρτες) ἄν, *si hoc diceres, errares. Εἰ τοῦτο ἔλεξας, ἡμαρτες ἄν* (Aor. instead of the Plup.), *si hoc dixisses, errasses, if you had said this, you would have erred.*

(3) *Ἐάν* is used with the *Subj.* when the condition is to be represented as one *whose fulfilment is expected*. The principal clause commonly has *Ind.* of a principal tense, generally *Fut.*

Ἐάν (ἦν, ἄν) τοῦτο λέγῃς, ἀμαρτήσῃ, *if you say this (shall say), you will err.* (Whether you will actually say this, I do not yet know; but I expect, I assume, that you will say it, and then you will err.) *Ἐάν* τι ἔχωμεν, δώσομεν, *if we have anything, we will give.* *Ἐάν* τοῦτο λέξῃς, ἀμαρτήσῃ, *si hoc dixeris, errabis.*

(4) The condition has *εἰ* with the *Opt.*, and the conclusion the *Opt.* with *ἄν*. (The *Opt. Fut.* is not then used.) By this form, not only the condition, but the conclusion is represented as a *present*, mostly a *future uncertainty*, as an *undetermined possibility*, a mere *supposition*, *conjecture*, or *assumption*, without any reference to the thing supposed, being real or not real, possible or impossible.

Εἴ τι ἔχῃς, δόιῃς ἄν, *if you have anything (it neither being assumed nor denied that you have), you would give.* Εἰ τοῦτο λέγοις, ἀμαρτάνοις ἄν. Οὐκ ἄν ὑπενέγκαιμεν οὔτε τὸ καῦμα, οὔτε τὸ ψῦχος, εἰ ἐξαπίνης γίγνοιτο. Εἰ ἀναγκαῖον εἴη ἀδικεῖν ἢ ἀδικεῖσθαι, εἰλοίμεν ἂν μᾶλλον ἀδικεῖσθαι, ἢ ἀδικεῖν.

REM. 1. *Εἰ* with the *Ind.* or *Ἐάν* with the *Subj.* is frequently followed by the *Opt.* with *ἄν*; e. g. *εἰ τοῦτο λέγεις, ἀμαρτάνοις ἄν*, *if you (really) say this, you would err*; *ἔάν τοῦτο λέγῃς, ἀμαρτάνοις ἄν*, *if you say this (as I expect), you would err*; on the contrary, *εἰ* with the *Opt.* is sometimes followed by the *Ind.*; e. g. *εἰ τοῦτο λέγοις, ἀμαρτάνεις*, *if you should say this, you certainly err.*

REM. 2. *Εἰ* with the *Opt.* is frequently used instead of a conjunction of time [§ 183, 3 (c)] to denote *indefinite frequency* in relation to what is *past*. Then *εἰ* is translated by *as often as*, and the principal clause has the

Ind. of an historical tense, usually the Impf., with and without *ἄν*; e. g. *Ἐἴ τις αὐτῷ δοκοίη τῷ πρὸς τοῦτο τεταγμένῳ βλαπτεῖν, ἔπαιεν ἄν*, as often as any one of those appointed to this work seemed to him to be indolent, he would beat him. *Ἐἴ τις Σωκράτει περὶ τοῦ ἀντιλέγειν, ἐπὶ τὴν ὑπόθεσιν ἐπαυρήγειν ἂν πάντα τὸν λόγον*.

REM. 3. With the Ind. of the historical tense, *ἄν* is commonly omitted in the conclusion with expressions which denote the idea of necessity, duty, justice, possibility, freedom, inclination; thus, e. g. with *χρῆν*, *ἔδει*, *ὄφελον*, with verbal adjectives in *τέος*, *προσήκει(ν)*, *καιρὸς ἦν*, *εἰκὸς ἦν*, *καλὸν ἦν*, *αισχρὸν ἦν*, *καλῶς εἶχε(ν)*, *ἐξῆν*, *ἐβουλόμην*; e. g. *Ἐἰ αἰσχρὸν τι ἔμελλον ἐργάσασθαι, θάνατον ἀντ' αὐτοῦ προαιρετήϊον ἦν*, mors preferenda erat. What is here expressed absolutely by the Greek is expressed with an implied condition in English, e. g. *εἰκὸς ἦν*, it would be just, *αισχρὸν ἦν*, it would be shameful.

REM. 4. The protasis is often omitted, and then the Opt. with *ἄν* stands without any conditional clause; yet the protasis is contained in an adjective-sentence, or in a participle, or in some word of the sentence which may be expanded into a conditional protasis; e. g. in the adverb *οὕτως*, in a preposition, or it is indicated in what precedes or follows. *Ὅς ταῦτα λέγει (= εἰ τις ταῦτα λέγει), ἀμαρτάνει ἄν*, whoever (if any one) should say this, would err. *Ταῦτα λέξας (= εἰ σὺ λέξῃς), ἀμαρτάνεις ἄν*. *Οὕτω (= εἰ οὕτω ποιήσῃς) γ' ἄν ἀμαρτάνῃς*. Very often, however, the protasis is actually wanting, particularly where it can be easily supplied, e. g. by such phrases as *when one wishes*, *if it is allowed*, *if I can*, *if circumstances favour*; e. g. *βουλόμην ἄν* (scil. *εἰ δυναμῆν*).

§ 186. *Adverbial Sentences denoting Consequence or Effect.*

1. Adverbial sentences of consequence or effect are introduced by the conjunction *ὥστε* (more seldom *ὥς*). On the use of the modes the following is to be observed:

(A) The Ind. is used, when the consequence or effect is to be represented as a *fact*, something *actually accomplished*; the Inf. when the consequence or effect is to be represented as merely *conceived*, not actually accomplished, but merely as *possible* or *aimed at*, or as the *condition* of the affirmation in the principal clause (*on condition that*, *supposing that*).

Ἄργος ἀνδρῶν ἐξηρώθη οὕτως, ὥστε οἱ δοῦλοι αὐτῶν ἔσχον πάντα τὰ πράγματα. Argos was left so destitute of men, that the slaves had all their effects. *Σωκράτης πρὸς τὸ μετρίων δεῖσθαι πεπαιδευμένος ἦν οὕτως, ὥστε πᾶν μικρὰ κεκτημένος πᾶν ῥαδίως ἔχειν ἀρκούντα*, Socrates was so educated to have moderate desires, that although he possessed very little,

he very easily had a sufficiency (here the consequence is not carried into effect, but is founded only on the nature of Socrates).

REM. 1. If the Inf. after *ὥστε* has a special subject, different from that of the principal sentence, this is put in the Acc., but if the subjects of both sentences are the same (as in the last example), then the attraction takes place (§ 172, 3).

(b) When the consequence is to be represented as conditional, it will be connected with *ἄν* and stand in two ways :

(1) Ind. of historical tenses (see § 153^b a. a) with *ἄν*.

(2) Opt. or Inf. with *ἄν* (§ 153^b c and d).

Τοξικὴν καὶ ἰατρικὴν καὶ μαντικὴν Ἀπόλλων ἀνεύρεν, ἐπιθυμίας καὶ ἔρωτος ἡγεμονεύσας, ὥστε καὶ οὗτος Ἐρῶτος ἄν εἴη μαθητής, *Apollo discovered archery, medicine, and the prophetic art, under the instruction of desire and love, so that he was a disciple of Eros. Πάντες οἱ πολῖται πολεμικὰ ὅπλα κατασκεύαζον, ὥστε τὴν πόλιν ὄντως ἡγήσω ἄν πολέμου ἔργαστήριον εἶναι* (sc. εἰ εἶδες), *all the citizens were preparing weapons of war, so that you would think that the city was actually a manufactory for war.*

REM. 2. Instead of *ὥστε* with the Inf., signifying *ea conditione*, *ut*, or *ita*, *ut* (on the condition that), *ἐφ' ᾧ* also, either with the Ind. (generally Fut.) or with the Inf., is used ; e. g. *Ἐπὶ τούτῳ ὑπεξίσταμαι τῆς ἀρχῆς, ἐφ' ᾧ* *ἢ οὐδενὸς ὑμῶν ἄρξομαι, I will give up all claim to the government on this condition, that I shall be ruled by no one of you.*

d. Adverbial Sentences denoting Comparison.

2. Comparative adverbial sentences of *manner* and *way* are introduced by the relative adverbs *ὡς*, *ὥστε*, *ὥσπερ*, *ὅπως*, *as*. The use of the modes in these sentences corresponds with that in adjective-sentences (§ 182, 8).

3. Comparative adverbial sentences of *quantity* or *degree* are introduced by the relative *ὅσῳ* (*ὅσον*), and with this the demonstrative *τοσοῦτῳ* (*τοσοῦτον*) in the principal clause corresponds ; these are translated *so much* — *as*, but with a comparative or superlative by *the* — *the*.

Τοσοῦτον διαφέρειν ἡμᾶς δεῖ τῶν δούλων. ὅσον οἱ μὲν δούλοι ἄκουσας τοῖς δεσπόταις ὑπηρετοῦσιν, *we ought to differ so far from slaves, as slaves unwillingly obey their masters. Ὅσῳ (ὅσον) σοφώτερός τις ἐστὶ, τοσοῦτῳ (τοσοῦτον) σωφρονέστερός ἐστιν, the wiser any one is, the more discreet will he be. Ὅσῳ (ὅσον) σοφώτατός τις ἐστὶ, τοσοῦτῳ (τοσοῦτον) σωφρονέστατός ἐστιν.*

§ 187. *Interrogative Sentences.*

1. Questions are either independent of a preceding sentence or dependent upon it; e. g. *Is the friend come?* and *I do not know whether the friend has come.* The first is called a *direct* question, the last, an *indirect*. According as the question refers to an *object* (person or thing) or to a *predicate*, the questions are divided into *nominal* and into *predicative* questions; e. g. *who has done this?* (nominal question), and *hast thou written the letter?* (predicative question).

2. The *nominal* questions (those questions, in which the inquirer wishes to receive an answer on a single point) are introduced by substantive or adjective interrogative pronouns, *τίς*, *πώς*, *πόσος*, or such interrogative adverbs as *πότερος*, *πῶς*, *πῇ*, *ποῦ*, *πότε*, *πόθεν*; the *predicative* questions, i. e. those where the inquirer desires only an affirmation or denial of his inquiry, are introduced by adverbial interrogatives, as *ἄρα*; e. g. *ἄρα ταῦτα ἐποίησας*;

REM. 1. Predicative questions are frequently indicated by the mere *tone* and by the position of the words, the predicate, or that word on which the force of the question rests, standing first in the sentence. Thus particularly in the case of negatives; e. g. *οὐκ ἐθέλεις ἔλθαι*, *do you not wish to go?*

3. On the use of the interrogatives the following is to be observed:

(1) *ἦ*, commonly in connection with other particles, implies an *assertion*, *asseveration*, since it supposes the actual existence of that in regard to which the question is asked, e. g. *ἦ οὗτοι πολέμοι εἰσιν*, *are these enemies?* *ἦ πού*, *num forte, truly?* *indeed?* when the inquirer expects a negative answer; e. g. *ἦ πού τετὸν μὲν ἔργον ἀσχετον τὸδε*, *has Jason indeed dared this thing?* *ἦ γάρ*, *is it not so? is it not true?*

(2) *ἄρα* is properly used with questions of *doubt*, when either an affirmative or negative answer may be expected; e. g. *ἄρ' οἰσθῆτις, οἱ ἀνοφελεῖς ὄντες ὠφελίμους δύνανται φίλους ποιῆσθαι*, *do you know any persons destitute of all recommendation, who are able to acquire valuable friends?* (to which a negative answer is expected).

(3) *οὐ* or *μή* is joined with *ἄρα*, according as the inquirer expects either an *affirmative* or *negative* answer; e. g. *ἄρ' οὐκ ἔστιν ἀσθενής*; *nonne ægrotat?* (*he is not sick, is he?*) *Ans. Ægrotat.* *ἄρα μὴ ἔστιν ἀσθενής*; *numnam ægrotat?* (*he is not sick, is he?*) *Ans. Non ægrotat.*

(4) *Μή* always expresses *apprehension* or *anxiety* on the part of the inquirer, and hence expects a negative answer; e. g. Ἀλλὰ μή ἀρχιτέκτων βούλει γενέσθαι; Οὐκ οὖν ἐγὼγ', ἔφη, *do you not wish to become an architect? by no means, said he.*

(5) *Μὲν* (arising from the interrogative *μή* and *οὖν*) corresponds in all respects with the Lat. *nam*, and hence always requires a *negative* answer; e. g. μὲν τετόλμηκας ταῦτα δρᾶσαι, *you have not dared to do these things, have you?* For the sake of perspicuity, the particles *οὖν* and *μή*—*μὲν οὖν*, *μὲν μή*—are often joined with it; but when the negative *οὐ* is joined with *μὲν*, the question is affirmative (*nonne*); e. g. μὲν οὐ τετόλμηκας —; *nonne ausus es —?*

(6) *Οὐ*, *non*, *nonne*? and *οὐκοῦν*, *non* or *nonne ergo*? (with the collateral idea of conclusion from what precedes) always denote *affirmative* questions; e. g. οὐκοῦν γέλως ἡδιστος εἰς ἐχθροὺς γελᾶν, *is it not then the sweetest laughter to laugh at one's enemies?*

(7) *Εἴτε* and *ἔπειτα* (meaning *and yet*) are used in questions expressing *indignation*, *astonishment*, and *irony*, and denote opposition or contrast; e. g. ἔπειτα οὐκ οἶε φροντίζειν θεοὺς ἀνθρώπων, *and yet do you not suppose that the gods care for men?*

(8) Direct double questions are introduced:

a. By *πότερον* (*πότερα*) — *ἤ*, *utrum* — *an*; e. g. πότερον οὗτοι ἰβρισταὶ εἰσιν, ἢ φιλόξενοι, *are they insolent, or hospitable?* (*πότερον* is sometimes omitted); b. by Ἄρα — *ἤ*, *ne* — *an*; c. by *Μή* — *ἤ*, *whether not* — *or*; d. by Ἄλλο τι ἢ (instead of ἄλλο τι γένοιτ' ἂν, ἢ) and ἄλλοσι, *nonne*; e. g. ἄλλο τι ἢ λείπεται τὸ ἐντεῦθεν ἐμοὶ κινδύνων ὁ μέγιστος, *nonne relinquitur mihi —? is not the greatest of the dangers left to me?*

(9) Single indirect questions are introduced:

a. By the interrogative pronouns *ὅστις*, *ὁποῖος*, *ὅπόσος*, *ὅπότερος*, *ὅπως*, &c. (§ 62, Rem. 1); e. g. οὐκ οἶδα, ὅστις ἐστίν — οὐκ οἶδα, ὅπως τὸ πρᾶγμα ἐπραξεν.

REM. 2. But often the direct interrogatives *τίς*, *ποῖος*, *πῶς*, &c., take the place of the indirect question, the indirect question then assuming the character of the direct; e. g. οὐκ οἶδα, τίς ταῦτα ἐπραξεν (instead of *ὅστις*).

b. *Εἰ* and *ἐάν* (the latter with Subj.), *whether*, are properly used only in double questions, and denote a wavering between two possibilities; but often only one member is expressed, while the other is present in the mind of the speaker. Hence they are used after verbs of *reflecting*, *deliberating*, *inquiring*, *asking*, *trying*, *knowing*, *saying*; e. g. σκέψαι, εἰ ὁ Ἑλλήνων νόμος κάλλιον ἔχει, *consider whether the Greek*

custom is not better; σκέψαι, ἐὰν τόδε σοι μᾶλλον ἀρέσκη, *consider whether this would please you better.*

c. Μή, as in direct questions, *whether not*, is used after expressions of *reflecting, considering, inquiring, asking*, as well as after those of *anxiety and fear*, which also have the idea of reflection. In English, this μή after verbs of fear and anxiety is translated by *that*; e. g. ὦρα, μὴ τοῦτο οὕτως ἔχει, *see, whether this is not so.* Φροντίζω, μὴ κράτιστον ἦ μοι σιγῇ, *I am considering whether it is not best for me to be silent.*

(10) An indirect double question is introduced by (a) πότερον (πότερα) — ἤ; e. g. οὐκ οἶδα, πότερον ζῇ ἢ τέθνηκεν; (b) εἰ — ἤ, the same as πότερον — ἤ, yet with this difference, that εἰ — ἤ expresses uncertainty and choice; (c) εἴτε — εἴτε, in the same signification as εἰ — ἤ, except that by εἴτε — εἴτε the corresponding relation of the two members is denoted, and the indecision of the speaker between two possibilities is made more prominent; e. g. καὶ δεῖξαι τάχα, εἴτ' εὐγενὴς πέφυκας, εἴτ' ἐσθλὼν κακῇ.

REM. 3. On the use of the modes the following is to be observed: The Ind. is used in direct and indirect questions; the Subj. and Opt. are used in *doubtful* questions, and differ only as they are affected by the tense of the verb in the principal sentence; e. g. οὐκ ἔχω, ὅποι τράπωμαι and οὐκ εἶχον, ὅποι τραποίμην [§ 153, 1, b (a)]. On the Ind. and Opt. of the historical tenses with ὦν, see § 153, 2, a (a) and c.

REM. 4. The answer is expressed:

a. By the repetition of the interrogative word; e. g. 'Ὁρᾷς με, δέσποινα, ὥς ἔχω, τὸν δούλιον; Ans. 'Ὁρᾷ. In a negative answer, a negative is joined with the interrogative word; e. g. Οἶσθ' οὐν βροτοῖς δε κατέστηκεν νόμος; Ans. Οὐκ οἶδα.

b. By φημί, φήμ' ἐγώ, ἔγωγε; negative, οὐ φημί, οὐκ ἔγωγε, οὐ.

c. Very frequently by γέ, *quidem, utique, assuredly, certainly*, which denotes that the answer completes the thought contained in the question, extends it further, continues and strengthens it, or, by an additional clause, limits and corrects it. Also by γάρ, though still stronger.

d. By ναί, νῆ τὸν Δία, πάνυ, κάτα, εὖ γε, and the like.

§ 188. *Oblique or Indirect Discourse.*

1. When the words of a person are *quoted as his own*, not merely in sentiment, but in word, that is called *Oratio Recta* (Direct Discourse), e. g. "I am coming," "Make way for liberty," he cried; but where the writer or speaker conveys simply

the thoughts and sentiments of the writer, but with no regard to words, it is called *Oratio Obliqua* (Oblique Discourse); e. g.

I will make peace with the enemy. — Oratio recta.

He said that he would make peace with the enemy. — Oratio obliqua.

2. The principal sentences of direct discourse, and also sentences introduced by the co-ordinate conjunctions, γάρ, οὖν, καί, τοι, &c. are expressed in oblique discourse when they contain a simple affirmation, and denote something which happens, has happened, or will happen, (a) either by the Acc. with Inf. (§ 172, 1), or by *ᾧτι* and *ὡς* with the finite verb (§ 180, 2), or by the participial construction (§ 175, 1); e. g. ἐπὶγγειλε τοὺς πολεμίους ἀποφυγεῖν — *ᾧτι* οἱ πολέμοι ἀποφύγοιεν or ἀπέφυγον — τοὺς πολεμίους ἀποφυγόντας — or, (b) when they express a command, wish, or desire, by the Inf. (§ 171, 2), e. g. ἔλεξε τοῖς στρατιώταις ἐπιθέσθαι τοῖς πολεμίους, *he commanded the soldiers to attack the enemy*; in oratio recta this would be expressed by the Imp. ἐπιθεσθε.

Ἦδομαι, ᾧ Κλέαρχε, ἀκούων σου φρονίμους λόγους (oratio recta), *I am pleased, Clearchus, to hear you make these sensible remarks.* Τισσαφέρνης ἔλεξεν, ᾧτι ἦδοιτο ἀκούων Κλεάρχου φρονίμους λόγους, *Tissaphernes said he was pleased to hear Clearchus, &c.*

3. The subordinate clauses of direct discourse are not changed in indirect discourse, except that, after an historical tense in the principal sentence, they take the *Opt.* in the place of the *Ind.* and *Subj.*, when the indirect discourse is to be represented as such, i. e. when the statement contained in the subordinate clause is to be viewed as the opinion or sentiment of the person spoken of.

Thus, e. g. ἐὰν τοῦτο λέγῃς, ἀμαρτήσῃ, in oratio obliqua becomes ἔλεξέ σε, εἰ τοῦτο λέγοις, ἀμαρτήσεσθαι. Τελευτῶν ἔλεγεν, ὅσα ἀγαθὰ Κύρος Πέρσας πεποιήκοι (fecisset), *he finally mentioned what advantages C. had conferred on the Persians.*

4. Very often, however, in Greek the oblique discourse takes the form of the direct, since, even after an historical tense in the principal clause, the verb of the subordinate clause is in the *Ind.* of one of the principal tenses; and in the *Subj.*, as in direct

discourse. Here, although the actions and representations contained in the subordinate clauses belong to the past, they are transferred to the time present to the speaker. The use of the Ind. is regular, when the statement in the principal sentence is present to the time of the speaker ; e. g. λέγω, ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος θνητός ἐστιν, or instead of ὅτι with the finite verb, the Acc. with the Inf. is used ; e. g. λέγω, τὸν ἄνθρωπον θνητὸν εἶναι.

Ἄει ἐπεμελεῖτο ὁ Κύρος, ὅποτε συσκηνοῖεν, ὅπως εὐχαριστότατοι λόγοι ἐμβληθῇσονται. *Cyrus always took care, whenever they were with him in his tent, that the most pleasant subjects of conversation should be presented.* Ἐδοξε τῷ δήμῳ τριάκοντα εἰλίσθαι, οἱ τοὺς πατρίους νόμους συγγράψουσι, καθ' οὓς πολιτεύσουσιν, *the people resolved to choose thirty men, who should draw up laws for the state, in accordance with which they should administer the government.*

5. The Greek can also use the Acc. with the Inf., instead of the finite verb, in every kind of subordinate clauses.

Σκύθας φασὶ τοὺς νομάδας, ἐπεὶ αὐτοῖς Δαρεῖον εἰσβαλεῖν εἰς τὴν χώραν, μετὰ ταῦτα μεμονόμην αὐτὸν τίσασθαι, *they say that the Scythian nomads, after Darius had made an irruption into their country, eagerly desired to take vengeance on him.*

APPENDIX.

HOMERIC DIALECT.

§ 189. *Introductory Remarks on the Hexameter.*

1. The measure of the Homeric verse is the Hexameter, which consists of six portions called *feet*. Each of these feet is a *dactyl* or a *spondee*. A dactyl (δάκτυλος, *a finger*) consists of one long and two short syllables (— — —), a spondee (σπένδω, *to offer a libation*) of two long syllables (— —). The first four feet may be either dactyls or spondees, the fifth is *generally* a dactyl, and the sixth a spondee or trochee (— —). The following is the scheme :

⏑ —	⏑ —	⏑ —	⏑ —	⏑ —	⏑ —
* Ἄνδρα μοι	ἔννεπε,	Μοῦσα, πο	λύτροπον,	δε μάλα	πολλὰ
πλάγχθη, ἐ	πῶ Τροί	ης	ιε	ρὸν πτολί	εθρον ἔ
					περσεν.

2. The first syllable of the dactyl, and also of the spondee, is pronounced with a *stress* or *elevation* of voice, which is called the *Arsis*; the short syllables following the *Arsis*, or the long one, if the foot be a spondee, are pronounced with a *depression* of voice, which is called the *Thesis*. The *Arsis* is marked in the scheme by the sign (⏑).

REM. The fifth foot is commonly a dactyl, but sometimes a spondee; then the verse is called a *spondaic verse*. A succession of dactyls indicates a quick and lively motion, while a succession of spondees, a slow and heavy motion.

3. In every well-constructed Hexameter there is at least one *Cæura*, which is occasioned by the ending of a word in the middle of a foot. But as the harmony of the verse requires that the ending of the foot and of the word should generally not coincide, several words of an Hexameter verse may end in the middle of a foot, and hence there may be several *cæuras* in an Hexameter.

χωόμενον | κατὰ θυμόν | ἐϋζώνιοιο | γυναικός.

In this line the ending of the foot and of the word coincide only in the word *κατὰ*. In a dactyl the word may end with a long syllable in the *arsis* (⏑ | — —), or with the first short in the *thesis* (⏑ — | —).

In the former case, the *cæsura* is called *masculine*, in the latter, *feminine*. The principal *cæsuras* are the following :

(a) The most usual and most emphatic *cæsura* is the *masculine* after the arsis of the third foot ; e. g.

↓ ↓ ↓ | ↓ ↓ ↓ | ↓ ↓ ↓ | ↓ ↓ ↓ | ↓ ↓ ↓
ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν Αἰθίοψας || μετεκίαθε τηλόθ' ἰόντας.

(b) Often also a less emphatic *feminine cæsura* occurs in the thesis of the third foot ; e. g.

↓ ↓ ↓ | ↓ ↓ ↓ | ↓ ↓ ↓ | ↓ ↓ ↓ | ↓ ↓ ↓
ἄνδρα μοι ἔννεπε, Μοῦσα, || πολύτροπον, ὅς μάλα πολλά.

(c) A third *cæsura* is the *masculine* after the arsis of the fourth foot ; this is usually preceded by a *masculine cæsura* in the second foot ; e. g.

↓ ↓ ↓ | ↓ ↓ ↓ | ↓ ↓ ↓ | ↓ ↓ ↓ | ↓ ↓ ↓
ἀρνύμενος || ἦν τε ψυχὴν || καὶ νόστον ἐταίρων.

4. Beside these principal *cæsuras* there are still other subordinate ones.

5. Beside the *cæsura*, the *Diæresis* (*διαίρεσις*) also is of frequent occurrence, i. e. a separation of the verse, occasioned by the ending of the word and of the foot coinciding. The following are the principal *diæreses* : (a) after the first foot ; (b) after the second foot ; (c) after the third foot ; (d) after the fourth foot ; e. g.

- (a) ἦσθον· | αὐτὰρ ὁ τοῖσιν ἀφείλετο νόστιμον ἦμαρ
(b) ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ ἔτος | ἦλθε, περιπλομένων ἰνιαυτῶν
(c) ἐννήμαρ μὲν ἀνὰ στρατὸν | ὄχρετο κῆλα θεοῖο
(d) ἄνδρα μοι ἔννεπε, Μοῦσα, πολύτροπον, | ὅς μάλα πολλά.

§ 190. *Quantities* (Comp. § 9).

PRELIMINARY REM. Only a few general rules will be given here ; the quantity of particular words, not embraced in these rules, may be learned by observation.

1. A syllable which has the vowels *e* or *o*, followed by another vowel or a single consonant, is short by nature ; e. g. *τέκος*, *θεός*, *βόη*.

2. A syllable which has the vowel *η* or *ω*, or a diphthong, is long by nature ; so all contracted and circumflexed syllables are long by nature ; e. g. *ἥρως*, *οὐρανός* ; *ἄκων* (instead of *δέκων*), *ἐτίμα* (from *ἐτίμαε*), *πᾶς*, *σίτος*, *ψύχος*, *νῦν*.

3. A syllable which has a doubtful vowel, *a, e, u*, followed by another vowel or a single consonant, or at the end of a word, is short by position; e. g. *αἰδόντες, δαμονίη, φύη, μάχη, φίλος, ἀργύρεος*.

4. A syllable which has a short or doubtful vowel, followed by two consonants or a double consonant, is long by position; e. g. *ἰκέσθαι, ἰκατόμβη, δέξασθαι, ἔχθιστος, φύλλον*.

Exceptions to No. 3.

(a) *a* of nouns of the first Dec., which have the Gen. in *as*, is long in all the Cases in which it occurs; e. g. *ἡμέρᾱ, φιλιᾱ, αἶ, ᾱ, ᾶν, &c.*

(b) *a* in the Dual of all nouns of the first Dec. is long; e. g. Nom. Sing. *λείανᾱ*, Dual *λεαίνᾱ*.

(c) *a* is long in the Gen. Sing. in *ω* and Gen. Pl. in *άων*; e. g. *Ἀτρεΐδᾱω, ἀγοράων*.

(d) the ending *as* of the first Dec. is long, both in the Nom. and Gen. Sing., and in the Acc. Pl.; e. g. Nom. *ταμίᾱs*, Gen. *σκιᾱs*, Acc. Pl. *δόξᾱs*.

(e) *a* of masculine and feminine participles in *as* is long; so also other words in *as* where *π* or *ν* have been dropped; e. g. *ἀκούσᾱs* (*ἀκουσαντs*), *ἀκούσᾱσα, ἰστίᾱs, βᾱs*; *γίγᾱs* (*γίγαντs*), *μέλᾱs* (*μελαντs*).

(f) *a* in the third Pers. Pl. Perf. Ind. Act.; e. g. *τετιφᾱσι*.

(g) *υ* is long in the Sing. of the Pres. and Impf. Ind. Act. of verbs in *υμ*, also in the masculine and feminine Sing. of the participle; e. g. *δεικνῦμ, ἐδεικνύν, δεικνύs, δεικνύσα*. — Other exceptions may be learned by observation.

5. In Homer, a mute and liquid commonly make a syllable long by position.

6. The final syllable of a word in verse is uniformly long by position: (a) when it ends with a consonant, and the next word begins with a consonant; e. g. *καὶ κάθι|σῶν Τρώ|as*; also (b) when the final syllable ends with a short vowel, but the following word begins with a double consonant, or with two single consonants, which are not a mute and liquid; e. g. *ἀδμή|την, ἦν | οὔπω ὑ|πὸ ζυγόν | ἤγαγεν | ἀνήρ*. A mute and liquid, in this case, always makes the syllable in the arsis long, while the syllable in the thesis may be either long or short, according to the necessities of the verse; e. g. *μή μοι | δῶρ' ἐρα|τὰ πρῶφε|ρε χρυ|σέης Ἀφρο|δίτης*. on the contrary, in the thesis, *αὐτὰρ ὃ (δ) | πηλοῖον | ἰσθή|κει*.

7. A long vowel or diphthong at the end of a word is usually made short in Homer, before a word beginning with a vowel, but it remains long when it is in the arsis, or when the following word has the digamma (§ 193); e. g. ἡμένῃ | ἐν βέν|θεσσιν; — υἷες, ὁ | μὲν Κτεά|του, ὁ δ' ἄρ' | Εὐρύτου | Ἀκτορί|ωνος; — αὐτὰρ ὁ | ἔγνω | ἦσιν ἐ|νὶ φρεσὶ | φώνη|σέν τε (ἦσιν = Fḡσιν).

8. A long vowel or diphthong in the middle of a word, before a following vowel, is but seldom shortened; e. g. ἐπειή (— —), ἔμ-
παιος (— —), οἶος (— —), βέβληαι.

9. The arsis can make a short syllable long, both at the beginning of a word, e. g. ἀσπίδος | ἀκάμα|τον πῦρ, and also at the end, — in which case it is generally followed by a liquid, or a σ or δ, the sound of which is easily doubled in pronunciation, or by a word with the digamma; e. g. καὶ πεδί|ᾱ λω|τεῦντα; — θυγατέ|ρᾱ ἦν (= Fḡν).

10. Not unfrequently in Homer, merely from the necessities of the verse, a short vowel in the thesis is measured as long when it stands between two long vowels; e. g. ἵπο|δέξ|ιη.

§ 191. *Hiatus.*

Hiatus, i. e. a harshness in the pronunciation, arising from the concurrence of two vowels, one of which ends a word, and the other begins the following word, is generally avoided by the Greeks, but especially in verse. In the Homeric Hexameter, however, it is admitted in the following cases:

- (a) With long vowels or diphthongs, either in the arsis, e. g. ἀντιθέ|φ Ὀδυ|σῆϊ, or in the thesis, in which case the long vowel or diphthong is short; e. g. οἴκοι ἔ|σαν.
- (b) When the vowel does not admit elision, or but seldom; e. g. παιδὶ ἀμύνεν.
- (c) When two words are separated by a punctuation-mark; e. g. ἀλλ' ἀνα, εἰ μέμονάς γε.
- (d) In the feminine cæsure (§ 189, 3), after the first short syllable in the third foot of the verse; e. g. κεινὴ | δὲ τρυφά|λεια || ἄμ' | ἔσπετο | χειρὶ πα|χείη.
- (e) In the diæresis (§ 189, 5), after the first and fourth foot of the verse; e. g. ἔγχεϊ | Ἴδομενῆος; — πέμψαι ἐπ' Ἀτρεΐδῃ Ἀγαμέμ-
νονι | οὐλον Ὀνειρον.
- (f) When the first word has the apostrophe; e. g. δένδρε' ἔβαλλεν.
- (g) Words which have the digamma occasion no hiatus (§ 193, 3).

§ 192. *The Homeric Dialect.*

The language of Homer and his school is the older Ionic; these poets, however, were not satisfied with their own dialect merely, but selected from all the dialects, in accordance with the true principles of art, those forms which were adapted to the nature of their poetry; the regular laws of versification, also, had much influence in forming the language. Thus they produced a peculiar and definite poetic language, called the Epic or Homeric.

§ 193. *Digamma or Labial Breathing F.*

1. The Greek language had originally a special labial breathing, the sound of which corresponds nearly to the English *f*. From its form *F*, which resembles one gamma standing upon another, it is called Digamma (double gamma).

2. The Æolians retained this character the longest; among the other Grecian tribes it disappeared very early; its sound, however, was in some instances changed into the smooth labial *β*, e. g. *βία*, arising from *Fís* (later *ῖς*), *vis*; in some instances it was softened into the vowel *υ*, and after other vowels coalesced with these and formed the diphthongs *av*, *ev*, *ηυ*, *ου*, *ωυ*, e. g. *ναῦς* instead of *νάFs*, *navis*, *βοῦς* (*βόFs*), *βόυς*, *βός*, Gen. *βό-υς*; in others still, it was merely changed into a smooth breathing, which, at the beginning of the word, is indicated by the *Spiritus lenis*, but in the middle of a word and before *ρ*, it was not indicated by any character; e. g. *Fís*, *vis*, *ῖς*; *εἰλέω*, *voίvo*, *ὄFis*, *ovis*, *φρόδov*, *ρόδov*; finally, it was also changed, at the beginning of some words, into a rough breathing, which was indicated by a *Spiritus asper*; e. g. *ἑσπερος*, *vesperus*, *ἔννυμ*, *vestio*.

3. In the Homeric poems, the character denoting the breathing *F* no longer exists; but it is very clear that in the time of Homer many words were pronounced with the digamma; e. g. *ἄγνυμ*, *ἀνδάνω*, *ἔαρ* (*ver*), the forms of *ἑἰλαω* (*video*), *ἔouκα*, *εἶμα* (*vestimentum*), *ἔννυμ* (*vestio*), *εἰπεῖν*, *ἐκηλος*, *ἔος* and *ὄς* (*sus*), *οὔ* (*sui*), *ἑσπερος* (*vesperus*), *οἶκος* (*vicus*), *οἶνος* (*vinum*); this is obvious from several facts: (a) words that have the digamma cause no hiatus; e. g. *πρὸ ἔθεν* (= *πρὸ Fέθεν*); (b) hence also a vowel capable of elision, when placed before such a word, cannot be elided; e. g. *λίπεν δέ ι* (= *δέ Fe*), instead of *δ' ι*; (c) the *υ* *ἐφελκυστικόν* is wanting before words which have the digamma; e. g. *δαίε οἱ* (= *δαίε Fοι*), instead of *δαίεν οἱ*; (d) *οὔ* instead of *οὐκ* is found before the digamma; e. g. *ἔπει οὐ εἰθέιν ἔστου*

χερίων (= οὗ *Feθεν*), instead of οὗ *ίθεν*; (e) in compounds neither elision nor crasis take place; e. g. διαειπόμεν (= δια*Fe*ειπόμεν), instead of διειπόμεν. ἀγής, instead of ἀ*Fe*γής; (f) long vowels are not shortened (§ 190, 3) before words that have the digamma; e. g. κάλλει *τε* στίλβων καὶ εἰμασι (= καὶ *Fe*ίμασι).

§ 194. *Change of Vowels.*

Contraction.—Diæresis.—Crisis.—Synizesis.—Apocope.

1. The Homeric language often varies in the use of contracted and uncontracted forms, according to the necessities of the verse; e. g. *ἀέκων* and *ἄκων*. The particular instances of contraction will be seen below, under the contract declensions and conjugations. The contraction of *ση* into *ω* takes place in the verbs *βοᾶν*, *to cry*, and *νοεῖν*, *to think*; e. g. *βῶσας*, instead of *βοήσας*. *ἀγνώσασκεν*, instead of *ἀγνοήσασκεν*; so also *οἰδῶκοντα*, instead of *οἰδοήκοντα*.

2. Diæresis is the separation of a diphthong into its vowels. The use of this is not rare in Homer; it occurs most frequently in those words where the two vowels are separated by the digamma; e. g. *παῖς*, *αὐτμή*, *breath* (from *ἄFe*ω), *εἴσκω*, *εὐκτίμενος*, *οἶς* (*ῥFe*is, *ovis*), *οἶομαι* (comp. *opinor*).

3. The use of crasis is limited to a few cases, particularly: *κἀγώ*, *τᾶλλα*, *οὔμός*, *οὐνεκα*, *ὄριστος*, *οὐτός*, instead of *καὶ ἐγώ*, *τὰ ἄλλα*; *ὁ ἐμός*, *ὁ ἄριστος*, *ὁ αὐτός*.

4. Synizesis, i. e. the contraction of two vowels into one, which is perceptible only in the pronunciation, but is not indicated by the form of the word, is of very frequent occurrence:

- (a) In the middle of words, most frequently in the following combination of vowels: *εᾱ*, *εᾷ*. *εᾱί*, *εᾱς*; *εῶ*. *οῖα*, *εῶν*; *εῶ*, *εῶν*; e. g. *στήθεα*, *ἡμέας*, *θεοί*, *χρυσέοις*, *τεθνεῶσι*; much more seldom in *ᾱε*, *ἰᾱ*. *ἰαί*, *ιῆ*, *ιῆ*. *οῖ*; e. g. *ἀεθλεύων*, *πόλιας*. *πόλιος*; *οῶ* only in *ὄγδοον*; *οῖ* only in *δακρύοις*; *ῆι* in *δηῖοιο*, *δηῖων*, *δηῖοισι*, *ῆια*.
- (b) Between two words in the following combination of vowels: *ῆα*, *ῆε*, *ῆη*, *ῆει*, *ῆου*. *ῆοι*: *εἰοῦ*; *ωα*, *ωου*; the first word is one of the following: *ῆ*, *ῆ*, *δῆ*, *μή*, and *ἐπέι*, or a word with the inflection-endings *η*, *ω*; e. g. *ῆ οὐ*, *δῆ ἀφνειότατος*, *μή ἄλλοι*, *εἰλαπίνῃ ῆε γάμος*, *ἀσβέστω οὐδ' ὑλόν*.

5. Elision (§ 6, 3) occurs very frequently, namely:

- (a) The *a* in the Neut. Pl. and in the Acc. Sing. of the third Dec.; seldom in the Aorist-ending *σα*; e. g. *ἄλειψ' ἐμέ*; usually in the particle *ἄρα*.

- (b) The *ε* in the personal pronouns *ἐμέ, μέ, σέ, &c.*; in the Voc. of the second Dec.; in the Dual of the third Dec.; in endings of the verb, and in particles, e. g. *δέ, τέ, τότε, &c.* (but never in *ιδέ*).
- (c) The *ι* in the Dat. Pl. of the third Dec., much more seldom in the Dat. Sing., and indeed only when the connection is such that it could not be mistaken for the Acc.; e. g. *χαίρε δέ τῷ ὄρνθι* 'Οδυσσεύς; in *ἄμμι, ὕμμι, and σφι*; in adverbs of place in *θι*, except those derived from substantives; in *εἴκοσι*; finally, in all the endings of the verb.
- (d) The *ο* in *ἀπό* and *ὑπό* (but never in *πρό*), in *δύο*, in Neut. pronouns (except *τό*), and in all endings of the verb.
- (e) *αι* in the endings of the verb, *μαι, ται, σθαι*.
- (f) *οι* in *μοι, to me*, and in the particle *τοι*.

6. Apocope (*ἀποκοπή*), i. e. the rejection of a short final vowel before a word beginning with a consonant, occurs in the prepositions *ἀνά, κατά, παρά*, seldom in *ἀπό* and *ὑπό*, and in the conjunction *ἄρα*. — "Αν before *β, π, φ, μ*, is changed into *ἄμ* (§ 8, 4); e. g. *ἄμ βωμοῖσι, ἄμ πέλαγος, ἄμ φόνον, ἄμμένω*; *κ ά τ* assimilates its *τ* to the following consonant, except that the rough mute is preceded by the corresponding smooth; e. g. *καθ δύναμιν, κακ κεφαλῆς, κάγ γόνυ, κάπ φάλαρα*; examples of *ἀπό* and *ὑπό* are *ἀππέμψει, ὑββάλλειν*, instead of *ἀποπέμψει, ὑποβάλλειν*.

§ 195. *Change of Consonants.*

1. *Δ* and *θ* remain before *μ* (contrary to § 8, 2); e. g. *ἴσμεν, κεκορρυθμένος*, instead of *ἴσμεν, κεκορυσμένος*.

2. The metathesis of *ρ* with a preceding vowel occurs not unfrequently; e. g. *κραδίη*, instead of *καρδία, heart, κάρτερος* and *κράτερος, βάρδιστος* (from *βραδύς*); also in the second Aor.: *ἔπραθον, ἔδραθον, ἔδρακον* (from *πέρθω, δαρθάνω, δέρκομαι*).

3. In Homer consonants can be doubled, after short vowels, according to the necessities of the verse, in the following cases:

- (a) The liquids and *σ* on the addition of the augment, when there are three successive short syllables; e. g. *ἔλλαβον, ἔμμαθον, ἔννεον, ἔσσενα*.
- (b) In composition, also, the liquids and *σ* are doubled; e. g. *νεόλ-λουτος* (from *νίος* and *λούω*).

- (c) The σ in the inflection of the Dat. in $\sigma\iota$, and of the Fut. and Aor.; e. g. $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\upsilon\sigma\sigma\omega$, $\phi\rho\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\kappa\acute{\alpha}\lambda\epsilon\sigma\sigma\alpha$.
- (d) The σ in the middle of several words; e. g. $\delta\omicron\sigma\sigma\omicron\nu$, $\tau\acute{o}\sigma\sigma\omicron\nu$, $\delta\omicron\pi\acute{\iota}\sigma\sigma\omega$, &c.

Of the mutes, π is doubled in the interrogatives which begin with $\delta\pi$; e. g. $\delta\pi\pi\omega\varsigma$, &c.; — κ in $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\epsilon\kappa\kappa\omicron\nu$, $\pi\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\kappa\kappa\acute{\alpha}\nu$; — τ in $\delta\tau\tau\iota$, $\delta\tau\tau\epsilon\omicron$, $\delta\tau\tau\epsilon\nu$; — δ in $\acute{\epsilon}\delta\delta\epsilon\iota\sigma\epsilon$, $\acute{\alpha}\delta\delta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\delta\delta\eta\nu$.

REM. The doubling of ρ , when the augment is prefixed and in composition (§ 8, 12), can be omitted, if the verse requires it; e. g. $\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\iota\omicron\nu$ (from $\acute{\rho}\acute{\epsilon}\zeta\omega$), $\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\acute{o}\rho\upsilon\tau\omicron\varsigma$. For the same reason, though but seldom, one of the consonants, which otherwise usually occur doubled, is omitted; e. g. $\text{'}\acute{O}\delta\upsilon\text{'}\sigma\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, $\text{'}\acute{A}\chi\iota\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, $\phi\acute{\alpha}\rho\upsilon\gamma\omicron\varsigma$, instead of $\text{'}\acute{O}\delta\upsilon\sigma\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, $\text{'}\acute{A}\chi\iota\lambda\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, $\phi\acute{\alpha}\rho\upsilon\gamma\gamma\omicron\varsigma$.

DECLENSIONS.

§ 196. *Suffix $\phi\iota(\nu)$.*

In addition to the marks for the Cases, the Homeric dialect has the suffix $\phi\iota(\nu)$, which expresses the relation of the Dat., and in connection with prepositions, that of the Gen. This suffix is always appended to the unchanged stem of the word; e. g.

- I. Dec. only in the Sing.: $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\lambda\eta\phi\iota$, $\acute{\alpha}\pi\acute{o}$ $\nu\epsilon\upsilon\rho\eta\phi\iota\nu$.
- II. Dec. in Sing. and Pl.; all these forms, without respect to the accentuation of the Nom., are paroxytones ($\acute{o}\phi\iota$): $\theta\epsilon\acute{o}\phi\iota\nu$ (for $\theta\epsilon\acute{o}\omega\nu$), *of the gods*, $\acute{\alpha}\pi'$ $\omicron\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\acute{o}\phi\iota\nu$ (for $\omicron\sigma\tau\acute{\epsilon}\acute{o}\omega\nu$), *of bones*.
- III. Dec. almost exclusively in the Pl.: $\delta\rho\epsilon\sigma\phi\iota(\nu)$, *upon the mountains*, $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa$ $\sigma\tau\acute{\eta}\theta\epsilon\sigma\phi\iota$ (comp. § 44), $\nu\acute{\alpha}\phi\iota$.

§ 197. *First Declension.*

1. Instead of the long α , η is used through all the Cases of the Sing.; e. g. $\Pi\eta\eta\lambda\omicron\pi\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, $\Pi\eta\eta\lambda\omicron\pi\epsilon\iota\eta$ from $\Pi\eta\eta\lambda\omicron\pi\epsilon\iota\alpha$, $\phi\rho\eta\gamma\rho\eta$, $\text{Bor}\acute{\epsilon}\eta\varsigma$, $\text{Bor}\acute{\epsilon}\eta$, $\text{Bor}\acute{\epsilon}\eta\nu$.

Exceptions: $\theta\epsilon\acute{\alpha}$, goddess, $\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}$, $\acute{\alpha}\nu$; $\text{Nav}\sigma\iota\kappa\acute{\alpha}\acute{\alpha}$, $\text{Ph}\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\iota}\acute{\alpha}$; $\text{Al}\nu\epsilon\acute{\iota}\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, $\text{Al}\gamma\epsilon\acute{\iota}\acute{\alpha}\varsigma$, $\text{'}\acute{E}\rho\mu\epsilon\acute{\iota}\alpha\varsigma$, and some other proper names in $\alpha\varsigma$ pure. The Voc. of $\nu\acute{\upsilon}\mu\phi\eta$ is $\nu\acute{\upsilon}\mu\phi\alpha$.

2. Substantives in $\epsilon\iota\alpha$ and $\omicron\iota\alpha$, derived from adjectives in $\eta\varsigma$ and $\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, and also some other feminines, change short α of the Attic dialect into η ; e. g. $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\eta\theta\epsilon\eta$, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\iota\delta\epsilon\eta$, $\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\pi\lambda\omicron\iota\eta$, $\kappa\acute{\iota}\sigma\sigma\eta$, instead of $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\acute{\eta}\theta\epsilon\alpha$, $\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\acute{\iota}\delta\epsilon\alpha$, $\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\pi\lambda\omicron\iota\alpha$, $\kappa\acute{\iota}\sigma\sigma\acute{\alpha}$.

3. The Nom. Sing. of masculines, in a great number of words, have the ending *ᾱ* (like the Lat.), instead of *ης*, according to the necessities of the verse; e. g. *ἰππότᾱ, αἰχμητᾱ, μητίετα, εὐρύοπα*. The Voc. retains in all these the ending *ᾱ*.

4. The Gen. Sing. of masculines has the following endings: *ᾱο*, *ω* (contracted from *ωο*) and *εω*; the last ending *εω* is always pronounced with synizesis, and in relation to the accent, *ω* is considered short (§ 30, Rem. 2); e. g. *Ἑρμείας*, Gen. *Ἑρμείᾱο* and *Ἑρμείω*; *Βορέης*, Gen. *Βορέᾱο* and *Βορέω*; *Ἀτρείδης*, Gen. *Ἀτρείδᾱο* and *Ἀτρείδεω*.

5. The Gen. Pl. of masculines and feminines has the endings: *ᾱων*, *ῶν*, and *έων* (*έων* is regularly pronounced with synizesis); e. g. *κλισιάων*, *κλισιῶν*, *πυλάων*, *πυλίων*.

6. The Dat. Pl.: *ησι(ν)*, *ης*, and *αις* (only in *θεαῖς* and *ἁκταῖς*); e. g. *κλισίησι(ν)*, *πέτρης πρὸς μεγάλησι*.

§ 198. *Second Declension.*

1. Gen. Sing.: *ου* and *οιο*; e. g. *ῥμου*, *ῥμοιο* from *ῥμος*, *ὄ, shoulder*.

2. Gen. and Dat. Dual: *οιιν* (instead of *ου*); e. g. *ῥμοιιν*.

3. Dat. Pl.: *οισι(ν)* and *οις*; e. g. *ῥμοισι(ν)*, *ῥμοις*.

4. Attic Declension. Gen. Sing.: *ῶο*, instead of *ω*; e. g. *Πηνελῶο*, from *Πηνέλεως*. In *γάλας*, *sister-in-law*, *Ἄθως* and *Κῶς*, the *ως* produced by contraction, is resolved by *ο*; e. g. *γαλόωας*, *Ἀθόωας*, *Κόωας*.

5. Contracted forms of the second Dec. occur but seldom, viz. *νοῦς*, usually *νόος*, *χειμάρρους*, and *χειμάρροος*, *Πάνθους*, *Πάνθου*, *Πάνθφ*. With those in *εος*, *εον*, Homer either lengthens the *ε* into *ει*, or employs synizesis, as the nature of the verse requires; e. g. *χρύσειος*.

§ 199. *Third Declension.*

1. Dat. Pl.: *σι(ν)*, *σσι(ν)*, *εσι(ν)*, and *εσσι(ν)*. The endings *εσι* and *εσσι*, like the other Case-endings, are always appended to the pure stem; e. g. *κύν-εσσι* (from *κύων*, Gen. *κυν-ός*), *νεκύ-εσσι* (from *νέκυς*, *υ-ος*), *χείρ-εσι*. In neuters, which have a radical *σ* in the Nom. (§ 42, 1. and § 44), this *σ* is dropped; e. g. *ἐπέ-εσσι* (instead of *ἐπίσ-εσσι*, from *τὸ ἔπος*, instead of *ἔπης*), *δεπᾶ-εσσι(ν)* (from *τὸ δέπας*); *ν* is dropped in stems ending in *αν*, *εν*, *ον* (§ 41); e. g. *βό-εσσι* (instead of *βόφ-εσσι*, *δον-ίδης*), *ἱππῆ-εσσι*. — The ending *σσι* is appended

almost exclusively to stems, which end in a vowel; e. g. νέκυ-σσι (from νέκυς, υ-ος).

2. Gen. and Dat. Dual: οἱιν (as in Dec. II.); e. g. ποδοῖν.

3. The Acc. Sing. of those in υς sometimes has the ending α; e. g. εὐρέα πάντων, ἰχθῦα, νέα, instead of εὐρύν, ἰχθύν, ναῖν.

4. The words γέλως, *laughter*, ἰδρώς, *sweat*, and ἔρως, *love*, which properly belong to the third Dec., in particular Cases in Homer, are declined like the Attic second Dec.: γέλω and γέλων, instead of γέλωτα; γέλφ, instead of γέλωτι; ἰδρῶ, ἰδρῶ, instead of ἰδρῶτα, ἰδρῶτι; ἔρφ, instead of ἔρωτι.

5. Those in ις, Gen. ἰδος, especially proper names, often have the inflection ιος, &c., and in the Dat. always; e. g. μήμιος, Θέτιος, Θέτι.

6. The neuter οὖς, ὠτός, *ear* (§ 39), in Homer has the form οὔας, οὔατος, Pl. οὔατα; the neuters στῆαρ, *fat*, οὐθαρ, *breast*, and πείραρ, *issue*, have ἄτος in the Gen.: στῆατος, οὐθατα, πείρατα, πείρασι. In the neuters τέρας, κέρας, and κρέας (§ 39), the τ is dropped; e. g. τέραα, ἄων, ἄεσσι; Dat. κέρα, Pl. κέρα, κεράων, κεράεσσι and κέρασι; Pl. κρέα, κρεάων, κρεῶν and κρεῖων, κρεάσιν.

7. In the words mentioned under § 36, Homer can either retain or omit ε, as the verse may require; e. g. ἀνῆρ, ἀνέρος, and ἀνδρός, ἀνέρι and ἀνδρί, &c. (but only ἀνδρῶν, ἀνδράσι, and ἀνδρέσσι); γαστήρ, ἔρος, ἔρι, and γαστρός, γαστρί, γαστέρα, γαστέρες; Δημήτηρ, ἡτέρος, and ἡτρος, Δημητέρα; θυγάτηρ, θυγατέρος, and θύγατρος, &c., θυγατέρεσσι, but θυγατρῶν; πατήρ and μήτηρ, τέρος and τρος, &c.

8. The word ἰχώρ, *blood of the gods*, in the Acc. has ἰχῶ, instead of ἰχώρα, and κυκεών, *mixed drink*, in the Acc. has κυκεῶ or κυκειῶ.

9. To § 41¹ belong αυς, ευσ, ους. Of γραῦς, there occur in Homer only Nom. γρηῦς, γρηῦς, Dat. γρηῖ, and the Voc. γρηῦ and γρηῦ. The word βοῦς does not admit contraction, thus: βόες, βόας; Dat. Pl. βό-εσσι, see No. 1.

10. § 41. In common nouns in εὺς and in the proper name Ἀχιλλεύς, η is used instead of ε in all the forms in which υ (F) of the stem is dropped; e. g. βασιλεύς, Voc. εὔ, Dat. Pl. εὔσι (except ἀριστή-εσσιν from ἀριστεύς), but βασιλῆος, ἦ, ἦα, ἦες, ἦας (α in the Acc. Sing. and Pl. is short). Among the proper names, the following are to be specially noticed: Ὀδυσσεύς, Ὀδυσσηος, and Ὀδυσῆος and Ὀδυσσεός, also Ὀδυσσεύς (contracted), Ὀδυσῆι and Ὀδυσεῖ, Ὀδυσσηα and Ὀδυ-

¹ These numbers refer to the sections in the first part of the Grammar.

σέα, also Ὀδυσῇ; Πηλεὺς, Πηλῆος and εὖος, ἦϊ and εἶ, ἦα; the others, as Ἀτρεὺς, Τυδεὺς, generally retain ε, and contract εος in the Gen. by synizesis, and sometimes εα in the Acc. into η, thus: Τυδεός, εἶ, εα, and ἦ.

11. § 42. ης and ες, Gen. εος. The Gen. Sing. remains uncontracted; the Nom. Pl. is εες and εις; the Gen. Pl. remains uncontracted (except when the ending εων is preceded by a vowel, in which case contraction takes place; e. g. ζαχρηῶν from ζαχρηέων, which is from ζαχρηής, *impetuous*), also the Acc. Pl. εας. Ἀρης is thus declined: Ἀρηος and εος, Dat. Ἀρηϊ, Ἀρη, Ἀρεϊ, Acc. Ἀρη and Ἀρην; Voc. Ἀρες and Ἀρες.

12. § 42. Proper names in κλης contract εε into η; e. g. Ἡρακλῆς, κληος, ἦϊ, ἦα, Voc. Ἡράκλεις; but adjectives in ἐης have both ει and η; e. g. ἀκλῆς, ἀκληίς, ἀγακληος, but εὐκλείας (Acc. Pl.) from εὐκλής, εὐρρέης, Gen. εὐρρέιος from εὐρρέης. So the forms δυσκλεῖα, υπερδία, instead of εεία, occur.

13. § 43. ως, Gen. ωος. In Homer, the contracted forms ἦρω Dat., and Μίνω Acc. occur. Of the words in ὦς and ω, Gen. ὄος, only χρώς and its compounds are uncontracted: χροός, χροῖ, χροά.

14. § 44. (a) ας, Gen. αος; the Dat. Sing. is uncontracted or contracted, according to the necessities of the verse; e. g. γήραϊ and γήρα. But the Nom. and Acc. Pl. are always contracted; e. g. δέπα. — (b) ος, Gen. εος; according to the necessities of the verse, both the uncontracted and contracted forms are used (except in the Gen. Pl., which always remains uncontracted; also in the Gen. Sing., except in some substantives which contract εος into εως; e. g. Ἐρέβους, θάρσεως); Dat. θέρεϊ and θέρει, κάλλεϊ and κάλλει; Nom. and Acc. plurals in εα commonly remain uncontracted, but must be pronounced with synizesis; e. g. νείεα, βέλεα. — In σπέος, κλῖος, δέος, χρέος, ε is sometimes lengthened into η, thus: Gen. σπειούς, Dat. σπηῖ, Acc. σπέος and σπέιος, Gen. Pl. σπειών, Dual σπέεσσι and σπήεσσι; χρέος and χρεῖος; κλεία and κλεία.

15. § 45. ῖς, Gen. ῖος; ῡς, Gen. ῡος. The Dat. Sing. is contracted; e. g. οἰζυῖ, πληθυῖ, νέκυι; the Acc. Pl., as the verse may require, is sometimes uncontracted, sometimes, and indeed more commonly, contracted; e. g. ἰχθύς, instead of ἰχθύας δρύς; the Nom. Pl. never suffers contraction, but is pronounced with synizesis; e. g. ἰχθύες (dissyllable). The Dat. Pl. ends in ῖσσι and ῡσσι (dissyllable); e. g. ἰχθύεσσιν and ἰχθύεσσιν.

16. § 46. ῑς and ῑ, Gen. ῑος (Att. εως); ῡς and ῡ, Gen. ῡος (Att. εως). (a) Words in ες retain the ε of the stem through all the

Cases, and are always contracted in the Dat. Sing., and sometimes in the Acc. Pl.; e. g. πόλις, *ιος, ῖ*, Pl. *ιες, ιων, ισι, ιας*, and *ῖς*. The Dat. Sing. has also the endings *εῖ* and *ει*; e. g. πόσει and πόσει, from πόσις; in some words the *ι* of the stem is changed into *ε* in other Cases also; e. g. ἐπάλξεις (Acc.), ἐπάλξεσιν, especially in πόλις, which moreover, as the verse requires, can lengthen *ε* into *η*, thus: Gen. πόλιος, πόλιος, and πόλιος, &c., and in *δῖς, ονίς*, Dat. Pl. δῖσιν, οῖσιν, δεσιν. — (b) Words in *ῦς*, which in the Att. Gen. end in *εως*, have *εος*, and in the Dat. Sing. both the uncontracted and contracted forms; e. g. εὐρέϊ, πήχει, πλατεῖ; in the other Cases, the uncontracted forms are commonly used, though these are generally to be pronounced with synizesis.

§ 200. *Anomalous Words* (Comp. § 47).

1. Γόνη (τό, *knee*) and δόρυ (τό, *spear*):

Sing. γούνατος and γουνός	δούρατος and δουρός, δούρατι and δουρί
Pl. N. γούνατα and γούνα	δούρατα and δούρα; Dual δούρε
G. γούνων	δούρων
D. γούνασι (σσι) and γούνεσσι	δούρασι and δούρεσσι.

2. Κάρα (τό, *head*).

Sing. N. κάρη	Gen. κάρητος	καρήματος	κρατός	κράματος
	Dat. κάρητι	καρήματι	κρατί	κράατι
	Acc. κάρη (κράτα, Masc., Od. 8, 92).			

Plur. N. κάρᾱ	καρήματα (and κάρηνα)
G. κράτων	(" καρήνων)
D. κρασί	
A. κράατα	(" κάρηνα).

3. Ναῦς (ἡ, *ship*):

Sing. N. νῆς	Plur. νῆες and νέες
G. νηός and νεός	νηῶν and νεῶν
D. νηί	νηυσί, νήεσσι, νέεσσι.
A. νῆα and νεᾶ	νῆας and νέας.

4. Χεῖρ (ἡ, *hand*), Dat. χερί, Acc. χέρα, Dat. Pl. χεῖρεσιν and χεῖρεσσιν.

§ 201. *Adjectives*.

1. The adjectives βαθύς and ὠκύς have sometimes the feminine form *εα* or *έη*: βαθέης, βαθέην, ὠκέα. Some adjectives in *ύς* are also of common gender; e. g. Ἥρη θῆλυς εὐούσα, ἡδύς ἀντμή.

2. Adjectives in *ήεις, ήεσσα, ήεν* often occur in the contracted form: *ής, ήσσα, ήν*; e. g. *τιμής*; those in *όεις, όεσσα, όεν* contract *οε* into *ευ*; e. g. *πедία λωπεύντα*.

3. *Πολύς* (§ 48) is thus inflected:

Nom. Sing. *πολύς* and *πουλύς*; *πολύ*; and *πολλός, πολλόν*; Gen. *πολέος*; Acc. *πολύν* and *πουλύν*; — Nom. Pl. *πολείες* and *πολείς*; Gen. *πολέων*; Dat. *πολέσι, πολέσσι, and πολέεσσι*; Acc. *πολείας* and *πολείς*.

§ 202. Comparison.

1. The endings *ώτερος* and *ώτατος* are sometimes used, although the vowel of the preceding syllable is long [comp. § 50, I. (a)]; e. g. *διζυρώτατος, κακοξινώτερος*. Adjectives in *ύς* and *ρος* have the Comparative in *ίων* and *ιστος*, though sometimes also the regular form; e. g. *γλυκύς, γλυκίων*; *βαθύς, βάθιστος*; *οίκτρος οίκτιστος* and *οίκτρότατος*.

2. Anomalous forms (§ 52):

άγαθός, Com. *άρείων, λωίων, and λωίτερος*, Sup. *κάρτιστος*.
κακός, Com. *κακώτερος, χειρότερος, χερείων, χεριώτερος*, Sup. *ήκιστος*.
όλίγος, Com. *ολίζων*; — *ρήϊδιος*, Com. *ρήϊτερος*, Sup. *ρήϊστος* and *ρήϊτατος*.

βραδύς, Com. *βράσσων*, Sup. *βάρδιστος*; — *μακρός*, Com. *μάσσων*.
παχύς, Com. *πάσσων*.

§ 203. Pronouns.

1. S. N. *έγώ*, before a vowel *έγών* *σύ, τίνη*

G. *έμέο, έμευ, μευ (μεν)* *σέο, σευ (σεν) εϋ, εϋ (εϋ)*

έμέιο, έμέθεν *σείο, σίθεν, τεοίο είο, έθεν*

D. *έμοί, μοι* *σοί, τοι, τείν έοί, οί (οί)*

A. *έμέ, με* *σέ (σε) έε, ε (έ), μιν*

Dual N. *νώϊ* *σφῶϊν, σφῶϊ, σφῶ*

G. and D. *νώϊν* *σφῶϊν, σφῶν σφῶϊν (σφῶϊν)*

A. *νώϊ and νό* *σφῶϊ and σφῶ σφῶέ (σφῶε)*

Plur. N. *ήμεις, άμμες*

ύμεις, θμμες

G. *ήμέων, ήμείων* *ύμέων, ύμείων σφέων (σφεων), σφῶν (σφῶν), σφείων*

D. *ήμιν, ήμιν, άμμι(ν)* *ύμιν, θμμι(ν) σφίσι(ν) [σφισι(ν)], σφί(ν) [σφι(ν)]*

A. *ήμέας, ήμας, άμμε* *ύμέας, θμμε σφέας (σφεας), σφᾶς (σφας), σφε.*

2. The compound forms of the reflexive pronouns *ἐμᾶυτοῦ*, *σεαυτοῦ*, &c. never occur in Homer; instead of them he uses the personal pronouns and the pronoun *αὐτός* *separately*; e. g. *ἐμ' αὐτόν*, *ἐμοὶ αὐτῷ*, *ἐμεῦ αὐτῆς*, *ἐ αὐτήν*, *οὐ αὐτῇ*.

3. Possessive pronouns: *τέός, ἡ, ὦν*, instead of *σός*; *έός, ἡ, ὦν*, and *ός, ἡ, ὦν*, *suus, a, um*; *ἑμός, ἡ, ὦν*, instead of *ἡμέτερος*; *παῖτερος, α, ὦν*, *of us both*; *ὑμός, ἡ, ὦν*, instead of *ὑμέτερος*; *σφωίτερος, α, ὦν*, *of you both*; *σφός, ἡ, ὦν*, instead of *σφέτερος*.

4. Demonstrative pronouns: *τοῖο* and *τεῦ*, instead of *τοῦ*; *ταί* and *ταί*, instead of *οὐ* and *αὐ*; *τάων*, instead of *τῶν*; *τοῖσι*, instead of *τοῖς*; *ταῖσι*, *τῇσι*, and *τῆς*, instead of *ταῖς*; — *ὅδε* Dat. Pl. *τοῖςδεσι* and *τοῖςδεσσι*, instead of *τοῖςδε*.

5. Relative pronouns: *ὅς*, instead of *ὃς*; *οἷο, δοῦ*, instead of *οὗ*, *έης*, instead of *ἧς*; *ῆσι* and *ῆς*, instead of *αἷς*.

6. Indefinite and interrogative pronouns: (a) Gen. *τίο, τευ*, instead of *τινός*; Dat. *τίῳ, τῷ*, instead of *τινί*; Pl. *τίσσα*, instead of *τινά*; Gen. *τίων*, instead of *τινῶν*; Dat. *τίοισι*, instead of *τισί*; — (b) Gen. *τίο, τεῦ*, instead of *τινός*.

(c) <i>ὅστις</i> : Sing. N. <i>ὅτις</i> , Neut. <i>ὅτι, ὅττι</i>	Plur. <i>ὅτινα</i>
G. <i>ὅτεν, ὅτεο, ὅττεο, ὅττεν</i>	<i>ὅτεων</i>
D. <i>ὅτεφ, ὅτφ</i>	<i>ὀτίοισι</i>
A. <i>ὀτινα</i> , Neut. <i>ὀτι, ὀττι</i>	<i>ὀτινας, ὀτινα, ὀσσα</i> .

§ 204. Numerals.

The collateral form of *μία* is *ῖα, ῖης, ῖη, ῖαν*, and of *ἐνί*, the form *ῖφ*. *Δύο, δύο* are indeclinable; collateral forms of these are *δοιῶ, δοιοί, δοιαί, δοιά*, &c. *Πίσυρες, α*, instead of *τίσσαιρες, α*. *Δυνώδεκα* and *δυοκαιδεκα* and *δῶδεκα*. *Ἑξήκοντα*, instead of *εἰκόσι*. *Ὀγδῶκοντα* and *ἐννῆκοντα*, instead of *ὀγδοήκοντα* and *ἐννεήκοντα*. *Ἑννεάχιλοι* and *δεκάχιλοι*, instead of *ἐννακισχιλιοι* and *μύριοι*. The endings *άκοντα* and *άκόσιοι* become *ήκοντα, ηκόσιοι*. Ordinals: *τρίτατος, τέτατος, ἐβδόματος, ὀγδόματος, ἕνατος* and *εἷνατος*.

THE VERB.

§ 205. Augment. — Reduplication.

1. The augment is prefixed or omitted, as the verse requires; e. g. *λύσε, θέσαν, ὄρατο, ἔλε*. In the Perf. the temporal augment is omitted only in single words; e. g. *ἄνεργα*.

2. Words which have the digamma, always take the syllabic augment; e. g. *ἀνδάνω, ἔαδον; εἶδομαι, εἰσάμεν*, and also in the Part. *εἰσάμενος*. The *ε* seems to be lengthened on account of the verse, in *εἰοικυῖα* and *εὔαδε* (*ἔφαδε* from *ἀνδάνω*).

3. The verbs *οἰνοχοέω* and *ἀνδάνω* take the syllabic and temporal augment at the same time, viz. *ἐφωχοέει*, yet more frequently *φῖνοχοέει, ἐφῖνδα* and *ῖνδα*.

4. The reduplication of *ρ* occurs in *ῥερυνώμενος* from *ῥνπώ*, to make foul. On the contrary, the Perfects *ἔμμορα* (from *μείρομαι*) and *ἔσσυμαι* (from *σένω*) are formed according to the analogy of verbs beginning with *ρ*. — *Κτάομαι* makes *ἔκτεμαι* in the Perf.

5. The second Aor. Act. and Mid., also, frequently takes the reduplication; this remains through all the modes, also in the Inf. and Part. The simple augment *ε* is but seldom prefixed to this in the Ind.; thus, e. g. *κάμνω*, to become weary, second Aor. Subj. *κεκάμω; κέλομαι*, to command, *έκεκλόμην; λαγχάνω*, to obtain, *λέλαχον; λαμβάνω*, to receive, *λελαβίσθαι; φράζω*, to say, *πέφραδον, ἐπέφραδον*.

6. The following are examples of the Homeric Perfects with the Attic reduplication (§ 89); e. g. *ἀλάομαι*, to wander, *ἀλ-ἀλημαι; ἄλῳ (ἀκαχίζω)*, to grieve, *ἀκ-ήχεμαι, ἀκ-άχημαι; ἐρείπω*, to demolish, *ἐρ-ερίπτω; ἐρίζω*, to contend, *ἐρ-ήρισμαι*.

7. Homeric Aorists with the Attic reduplication (§ 89, Rem.): *ἀλέξω*, to ward off, *ἤλ-αλκον, ἀλ-αλκεῖν, ἀλαλκῶν; ἐν-ίπτω*, to chide, *ἐν-ένιπον; ὄρ-νυμι*, to excite, *ὄρ-ορε*; and with the reduplication in the middle: *ἐρύκω*, to restrain, *ῆρύ-κα-κον*, Inf. *ἐρυκακείν*, and *ἐνίπτω, ῖνῃ-πα-πεν*.

§ 206. *Personal-endings and Mode-vowels.*

1. First Pers. Sing. Act. Several subjunctives have the ending *μ*; e. g. *κτείνωμι*, instead of *κτείνω, ἐθέλωμι, ἴδωμι, τύχωμι, ἴκωμι, ἀγάγωμι*.

2. Second Pers. Sing. Act. The ending *σθα* (§§ 137 and 143) occurs in the second Pers. Pres. Ind. of verbs in *μ*; e. g. *τίθησθα, διδούσθα*; also frequently in the Subj. of other verbs; e. g. *ἐθέλῃσθα, εἴπῃσθα*, more seldom in the Opt.; e. g. *κλαίεισθα, βάλεισθα*.

3. Third Pers. Sing. Act. The Subj. sometimes has the ending *σι(ν)*; e. g. *ἐθέλῃσι(ν), ἄγῃσι, ἀλάλῃσι, δάψῃσι* (instead of *δῶ*), *μεθίῃσι*; the Opt. only in *παραφθαίῃσι*.

4. Personal-endings of the Plup. Active :

First Pers. Sing. *εα* (so always) ; e. g. *πεποιθεα, ἐτεθήπεα, ἦδεα*, instead of *ἐπεποιθειν, &c.*

Second " " *εας* ; e. g. *ἐτεθήπεις*, instead of *ἐτεθήπεις*.

Third " " *εε(ν)* ; e. g. *ἐγεγόνεε, καταλαλοίπее, ἐβεβρώκεεν*.

REM. 1. The third Pers. Sing. Plup. Act. in *εα*, and also the same Pers. of the Impf. in *εα*, occurs in Homer before a vowel, with *ν* *ἐφελκυστικῶν* ; *ἐστήκειν, βεβλήκειν, ἦσκειν*, Impf. from *ἀσκέω*. Comp. § 143.

5. The second and third Pers. Dual of the historical tenses, Act. and Mid., are sometimes exchanged for each other : *τον* and *σθον*, instead of *την* and *σθην* ; e. g. *διώκετον, θαρήσσεσθον*, instead of *διώκετην, θαρησσεσθην*.

6. The second Pers. Sing. Mid. appears either in the uncontracted form *εαι, ηαι, εο, αο* ; e. g. *λείπεαι, λιλαιέαι, ἀφίκηαι, ἐρύσσεαι, ἐπαίρηαι, ὑπελύσσεαι, ἐγείναι*, or in the contracted form *η* (from *εαι, ηαι*), *εν* (from *εο*), *ω* (from *αο*) ; e. g. *ἀφίκη, ἔπλεν, ἔρχεν, ἐκρέμω*. The endings *εεαι* and *εο* are also lengthened into *εεαιε* and *ειο*, or one *ε* is dropped ; e. g. *μυθεῖαι, νεῖαι, ἔρειο, σπείο* ; — *μυθείαι* (instead of *μυθεῖαι*), *πωλείαι, ἔκλειο, ἐπώλειο*. — In the Perf. and Plup. Mid. or Pass. *σ* is sometimes dropped, viz. *μένμαι* (and *μένμη*, formed from *μένμε-σαι*), *βέβημαι, ἔσσω*.

7. The first Pers. Dual and Pl. Mid. ends in *μεσθον* and *μεθον*, *μεσθα* and *μεθα* ; e. g. *φραζόμεσθα* and *μεθα*.

8. The third Pers. Pl. Ind. Perf. and Plup. Mid. or Pass., and Opt. Mid. has the ending *αται, ατο*, instead of *νται, ντο* ; e. g. *ἀκηχέαται, πεφοβήατο, ἐστάλατο, τετράφαται, ἀρησαίατο, γενοίατο*.

9. The third Pers. Pl. Aor. Pass. has the ending *εν* (instead of *σαν*) ; e. g. *γράφεν*, instead of *ἐγράφησαν*.

10. The long mode-vowels of the Subj., viz. *ω* and *η*, are frequently shortened into *ε* and *ο*, as the verse may require ; e. g. *ἴωμεν*, instead of *ἴωμεν*, *στρέφεται*, instead of *στρέφηται*.

11. The Inf. Act. has the endings *έμεναι, έμεν*, and *ειν* (*ε* being the mode-vowel and *μεναι* the ending) ; e. g. *τυπτέμεναι, τυπτέμεν, τύπτειν* ; verbs in *άω* and *έω* have *ήμεναι* (the *η* arising from the contraction of the mode-vowel *ε* and the final vowel of the stem) ; e. g. *γοήμεναι* (*γοάω*), *φιλήμεναι* (*φιλέω*) ; with the ending *ήμεναι*, that of the Pass. Aorists corresponds ; e. g. *τυπήμεναι*, instead of *τυπήναι*. In the Pres. of verbs in *μι*, the endings *μεναι* and *μεν* are appended immediately to the unchanged stem of the Pres., and in the second Aor.

to the pure stem; e. g. *τιθέ-μεναι*, *τιθέ-μεν*; *ιστά-μεναι*; *διδό-μεναι*, *δεικνύ-μεναι*; *θέ-μεν*, *δό-μεναι*; there is an exception in the case of the second Aor. Inf. Act. of verbs in *α* and *υ*, which, as in the Ind., retain the long vowel; e. g. *στή-μεναι*, *δύ-μεναι*.

12. The Impf. and Aor. Ind. take the endings *σκον*, *ες*, *ε(ν)*, in the Mid. *σκόμην*, *ου* (*εο*, *εν*), *ετο*, when a repeated action is to be denoted; hence this is called the *Iterative form*; it regularly omits the augment; e. g. *διενεύ-εσκον*, *βοσκ-έ-σκοντο*, *νικά-σκομεν*, *καλέ-ε-σκε*, *ελάσ-α-σκειν*, *δό-σκε*, *δύ-σκε*, *στά-σκε*.

REM. 2. In verbs in *ω*, the mode-vowel of the Ind. is used before these endings; in those in *άω*, *άεσκον* is abridged into *άσσκον*, which, as the verse may require, can be lengthened into *άασσκον*; e. g. *ναιετάσσκον*; those in *έω* have *έεσκον*, seldom *εσκον* (e. g. *καλέεσκετο*), also *έεεσκον* (e. g. *ρεικεέεσκον*); in verbs in *μ*, the mode-vowel is omitted.

§ 207. *Contraction and Resolution in Verbs.*

1. A. Verbs in *άω*. In these, the uncontracted form occurs only in single words and forms; e. g. *πέραον*, *κατεσκίαον*; always in *ιλάω* and those verbs which have a long *α* for their characteristic; e. g. *διψάω*, *πεινάω*, *έχραε* (from *χρᾶ-ω*, *to attack*). In some verbs, *α* is changed into *ε*, viz. *μενοίνεον*, from *μενοινάω*, *ήντεον*, from *άντάω*, *όμόκλεον*, from *όμοκλάω*.

2. Instead of the uncontracted and contracted forms, there is a resolution of the contracted syllable by a similar vowel, *ā* (*α*) being resolved into *āā* (*ᾶα*) or *ūā* (*ᾠα*), and *ω* into *ωω* or *ωω*; e. g. *όράασθαι* (instead of *όράσθαι*); *μενοινάα* (instead of *μενοινᾶ*); *όρώω* (instead of *όρώ*); *δρώωσι* (instead of *δρώσι*).

REM. In the Dual forms, *προσανδήτην*, *συλήτην*, *συνανήτην*, *φοιτήτην* (from verbs in *άω*), *αι* is contracted into *η*, and in *όμαρτήτην* and *άπειλήτην* (from verbs in *έω*), *ει* is contracted into *η*, instead of into *αι*.

3. When *ντ* comes after a contracted syllable, the short vowel may follow such contracted syllable; e. g. *ήβῶοντο*, instead of *ήβῶντα*, *γελῶοντες*; in the Opt. also, the protracted *ωοι*, instead of *ω* is found in *ήβῶοιμι*, instead of *ήβῶμι* (= *ήβῶμε*).

4. B. Verbs in *έω*. Contraction does not take place in all the forms in which *ε* is followed by the vowels *ω*, *φ*, *η*, *η*, *οι* and *ου*; e. g. *φιλέωμεν*, *φιλέοιμι*, &c.; yet such forms must commonly be pronounced with synizesis. In others, contraction is omitted or takes place, as the verse may require; e. g. *φιλέει*, *έπείω*, *έτρυνέουσα*; *αἰρέωμην*, *γένεν*.

Sometimes *ε* is lengthened into *αι*; e. g. *ἐτελείετο, μργίη* (instead of *μργῆ*, second Aor. Pass.).

5. C. Verbs in *δω*. These follow either the common rules of contraction, e. g. *γυνούμαι*, or they are not contracted, but lengthen *ο* into *ω*, so that the forms of verbs in *δω* resemble those of verbs in *άω*; e. g. *ιδρώνται, ιδρώουσα, ὑπνώντας* (comp. *ἡβώντα*); or they become wholly analogous to verbs in *άω*, since they resolve *οῖσι* (third Pers. Pl. Pres.) into *δωσι*, *οὔντο* into *δώντο*, *οίεν* into *δφεν*; e. g. (*ἀρόουσι*) *ἀρούσι ἀρώωσι* (comp. *ἀρώσι*); (*δηϊόντο*) *δηϊούντο δηϊόδωντο* (comp. *ἀρόωντο*); (*δηϊοῖεν*) *δηϊοῖεν δηϊόφεν* (comp. *ἀρόφεν*).

§ 208. Formation of the Tenses.

1. The Attic Fut. (§ 83) occurs in verbs in *ίζω*; e. g. *κτεμιούσι*. In verbs in *έω*, the ending *έω* is often used instead of *έσω*; e. g. *κορέεις*, instead of *κορέσεις*, *μαχίονται*, instead of *μαχέσονται*; in verbs in *άω*, after dropping *σ*, a corresponding short vowel is placed before the vowel formed by contraction; e. g. *ἀντιώω, αἰλώωσι, δαμάω*; of verbs in *ύω*, *έρύουσι* and *τανύουσι* occur.

2. The following liquid verbs form the Fut. and first Aor. with the ending *σω* and *σα*: *κείρω*, to shear off (*κίρσαι*), *κέλλω* to land (*κέλσαι*), *εἴλω*, to press (*ἔλσαι*), *κύρω*, to fall upon (*κύρσω*), *ἄρω* (*ἀραρίσκω*), to fit (*ἄρσαι*), *ῥυνμι* (*ῥρσω, ῥρσω*), to excite, *διαφθείρω*, to destroy (*διαφθέρσαι*), *φύρω*, to mix (*φύρσω*).

3. The following verbs form the Fut. without the tense-characteristic *σ*: *βέομαι* or *βείομαι* (second Pers. *βέη*), *I shall live*, *δήω*, *I shall find*, *κείω* or *κέω*, *I shall lie down*.

4. The following form the first Aor. without the tense-characteristic *σ*: *χέω*, to pour out, *ἔχευα*; *σεύω*, to put in motion, *ἔσσευα*; *ἀλέομαι* and *ἀλευόμαι*, to avoid, *ἡλεύατο, ἀλευάμενος, ἀλέασθαι*; *καίω*, to burn, *ἔκηα* and *ἔκεα*.

5. The endings of the second Aor. are sometimes exchanged with those of the first Aor.: *βαίνω*, to go, *ἐβήσετο*, Imp. *βήσεο*; *δύομαι*, to plunge into, *ἐδύσετο*, Imp. *δύσεο*, Part. *δυσόμενος*; *ἄγω*, to lead, *ἄξετε, ἀξέμεν*; *ικνέομαι*, to come, *ἔξον*; *ἐλέγμην*, *I laid myself down to sleep*, Imp. *λίξο, λίξεο*; *ῥυνμι*, to incite, Imp. *ῥρσεο(εν)*; *φέρω*, to bear, *οἶσε, οἰσέμεναι*; *αἶδω*, to sing, Imp. *αἶσειο*.

6. In the first Aor. Pass. of some verbs, *ν* is prefixed before the ending *θην*, as the verse may require, viz. *διακρινθῆντε, κρινθείς, ἐκλίνθη* (§ 115, 3), *ιδρύνθην* (from *ιδρύω*), *ἀμπνύνθην* (from *πνέω*).

7. Several second Aorists, in order to make a dactyl, are formed by a transposition (*metathesis*) of the consonants; e. g. *ἔδρακον*, instead of *ἔδρακον* (from *δέρκομαι*), *ἔπραθον* (from *πέρθω*), *ἔδραθον* (from *δραθάνω*), *ἔμβροτον*, instead of *ἔμπαρτον* (from *ἀμαρτάνω*). In like manner, on account of the metre, a vowel of the stem is dropped; e. g. *ἀγρόμενος*, from *ἀγερόμεν* (*ἀγείρω*, to assemble); *ἔγχετο*, from *ἐγερόμεν* (*ἐγείρω*, to awaken); *πέφνον*, *ἔπεφνον* (*ΦΕΝΩ*, to put to death).

8. Homer forms a first Perf. only from pure verbs, and such impure verbs as assume *ε* (§ 124) in forming the tenses, or are subject to metathesis; e. g. *χαίρω κεχάρηκα* (from *ΧΑΙΠΕΩ*); *βάλλω*, *βέβληκα* (from *ΒΑΑ*). Besides these, he forms only second Perfects; but even in pure verbs and in the impure verbs just mentioned, he rejects the *κ* in single persons and modes, and regularly in the Part.; thus these forms become analogous to those of the second Perf.; e. g. *κεκμηώς*, from *κάμνω*; *κεχαρηώς*, from *χαίρω*, *βεβῶως*, from *βαίνω* (*ΒΑΩ*).

§ 209. Conjugation in *μι*.

1. Even in Homer the forms of *έω* and *ώω* (§ 132, 2) occur in the second and third Pers. Sing. Pres. and Impf.; e. g. *ἐτίθει*, *διδούς*, *διδοί*. — Also a reduplicated Fut. of *δίδωμι* occurs: *διδώσομεν* and *διδώσιν*.

2. Verbs in *υμι* form an Opt. both in the Act. and Mid.; e. g. *ἐκδύμεν* (instead of *ἐκδυίημεν*), from *ἐκδύω*, *φύη* (instead of *φυίη*), from *φύω*; *δαινύτο*; so also *φθίο*, *φθίτο*, Opt. of *ἐφθίμην*, from *φθίω*.

3. The third Pers. Pl. Impf. and second Aor. in *ε-σαν*, *η-σαν*, *ο-σαν*, *ω-σαν*, *υ-σαν*, is shortened into *εν*, *αν*, *ον*, *υν*; e. g. *ἔτιθεν*, instead of *ἐτίθεσαν*, *ἔθεν*, instead of *ἔθεσαν*; *ἔσταν*, instead of *ἔστησαν*; *ἔδιδον*, instead of *ἔδιδοςαν*; *ἔδον*, instead of *ἔδουςαν*; *ἔφυν*, instead of *ἔφυσαν*.

4. In the second Pers. Sing. Imp. Pres. and second Aor. Mid., Homer rejects *σ* and uses the uncontracted form; e. g. *δαίνο* (instead of *δαίνυσσ*), *μάργα*, *φάο*, *σύνθεο*, *ἔνθεο*.

5. The short stem-vowel is lengthened before the personal-endings beginning with *μ* and *ν*, as the verse may require; e. g. *τιθήμενος*, *διδόναι* (instead of *διδόναι*), *δίδωθι*, *ἴληθι*.

6. In the second Aor. Subj., the following forms are used, as the verse may require:

	<i>contracted :</i>	<i>resolved and lengthened forms :</i>
(a) ΣΤΑ Sing.	1. στῶ	στέω. στείω, βείω
	2. στής	στήης
	3. στή	στήη, ἐμβήη, φήη, φδήη
Dual	στήτον	παροστήeton
Plur.	1. στῶμεν	στέωμεν (dissyll.), στείομεν, καταβείομεν
	2. στήτε	στήετε
	3. στῶσι(ν)	στέωσι(ν), περυστήωσι(ν)
(b) ΘΕ Sing.	1. θῶ	θίω, θείω, δαμείω
	2. θής	θείης, θήης, θείης
	3. θή	θείη, θήη, ἀνήη, μεθείη
Dual	θήτον	θείeton
Plur.	1. θῶμεν	θείωμεν, θείομεν
	2. θήτε	δαμείετε
	3. θῶσι(ν)	θείωσι(ν), θείωσι(ν)
(c) ΔΟ Sing.	3. δῶ	δώησι(ν), δώη
Plur.	1. δῶμεν	δώομεν
	3. δῶσι(ν)	δώωσι(ν).

REM. Instead of *ἐστησαν* (Aor. I.), the shortened form *ἐστάσαν* occurs, and instead of *ἐστάτε* (Perf.), the lengthened form *ἐστήτε*.

§ 210. Εἰμί (ΕΣ), to be.

Pres. Ind.	2. ἐσσί, εἰς.	Pl. 1. εἰμέν.	3. ἔασι(ν).
Subj.	1. ἔω, μετείω.	3. ἔη, ἔησι(ν), ἦσι(ν), εἴη.	Pl. 3. ἔωσι(ν).
Imp.	2. ἔσσο.	Inf. ἔμμεναι, ἔμεναι, ἔμεν.	Part. ἔών, ἐούσα.
Impf. Ind.	1. ἔα, ἦα, ἔον, ἔσκον.	2. ἔησθα.	3. ἔην, ἦεν, ἦην.
		Dual 3. ἦστην.	Pl. 3. ἔσαν, εἶατο (instead of ἦτο, from ἦμην).
		— Opt. 2. ἔοις.	3. ἔοι. Pl. 2. εἶτε. 3. εἶεν.
Fut. Ind.	1. ἔσομαι (ἔσομαι), &c.	3. ἔσεται and ἐσεῖται.	

§ 211. Εἶμι (Ι), to go.

Pres. Ind.	2. εἶσθα.	Subj. 2. ἦσθα.	Inf. ἵμεναι, ἵμεν, ἰμέμεναι.
Impf. Ind.	1. ἦια, ἦιον.	2. ἦες.	3. ἦτε, ἦε, ἦε(ν).
		Pl. 1. ἦομεν.	3. ἦισαν, ἦσαν, ἦιον, ἦσαν. — Opt. ἦοι, ἦοι.
Fut. Ind.	1. εἶσομαι.	Aor. Ind. 3. εἶσατο and ἐείσατο.	Dual 3. εἶσάσθην.

VERBS IN α , WHICH IN THE SECOND AOR. ACT. AND MID., IN THE PERF. AND PLUP. ACT., AND PRES. AND IMPF., FOLLOW THE ANALOGY OF VERBS IN μ .

§ 212. (1) *Second Aor. Act. and Mid.* (Comp. § 142).

A. The Characteristic is a Vowel: $\alpha, \epsilon, \iota, \omicron, \upsilon$.

βαλλω, to *throw*, second Aor. Act. (ΒΑΑ-, *ἔβλην*). *ἐνυμβλήτην*, Inf. *ἐνυμβλήμεναι* (instead of *ἦναι*); second Aor. Mid. (*ἐβλημην*) *ἔβλητο*, *ἐνυμβληντο*, Subj. *ἐνυμβληται*, *βλήεται*, Opt. *βλειό* (from ΒΑΕ-), Inf. *βλήσθαι*, Part. *βλήμενος*. Hence the Fut. *βλήσομαι*.

γηράω or **γηράσκω**, to *grow old*, second Aor. Act. third Pers. Sing. *ἐγήρᾱ*, Part. *γηράς*.

κτείνω, to *kill*, second Aor. Act. *ἔκταν*, Pl. *ἔκταμεν*, third Pers. Pl. *ἔκταν*, Subj. Pl. *κτέωμεν*, Inf. *κτάμεναι*, *κτάμεν*, Part. *κτάς*; second Aor. Mid. with passive sense, *ἀπέκτατο*, *κτάσθαι*, *κτάμενος*.

οὔτάω, to *wound*, second Aor. Act. third Pers. Sing. *οὔτα*, Inf. *οὔτάμεναι*, *οὔτάμεν*; second Aor. Mid. *οὔτάμενος*, *wounded*.

πελάζω, to *approach*, second Aor. Mid. *ἐπλήμην*, *πλήτο*, *πλήντο*.

πλήθω (*πίμπλημι*), to *fill*, second Aor. Mid. *ἔπλητο*, Opt. *πλείμην* (from ΠΑΕ-), Imp. *πλήσο*.

πτήσσω, to *shrink with fear*, second Aor. Act. third Pers. Dual *καταπτήτην*.

φθάνω, to *anticipate*, second Aor. Mid. *φθάμενος*.

REM. From *ἔβην* come the forms *βᾶτην* (third Pers. Dual), and *ὑτέρβᾶσαν* (third Pers. Pl.), with a short stem-vowel.

ΔΑΩ, Epic stem of *διδάσκω*, to *teach*, second Aor. Act. (ΔΑΕ-), *ἐδάην*, *I learned*, Subj. *δαείω*, Inf. *δαίμεναι*.

φθί-νω, to *destroy* and *vanish*, second Aor. Mid. *ἐφθίμην*, Opt. *φθίμην*, *φθίτο* (§ 210, 2), Imp. *φθίσθω*, Inf. *φθίσθαι*, Part. *φθίμενος*.

βιβρώσκω, to *eat*, second Aor. Act. *ἔβρων*.

πλώω, to *swim*, second Aor. Act. *ἔπλων*, Part. *πλώς*, Gen. *ώντος*.

κλύω, to *hear*, second Aor. Act. Imp. *κλύθι*, *κλύτε*, *κέκλῦθι*, *κέκλῦτε*.

λύω, to *loose*, second Aor. Mid. *λύτο*, *λύντο*.

πνέω, to *breathe*, second Aor. Mid. (IINY-), *ἄμπνῦτο*, instead of *ἀνέπνῦτο*, *he took breath*.

σείω, to *put in motion*, second Aor. Mid. *ἑσσύμην*, *I strove*, *ἔσσυο*, *σύτο*.

χέω, to *pour*, second Aor. Mid. *χύντο*, *χόμενος*.

(b) The Stem ends in a Consonant.

PRELIMINARY REM. The τ of the inflection-ending, when it comes immediately after the stem-consonant, is changed into θ in some Perfects.

ἀνῶγα, to command, *ἀνῶμεν*, Imp. *ἀνῶθι*, *ἀνῶχθω*, *ἀνῶχθε*.

ἐγρήγορα, I awoke (from *ἐγείρω*, I awaken), Imp. *ἐγρήγορθε*, Inf. *ἐγρηγόρθαι*; hence *ἐγρηγόρασι*, instead of *ἐγρηγόρασι*.

πέποιθα, I trust (from *πείθω*, to persuade), Plup. *ἐπέπειθμεν*.

οἶδα, I know (from *ΕΙΔΩ*, video), *ἴδμεν*, instead of *ἴσμεν*, Inf. *ἴδμεναι*.

ἴσους, I am like (from *ΕΙΚΩ*), second and third Pers. Dual *ἴκτον*; third Pers. Plup. Dual *ἴκτην*; hence, Perf. Mid. or Pass. *ἴκτο*.

πάσχω, to suffer, Perf. *πέποσθε*, instead of *πεπόνθατε*.

§ 214. (3) Present and Imperfect.

ἀνύω, to accomplish, Opt. Impf. *ἀνύτο(ᾷ)*.

τάνυω, to expand, to stretch, *τάνυται* (instead of *τάνεται*).

εἰρύω and *εἰρύω*, to draw, *εἰρύται*, instead of *εἰρύνται*, Inf. *εἰρυσθαι*, in the sense of to protect, to guard.

ἔδω, to eat, Inf. *ἔδμεναι*.

φέρω, to bear, Imp. *φέρε*, instead of *φέρετε*.

B. The Characteristic is a Consonant.

ἄλλομαι, *to leap*, second Aor. Mid. ἄλσο, ἄλτο, ἐπάλμενος, ἐπιάλμενος, Subj. ἄληται.

ἀραιόσκει (ΑΡΩ), *to fit*, second Aor. Mid. ἀρμενος, *fitted to*.

αἰνέω, *to seize*, arising from *φαίλω* (from *φαίω*, second Aor. of *αἰρέω*).

δέχομαι, *to take*, second Aor. Mid. ἔδεκτο, Imp. δέξο, Inf. δέχθαι; the first Pers. ἐδέγμην and the Part. δέγμενος, like the Perf. δέδεγμαι, signify *to expect*.

ἐλελίξω, *to whirl*, second Aor. Mid. ἐλέλικτο.

ἐκτάομαι, *to come*, second Aor. Mid. ἔκτο, ἔκμενος, and ἱκμενος, *favorable*.

λέγομαι, *to lie down, select, to count over*, second Aor. Mid. ἐλέγμην, ἔλεκτο, λέκτο.

μαίνομαι, *to soil*, μιάνην (third Pers. Dual, instead of ἐμάν-σθην).

μίνυνμι, *to mix*, second Aor. Mid. μίκτο.

ὀρνύμι, *to excite*, second Aor. Mid. ὄρτο, Imp. ὄρσο, ὄρσοτο, Inf. ὄρθαι, Part. ὄρμενος.

πᾶλλω, *to brandish, hurt*, second Aor. Mid. πάλτο, *he sprang*.

πέρθω, *to destroy*, second Aor. Mid. πέρθαι, instead of πέρθ-σθαι.

πήγνυμι, *to make firm, to fix*, second Aor. Mid. πήκτο, κατέπηκτο.

§ 213. (2) Perf. and Plup. Active.

(a) The Stem ends in a Vowel.

γίγνομαι, *to become*, Perf. Pl. γέγαμεν, ἄτε, ἀᾶσι(ν), Inf. γεγάμεν, Part. γεγαώς, Plup. ἐκεγαγίην.

βαίνω, *to go*, Perf. Pl. βέβαμεν, &c.; Plup. βέβασαν.

δεῖδω, *to fear*, Inf. δειδίμεν, instead of δειδύειναι, Imp. δεῖδαθι, δεῖδιτε; Plup. ἐδεῖδιμεν, ἐδεῖδισαν.

ἔρχομαι, *to come*, εἰλήλουθμεν.

θνήσκει, *to die*, Perf. Pl. τέθναμεν, τεθνᾶσι, Imp. τέθναθι, Inf. τεθνάμεν and τεθνάμεναι, Part. τεθνηώς, ὤτος, τεθνεῶτι; Plup. Opt. τεθναίην.

τᾶλλω, *to dare*, Perf. Pl. τέτλαμεν, Imp. τέτλαθι, Inf. τετλάμεν, Part. τετληώς.

μαῖω, *to desire*, Perf. Pl. μέμασιν, ἄμεν, ἄτε, ἀᾶσι, Imp. μεμάστω, Part. μεμαώς, ὤτος and ὄτος; Plup. μέμασαν.

(b) The Stem ends in a Consonant.

PRELIMINARY REM. The τ of the inflection-ending, when it comes immediately after the stem-consonant, is changed into θ in some Perfects.

ἀνῶγα, to command, *ἀνῶμεν*, Imp. *ἀνῶχθι*, *ἀνῶχθω*, *ἀνῶχθε*.

ἐγρήγορα, I awake (from *ἐγείρω*, I awaken), Imp. *ἐγρήγορθε*, Inf. *ἐγρηγόρθαι*; hence *ἐγρηγόρθασι*, instead of *ἐγρηγόρασι*.

πέποιθα, I trust (from *πείθω*, to persuade), Plup. *ἐπέπειθμεν*.

οἶδα, I know (from *ΕΙΔΩ*, video), *ἴδμεν*, instead of *ἴσμεν*, Inf. *ἴδμεναι*.

ἴσους, I am like (from *ΕΙΚΩ*), second and third Pers. Dual *ἴκτον*; third Pers. Plup. Dual *ἴκτην*; hence, Perf. Mid. or Pass. *ἴκτο*.

πάσχω, to suffer, Perf. *πέποισθε*, instead of *πεπόνθατε*.

§ 214. (3) Present and Imperfect.

ἀνύω, to accomplish, Opt. Impf. *ἀνύτο(ᾷ)*.

τανύω, to expand, to stretch, *τάνυται* (instead of *τανύεται*).

ἔρῳ and *εἰρῳ*, to draw, *εἰρύεται*, instead of *ἐρύεται*, Inf. *ἔρυσθαι*, *εἰρυσθαι*, in the sense of *to protect*, *to guard*.

ἔδω, to eat, Inf. *ἔδμεναι*.

φέρω, to bear, Imp. *φέρε*, instead of *φέρετε*.

CATALOGUE OF PRINCIPAL VERBS.

THE accompanying list of verbs has been collated, not as any way an exhaustive vocabulary, but simply as a convenience in finding the more common principal parts of such verbs as are selected.

The list is based upon that of Dr. Baird, prepared by him for the use of schools. It is hoped that the student may, by such a list, familiarize himself with the dialectic forms more readily than by reference to a lexicon. The rarer forms are not usually mentioned.

ἀγάλλω, *adorn*, f. ἀγαλῶ, 1 aor. ἤγηλα. 1 aor. inf. ἀγήλαι.

ἀγάμαι, *admire*, f. ἀγάσομαι (Ep. σσ), 1 aor. ἡγασάμην, ἡγάσθην. Pres. and imp. like ἵσταμαι.

ἀγγέλλω, *announce*, f. ἀγγελῶ (Ion. έω, Dor. έῶ), pf. ἤγγελκα, 1 aor. ἤγγειλα (Dor. ἄγγειλα), 2 aor. ἤγγελον.

ἀγείρω, *collect*, f. ἀγερῶ, pf. p. ἀγήγερμαι, 1 aor. ἤγειρα, 2 aor. ἀγερόμην. 2 aor. part. sync. ἀγρόμενος.

ἀγνοέω, *know not*, f. ἀγνοήσω, pf. ἡγνόηκα, pf. p. ἡγνόημαι, 1 aor. ἡγνόησα, ἡγνόηθην. Fut. pass. ἀγνοηθήσομαι.

ἀγνύμι, *break*, f. ἄξω, pf. p. ἔαγμαi, 1 aor. ἔαξα (Ep. ἤξα), 2 aor. ἐάην (γ. ἄην), 2 pf. ἔαγα (Ion. ἔηγα).

ἄγω, *lead*, f. ἄξω (Dor. ἄξῶ), pf. ἤχα. ἀγόχα, pf. p. ἤγμαι, 1 aor. ἤξα, ἤχθην, 2 aor. ἤγαγον (Dor. ἡγαγόμην). Fut. pass. ἀχθήσομαι.

ἀγωνίζομαι, *contend*, f. ἀγωνιῶμαι, pf. p. ἡγώνισμαι, 1 aor. ἡγωνισάμην, ἡγωνίσθην.

ἀδικέω, *injure*, f. ἀδικήσω, pf. ἡδίκηκα, 1 aor. ἡδίκησα.

ᾄδω, *sing*, f. ᾄσω, ᾄσομαι, pf. p. ᾄσμαι, 1 aor. ᾄσα, ᾄσθην. Poet. for ἀείδω, imp. ᾄδον, Dor. fut. ᾄσῶ.

αἰείδω *sing*, f. αἰείσω, 1 aor. ἤεισα. See ᾄδω.

αἰδέομαι, *fear, feel shame*, f. αἰδέσομαι, pf. p. ᾔδεσμαι, 1 aor. ᾔδεσάμην, ᾔδίσθην. Poet. αἰδομαι.

ἀθροίζω, *collect*, f. ἀθροίσω, 1 aor. ἤθροισα. Pf. ἤθροικα.

αἰκίζομαι, *plague*, f. αἰκίσομαι (Att. αἰκιοῦμαι), pf. p. ἤκισμαι, 1 aor. ἤκισάμην, ἤκισθην.

αἰνέω, *praise*, f. αἰνέσω (Ep. αἰνήσω), pf. ἤνεκα, pf. p. ἤνημαι, 1 aor. ἤνεσα, ἤνέθην. Pindar also uses αἰνήσω, aor. αἰνήσα.

- αἰνίσσομαι, *speak darkly*, f. αἰνίζομαι, pf. p. ἤνιγμαι, 1 aor. ἤνιξάμην, ἤνιχθην. Pres. Att. αἰνίττομαι.
- αἰρέω, *take*, f. αἰρήσω, ἐλῶ, pf. ἤρηκα (Ion. ἀραίρηκα), pf. p. ἤρημαι (Ion. ἀραίρημαι), 1 aor. ἤρυσάμην (L. ἤρέθην), 2 aor. ἐλθον (Ion. ἐλδόμεν). Fut. pass. αἰρεθήσομαι. Inf. 2 aor. ἐλεῖν.
- αἶρω, *raise*, f. ἀρῶ, pf. ἤρκα, pf. p. ἤρμαι, 1 aor. ἤρα, ἤρθην, 2 aor. ἀρόμην. Fut. pass. ἀρθήσομαι. 1 aor. subj. ᾄρω.
- αἰσθάνομαι, *perceive*, f. αἰσθήσομαι, pf. p. ἤσθημαι, 1 aor. (L. ἤσθάνθην), 2 aor. ἤσθόμην. Pres. αἰσθομαι rare.
- αἴσσω, ττω, *rush*, f. αἶξω, 1 aor. ἤϊσα, ἤϊχθην. Inf. 1 aor. αἶξασθαι. Att. ἄσσω, ττω, or ἄσσω, ττω, aor. ἤξα.
- αἰσχύνω, *disgrace*, f. αἰσχυνῶ, pf. (L. ἤσχυγα), pf. p. ἤσχυμαι, 1 aor. ἤσχυνα, ἤσχυνθην. Fut. pass. αἰσχυνθήσομαι.
- αἰτιάομαι, *blame, accuse*, f. αἰτιάσομαι, pf. p. ἤτιάμαι, 1 aor. ἤτιᾶσάμην, ἤτιᾶθην. Fut. pass. αἰτιαθήσομαι.
- ἀκαχίζω, *grieve*, f. ἀκαχίσω, pf. p. ἀκάχημαι, 1 aor. ἀκάχησα, 2 aor. ἤκαχον, ἀκαχόμεν.
- ἀκούω, *hear*, f. ἀκούσομαι (L. ἀκούσω), pf. (Dor. ἀκουκα), pf. p. ἤκουσμαι, ἀκήκουσμαι, 1 aor. ἤκουσα, ἤκούσθην, 2 pf. ἀκήκοα. Fut. pass. ἀκουσθήσομαι. Plup. ἤκηκόειν, ἀκηκόειν.
- ἀκροάομαι, *hear, listen to*, f. ἀκροάσομαι, pf. p. ἤκροᾶμαι, 1 aor. ἤκροᾶσάμην.
- ἀλάομαι, *wander*, f. ἀλήσομαι? pf. p. ἀλάημαι, 1 aor. ἤλῃθην (Poet. ἀλήθην).
- ἀλγύνω, *vex*, f. ἀλγυνῶ, 1 aor. ἤλγυνα, ἤλγυνθην.
- ἀλείφω, *anoint*, f. ἀλείψω, pf. ἤλουφα, ἀλήλιφα, ἀλήλειφα, pf. p. ἀλήλιμμαι, 1 aor. ἤλειψα, ἤλείφθην, 2 aor. ἤλίφην. Fut. pass. ἀλειφθήσομαι.
- ἀλέξω, *ward off*, f. ἀλεξίσω, 1 aor. ἤλέξησα, ἤλεξα, 2 aor. ἤλαλκον. Inf. 1 aor. ἀλέξασθαι.
- ἀλεύω, *avert*, f. ἀλεύσω, 1 aor. ἤλευσα.
- ἀλέω, *grind*, f. ἀλίσσω (Att. ἀλῶ), pf. ἀλήλεκα, pf. p. ἀλήλεσμαι, ἀλήλεμαι, 1 aor. ἤλεσα (σσ), ἤλῃσθην.
- ἀλθίσκω, *heal*, f. ἀλθήσω, 1 aor. ἤλθησα. Fut. pass. ἀλθήσομαι. Other forms ἀλθομαι, ἀλθ-αίνω, ἰσσω, ἄσσω, ἔσσω.
- ἀλίζω, *collect*, f. ἀλίσω, pf. p. ἤλισμαι, 1 aor. ἤλιστα, ἤλίσθην.
- ἀλίνδω, ἔω, ἀλίω, *roll*, f. ἀλίσω, pf. ἤλিকা, 1 aor. ἤλιστα. Only in comp.
- ἀλίσκομαι, *am taken*, f. ἀλώσομαι, pf. ἐάλωκα, ἤλωκα (Dor. δλωκα), 2 aor. ἐάλων, ἤλων. Act. supplied by αἰρέω. Subj. 2 aor. ἀλῶ, φς, &c. Opt. Ion. ἀλώην.
- ἀλιταίνω, *sin*, f. ἀλιτήσω, 1 aor. ἀλίτησα γ, 2 aor. ἤλιτον, ἀλιτόμην.
- ἀλλάσσω, ττω, *change*, f. ἀλλάξω, pf. ἤλλαχα, pf. p. ἤλλαγμαί, 1 aor. ἤλλαξα, ἤλλάχθην, 2 aor. ἤλλάγγην.

ἄλλομαι, *leap*, f. ἄλλομαι (Dor. ἀλεῦμαι), 1 aor. ἤλαμην (Dor. ἐλάμην), 2 aor. ἤλόμην.

ἀλοῶ, *lure*, f. ἀλόω, pf. p. ἤλόημαι, 1 aor. ἤλόησα (Ep. ἤλοιησα).

ἁμαρτάνω, *err*, f. ἁμαρτήσομαι, pf. ἡμάρτηκα, pf. p. ἡμάρτημαι, 1 aor. (L. ἡμάρτησα), ἡμαρτήθην, 2 aor. ἡμαρτον. 2 aor. Ep. ἡμάρτοτον.

ἀμβλίσκω, *miscarr*, pf. ἡμβλακα, pf. p. ἡμβλαμαι, 1 aor. ἡμβλασα, ἡμβλώθην, 2 aor. ἡμβλων. 2 aor. dec. like ἔγνω.

ἀμβλύω, *blunt*, f. ἀμβλύω, pf. p. ἡμβλυμαι, 1 aor. ἡμβλύω, ἡμβλύθην, ἀμείβω, *change*, f. ἀμείψω pf. p. ἡμεπται, 1 aor. ἡμεψα, ἡμείφθην.

1 aor. also ἡμεψα and ἡμείφθην.

ἀμείρω, *deprive*, f. ἀμέρσω, 1 aor. ἡμερσα, ἡμέρθην.

ἀμείχω, *isow*, *wrap round*, f. ἀμφέξω, 2 aor. ἡμπεσχον, ἡμπεσχόμεν.

Imp. ἀμπεῖχον. Ep. ἀμπεχον.

ἀμύνω (Ion. ἀμύνω), *ward off*, f. ἀμύνω, 1 aor. ἡμύνα.

ἀμφιέννυμι, *clothe*, f. ἀμφίσω (Att. ἀμφιῶ), pf. p. ἡμφίεσμαι, 1 aor. ἡμφίεσα. 1 aor. Poet. ἀμφίεσα.

ἀμφισβητέω, *dispute*, f. ἀμφισβητήσω, pf. ἡμφισβήτηκα, 1 aor. ἡμφισβήτησα, ἡμφισβητήθην.

ἀνᾶλίσκω, *analoō*, *consume*, f. ἀνᾶλώω, pf. ἀνᾶλωκα, ἀνήλωκα, ἡνῆλωκα, pf. p. ἀνᾶλωμαι, ἡνᾶλωμαι, 1 aor. ἀνᾶλωσα, ἀνᾶλώθην, ἀνήλωσα, ἀνηλώθην. Imp. ἀνήλωσκον, ἀνᾶλυν, fut. pass. ἀνᾶλωθήσομαι.

ἀνδάνω, *please*, f. ἀδήσω, pf. ἄδηκα. 2 aor. εἶδον, ἔδον (Ep. εὐᾶδον), 2 pf. εἶδα (Dor. εἶδα). Imp. ἦνδανον, ἔνδανον, ἐάνδανον.

ἀνδραποδίζω, *enslave*, f. ἀνδραποδίσω, pf. p. ἡνδραποδίσμαι, 1 aor. ἡνδραποδίσθην, ἡνδραποδίσθην.

ἀνέχω, *hold up*, f. ἀνέξω, pf. ἀνέσχηκα, pf. p. ἀνέσχημαι, 1 aor. ἀνεσχέθην, 2 aor. ἀνεσχον, ἡνεσχόμεν. Imp. ἀνειχον. 2 aor. Poet. ἀνέσχεθον.

ἀνιάω, *wee*, f. ἀνιάσω (Ion. ἀνιήσω), pf. p. ἡνιήμαι, 1 aor. ἡνιάσα (Ion. ἡνιήσα), ἡνιάθην (Ion. ἡνιήθην).

ἀνοίγνυμι, ἀνοίγω, *open*, f. ἀνοίξω, pf. ἀνέφρα, pf. p. ἀνέφγωμαι, ἀνέφγωμαι, ἀνέφξα, ἀνέφχθην, ἡνοιξα (L. ἡνοιχθην, Poet. ἀνώξα, Ion. ἀνοίξα), 2 aor. (L. ἡνοιγην), 2 pf. ἀνέφγα. Imp. ἀνέφγων, ἡνοιγον. Ep. ἀνέφγον. Inf. 1 aor. ἀνοίξαι. Plup. fut. ἀνεφίξομαι.

ἀνορθόω, *set upright*, f. ἀνορθώσω, pf. p. ἡνόρθωμαι, 1 aor. ἡνόρθωσα, ἀν-.

ἀντάω, ἀντιάω, *meet*, f. ἀντήσω (Dor. ἀντάσω), ἀντιάσω, 1 aor. ἡντήσα (Dor. ἡντάσα), ἀντιάσα. Imp. ἡντεον, Ion. for ἡνταον.

ἀνύω, *ύτω*, *accomplish*, f. ἀνύσω, pf. ἡνυκα, pf. p. ἡνυσμαι, 1 aor. ἡνύσα, ἡνύσθην.

ἀνώγω, *order*, f. ἀνώξω, 1 aor. ἡνώξα, 2 pf. ἄνωγα. Imp. ἡνωγον, ἄνωγον.

Impf. ἄνωχθι. 2 plup. ἡνώγεα. 3 sing. ἡνώγει.

ἀπαντάω, *pass*, f. ἀπαντήσομαι (L. ἀπαντήσω), pf. ἀπᾶντηκα, pf. p. ἀπᾶντημαι, 1 aor. ἀπᾶντησα, ἀπᾶντήθην.

- ἀπαυράω**, *take away*. Imp. ἀπηύρων. Only imp. with aoristic signification, ἀπηύρα, ἀπηύρας.
- ἐπαφίσκω**, *deceive*, f. ἀπαφίσω, 1 aor. ἀπάφησα f., 2 aor. ἤπαφον.
- ἀπεχθάνομαι**, *am hated*, f. ἀπεχθήσομαι, pf. p. ἀπήχθημαι, 2 aor. ἀπηχθόμην.
- ἀπιστεύω**, *disbelieve*, f. ἀπιστήσω, pf. ἠπίστηκα, 1 aor. ἠπίστησα.
- ἀποδίδωμι**, see **δίδωμι**.
- ἀποκρίνω**, see **κρίνω**.
- ἀπολαύω**, *enjoy*, f. ἀπολαύσομαι (L. ἀπολαύσω), pf. ἀπολέλαικα, pf. p. ἀπολέλαιμαι, 1 aor. ἀπέλαυσα, 2 aor. ἀπέλαυον (L. ἀπήλαυον).
- ἀπολογέομαι**, *make a defence*, f. ἀπολογήσομαι, pf. p. ἀπολελόγημαι, 1 aor. ἀπελογησάμην, ἀπελογήθην.
- ἀπορίω**, *be at a loss, want*, f. ἀπορήσω, pf. ἠπόρηκα, pf. p. ἠπόρημαι, 1 aor. ἤπορησα, ἠπορήθην. Imp. ἠπόρου.
- ἀποχράω** (Ion. ἀποχρέω), *be sufficient*, f. ἀποχρήσω, 1 aor. ἀπέχρησα. Inf. ἀποχρῆν. Generally impersonal.
- ἄπτω**, *fascien*, f. ἄψω, pf. p. ἤμμαι (Ion. ἄμμαι), 1 aor. ἤψα, ἤφθην (Ep. ἐάφθην).
- ἀράσσομαι** (Ion. ἀρέσσομαι), *pray*, f. ἀράσσομαι (Ion. ἀρήσσομαι), pf. p. ἤρᾱμαι, 1 aor. ἤρᾱσάμην (Ion. ἤρησάμην). Ep. ᾱ, Att. ᾱ.
- ἀραρίσκω**, *fit, adapt*, f. ἀρῶ (Ion. ἄρω), pf. p. ἀρήρεμαι, 1 aor. ἤρσα, ἤρθην, 2 aor. ἤρᾶρον, ἄρᾶρον, 2 pf. ἄρᾶρα (Ion. ἄρηρα). Imp. ἤρεα. ἀράρισκε.
- ἀράσσω**, *strike*, f. ἀράξω, 1 aor. ἤραξα, ἠράχθην, ἄραξα.
- ἄρέσκω**, *please*, f. ἀρίσω (Poet. σσ), pf. (L. ἀρίρεκα), pf. p. ἤρεσμαι, 1 aor. ἤρεσα, ἠρίσθην.
- ἀριστάω**, *dine*, f. ἀριστήσω, pf. ἠρίστηκα, 1 aor. ἠρίστησα. Perf. 1 pl. sync. ἠρίσᾱμεν.
- ἀρκέω**, *ward off*, f. ἀρκέσω, pf. p. (L. ἤρκεσται), 1 aor. ἤρκεσα, ἠρκέσθην. Fut. pass. ἀρκεσθήσομαι.
- ἀρμόζω**, **ἀρμόττω**, *fit*, f. ἀρμόσω, pf. ἤρμοκα, pf. p. ἤρμοσμαι. (Dor. ἄρμοσμαι), 1 aor. ἤρμοσα, ἠρμόσθην, ἄρμοσα. Fut. pass. ἀρμοσθήσομαι.
- ἀρνέομαι**, *deny*, f. ἀρνήσομαι, pf. p. ἤρνημαι, 1 aor. ἠρνησάμην, ἠρνήθην. Fut. pass. ἀρνηθήσομαι.
- ἀρώω**, *plough*, f. ἀρόσω, pf. p. ἀρήρομαι, 1 aor. ἤρrosa, ἠρόθην (Dor. ἄρrosa). Ion. inf. pres. ἀρώμεναι or ἀρόμεναι.
- ἀρπάζω**, *seize*, f. ἀρπάσω, pf. ἤρπακα, pf. p. ἤρπασμαι, 1 aor. ἤρπασα, ἠρπάσθην, ἠοπάχθην, 2 aor. (L. ἠρπάγην). Later fut. ἀρπάξω, aor. ἤρπαξα, pf. pass. ἤρπαγμαι, fut. pass. ἀρπασθήσομαι.
- ἀρτύνω**, *prepare*, f. ἀρτύσω, pf. ἤρτυκα, pf. p. ἤρτύμαι, 1 aor. ἤρτύσα, ἠρτύθην. Ep. ῥ, Att. ῥ.

Sometimes *ε* is lengthened into *ει*; e. g. *ἐτελείετο, μεγάῃ* (instead of *μεγῇ*, second Aor. Pass.).

5. C. Verbs in *δω*. These follow either the common rules of contraction, e. g. *γυνούμαι*, or they are not contracted, but lengthen *ο* into *ω*, so that the forms of verbs in *δω* resemble those of verbs in *άω*; e. g. *ιδρώσονται, ιδρώουσα, ὑπνώστας* (comp. *ἡβώοντα*); or they become wholly analogous to verbs in *άω*, since they resolve *οῖσι* (third Pers. Pl. Pres.) into *δωσι*, *οὔντο* into *δώντο*, *οῖεν* into *δφεν*; e. g. (*ἀρό-ουσι*) *ἀρούσι ἀρώσι* (comp. *όρώσι*); (*δηϊόοντο*) *δηϊούντο δηϊόδωντο* (comp. *όρώοντο*); (*δηϊόειν*) *δηϊοῖεν δηϊόφεν* (comp. *όρόφεν*).

§ 208. Formation of the Tenses.

1. The Attic Fut. (§ 83) occurs in verbs in *ίζω*; e. g. *κτεμιούσι*. In verbs in *έω*, the ending *έω* is often used instead of *έσω*; e. g. *κορέεις*, instead of *κορέσεις, μαχίονται*, instead of *μαχέσονται*; in verbs in *άω*, after dropping *σ*, a corresponding short vowel is placed before the vowel formed by contraction; e. g. *ἀντιώω, αἰλώωσι, δαμάω*; of verbs in *ύω*, *έρνουςι* and *τανίουςι* occur.

2. The following liquid verbs form the Fut. and first Aor. with the ending *σω* and *σα*: *κείρω, to shear off* (*κέρσαι*), *κίλλω to land* (*κέλσαι*), *έλω, to press* (*έλσαι*), *κύρω, to fall upon* (*κύρσω*), *ἄρω (ἀραρίσκω), to fit* (*ἄρσαι*), *ἔρυνμι (ἔρσω, ἔρσω), to excite, διαφθείρω, to destroy* (*διαφθείρσαι*), *φύρω, to mix* (*φύρσω*).

3. The following verbs form the Fut. without the tense-characteristic *σ*: *βίομαι* or *βείομαι* (second Pers. *βέη*), *I shall live*, *δήω, I shall find*, *κείω* or *κέω, I shall lie down*.

4. The following form the first Aor. without the tense-characteristic *σ*: *χέω, to pour out*, *έχευα*; *σεύω, to put in motion*, *έσσευα*; *ἀλέομαι* and *ἀλευόμαι, to avoid*, *ἡλεύατο, ἀλευάμενος, ἀλέασθαι*; *καίω, to burn*, *έκηα* and *έκεια*.

5. The endings of the second Aor. are sometimes exchanged with those of the first Aor.: *βαίνω, to go*, *έβήσето, Imp. βήσεο*; *δύομαι, to plunge into*, *έδύσето, Imp. δύσεο*, Part. *δυσόμενος*; *άγω, to lead*, *άξετε, άξέμεν*; *ικνέομαι, to come*, *ίξον*; *έλέγμην, I laid myself down to sleep*, Imp. *λίξο, λίξεο*; *ἔρυνμι, to incite*, Imp. *ἔρσεο(εν)*; *φέρω, to bear*, *οἶσε, οἰσέμεναι*; *αἰδῶ, to sing*, Imp. *αἰείσεο*.

6. In the first Aor. Pass. of some verbs, *ν* is prefixed before the ending *θην*, as the verse may require, viz. *διακρινθῆτε, κρινθείς, ἐκλίνθη* (§ 115, 3), *ιδρύνθην* (from *ιδρύω*), *ἀμπνύνθη* (from *πνέω*).

7. Several second Aorists, in order to make a dactyl, are formed by a transposition (*metathesis*) of the consonants; e. g. ἔδρακον, instead of ἔδαρκον (from δέркоμαι), ἔπραθον (from πέρθω), ἔδραθον (from δαρθάνω), ἔμβροτον, instead of ἔμαρτον (from ἀμαρτάνω). In like manner, on account of the metre, a vowel of the stem is dropped; e. g. ἀγρόμενος, from ἀγερόμην (ἀγείρω, to assemble); ἔγοετο, from ἐγερόμην (ἐγείρω, to awaken); πέφνον, ἔπεφνον (ΦΕΝΩ, to put to death).

8. Homer forms a first Perf. only from pure verbs, and such impure verbs as assume ε (§ 124) in forming the tenses, or are subject to metathesis; e. g. χαίρω κεχάρηκα (from ΧΑΙΠΕΩ); βέλλω, βέβληκα (from ΒΑΑ). Besides these, he forms only second Perfects; but even in pure verbs and in the impure verbs just mentioned, he rejects the κ in single persons and modes, and regularly in the Part.; thus these forms become analogous to those of the second Perf.; e. g. κεκμηώς, from κάμνω; κεχαρηώς, from χαίρω, βεβᾶώς, from βαίνω (ΒΑΩ).

§ 209. Conjugation in μι.

1. Even in Homer the forms of ἔω and ὦω (§ 132, 2) occur in the second and third Pers. Sing. Pres. and Impf.; e. g. ἐτίθει, διδοῖς, διδοῖ. — Also a reduplicated Fut. of δίδωμι occurs: διδώσομεν and διδώσειν.

2. Verbs in νμι form an Opt. both in the Act. and Mid.; e. g. ἐκδύμεν (instead of ἐκδυίμεν), from ἐκδύω, φήη (instead of φυίη), from φύω; δαινύτο; so also φθίο, φθίτο, Opt. of ἐφθίμην, from φθίω.

3. The third Pers. Pl. Impf. and second Aor. in ε-σαν, η-σαν, ο-σαν, ω-σαν, υ-σαν, is shortened into εν, άν, ον, ύν; e. g. ἐτίθεν, instead of ἐτίθεσαν, ἔθεν, instead of ἔθεσαν; ἔσταν, instead of ἔστησαν; ἔδιδον, instead of ἐδίδουσαν; ἔδον, instead of ἔδουσαν; ἔφυν, instead of ἔφυσαν.

4. In the second Pers. Sing. Imp. Pres. and second Aor. Mid., Homer rejects σ and uses the uncontracted form; e. g. δαίνο (instead of δαίνυσσ), μάραο, φάο, σύνθεο, ἔνθεο.

5. The short stem-vowel is lengthened before the personal-endings beginning with μ and ν, as the verse may require; e. g. τιθήμενος, διδοῦναι (instead of διδόναι), δίδωθι, ἱλθθι.

6. In the second Aor. Subj., the following forms are used, as the verse may require:

	<i>contracted :</i>	<i>resolved and lengthened forms :</i>
(a) ΣΤΑ Sing. 1. σῶ		στέω. στείω, βείω
2. σῆς		στήης
3. σῇ		στήη, ἐμβήη, φήη, φδήη
Dual σῆτον		παρστήετον
Plur. 1. σῶμεν		στέωμεν (dissyll.), στείομεν, καταβείομεν
2. σῆτε		στήετε
3. σῶσι(ν)		στέωσι(ν), περιστήεσι(ν)
(b) ΘΕ Sing. 1. θῶ		θείω, δαμείω
2. θῆς		θείης, θήης
3. θῇ		θείη, θήη, ἀνήη, μεθείη
Dual θῆτον		θείετον
Plur. 1. θῶμεν		θείωμεν, θείομεν
2. θῆτε		δαμείετε
3. θῶσι(ν)		θείωσι(ν), θείωσι(ν)
(c) ΔΟ Sing. 3. δῶ		δώησι(ν), δώη
Plur. 1. δῶμεν		δώομεν
3. δῶσι(ν)		δώωσι(ν).

REM. Instead of *ἐστησαν* (Aor. I.), the shortened form *ἐστάσαν* occurs, and instead of *ἐστάτε* (Perf.), the lengthened form *ἐστήτε*.

§ 210. Εἰμί (ΕΣ), *to be*.

Pres. Ind. 2. ἐσσί, εἰς.	Pl. 1. εἰμέν.	3. εἶσι(ν).
Subj. 1. ἔω, μετείω.	3. ἔη, ἔησι(ν), ἦσι(ν), εἴη.	Pl. 3. ἔωσι(ν).
Imp. 2. ἔσσο.	Inf. ἔμμεναι, ἔμεναι, ἔμεν.	Part. ἔών, ἐούσα.
Impf. Ind. 1. ἔα, ἦα, ἔον, ἔσκον.	2. ἔησθα.	3. ἔην, ἦεν, ἦην.
	Dual 3. ἦστην.	Pl. 3. ἔσαν, εἶατο (instead of ἦντο, from ἦμην).
	— Opt. 2. ἔοις.	3. ἔοι. Pl. 2. εἴτε. 3. εἴεν.
Fut. Ind. 1. ἔσομαι (ἔσσομαι), &c.	3. ἔσεται and ἐσείται.	

§ 211. Εἶμι (Ι), *to go*.

Pres. Ind. 2. εἶσθα.	Subj. 2. ἦσθα.	Inf. ἵμεναι, ἵμεν, ἰμέμεναι.
Impf. Ind. 1. ἦια, ἦιον.	2. ἴες.	3. ἦε, ἦε(ν).
	Pl. 1. ἦομεν.	3. ἦισαν, ἦσαν, ἦιον, ἴσαν.
	— Opt. ἴοι, ἰεῖν.	
Fut. Ind. 1. εἶσομαι.	Aor. Ind. 3. εἶσατο and ἐείσατο.	Dual 3. ἐείσασθην.

VERBS IN *α*, WHICH IN THE SECOND AOR. ACT. AND MID., IN THE PERF. AND PLUP. ACT., AND PRES. AND IMPF., FOLLOW THE ANALOGY OF VERBS IN *μ*.

§ 212. (1) *Second Aor. Act. and Mid.* (Comp. § 142).

A. The Characteristic is a Vowel: *α, ε, ι, ο, υ*.

βάλλω, to throw, second Aor. Act. (BAA-, *ἔβλην*) *ἐνυμβλήτην*. Inf. *ἐνυμβλήμεναι* (instead of *ἦναι*); second Aor. Mid. (*ἐβλημην*) *ἐβλητο*, *ἐνυμβληντο*, Subj. *ἐνυμβληται*, *βλήεται*, Opt. *βλείο* (from BAE-), Inf. *βλήσθαι*, Part. *βλήμενος*. Hence the Fut. *βλήσομαι*.

γηράω or *γηράσκω*, to grow old, second Aor. Act. third Pers. Sing. *ἐγήρᾱ*, Part. *γηράς*.

κτείνω, to kill, second Aor. Act. *ἔκταν*, Pl. *ἔκτᾱμεν*, third Pers. Pl. *ἔκταν*, Subj. Pl. *κτέωμεν*, Inf. *κτάμεναι*, *κτάμεν*, Part. *κτάς*; second Aor. Mid. with passive sense, *ἀπέκτατο*, *κτάσθαι*, *κτάμενος*.

οὔτως, to wound, second Aor. Act. third Pers. Sing. *οὔτα*, Inf. *οὔτάμεναι*, *οὔτάμεν*; second Aor. Mid. *οὔτάμενος*, wounded.

πελάζω, to approach, second Aor. Mid. *ἐπλήμην*, *πλήτο*, *πλήντο*.

πλήθω (*πίμπλημι*), to fill, second Aor. Mid. *ἐπλητο*, Opt. *πλείμην* (from ΠΑΕ-), Imp. *πλήσο*.

πτήσσω, to shrink with fear, second Aor. Act. third Pers. Dual *καταπτήτην*.

φθάνω, to anticipate, second Aor. Mid. *φθάμενος*.

REM. From *εβην* come the forms *βάτην* (third Pers. Dual), and *ὑπέρβασαν* (third Pers. Pl.), with a short stem-vowel.

ΔΑΩ, Epic stem of *διδάσκω*, to teach, second Aor. Act. (ΔΑΕ-), *ἐδάην*, I learned, Subj. *δαείω*, Inf. *δαήμεναι*.

φθί-νω, to destroy and vanish, second Aor. Mid. *ἐφθίμην*, Opt. *φθίμην*, *φθίτο* (§ 210, 2), Imp. *φθίσθω*, Inf. *φθίσθαι*, Part. *φθίμενος*.

βιβρώσκω, to eat, second Aor. Act. *ἔβρων*.

πλώω, to swim, second Aor. Act. *ἔπλων*, Part. *πλώς*, Gen. *ώντος*.

κλύω, to hear, second Aor. Act. Imp. *κλύθι*, *κλύτε*, *κέκλύθι*, *κέκλύτε*.

λύω, to loose, second Aor. Mid. *λύτο*, *λύντο*.

πνέω, to breathe, second Aor. Mid. (ΠΝΥ-), *ἄμπνυτο*, instead of *ἀνέπνυτο*, he took breath.

σειώω, to put in motion, second Aor. Mid. *ἐσσύμην*, I strove, *ἔσσυο*, *σύτο*.

χέω, to pour, second Aor. Mid. *χύντο*, *χύμενος*.

B. The Characteristic is a Consonant.

ἄλλομαι, *to leap*, second Aor. Mid. ἄλτο, ἄλτο, ἐπάλμενος, ἐπάλμενος, Subj. ἄληται.

ἀραιόσκει (ΑΡΩ), *to fit*, second Aor. Mid. ἄρμενος, *fitted to*.

αἰνέω, *to seize*, arising from *φαίω* (from *φαίνω*, second Aor. of *αἰρέω*).

δέχομαι, *to take*, second Aor. Mid. ἔδεκτο, Imp. δέξο, Inf. δέχθαι; the first Pers. ἐδέγμην and the Part. δέγμενος, like the Perf. δέδεγμα, signify *to expect*.

ἐλελίζω, *to whirl*, second Aor. Mid. ἐλέλικτο.

ἐκτάμαι, *to come*, second Aor. Mid. ἔκτο, ἔκμενος, and ἱκμενος, *favorable*.

λέγομαι, *to lie down, select, to count over*, second Aor. Mid. ἐλέγμην, ἔλεκτο, λέκτο.

μαίνω, *to soil*, μιάνην (third Pers. Dual, instead of ἐμάν-σθην).

μίγνυμι, *to mix*, second Aor. Mid. μίκτο.

δρνύμι, *to excite*, second Aor. Mid. ὄρτο, Imp. ὄρσο, ὄρσο, Inf. ὄρθαι, Part. ὄρμενος.

πᾶλλω, *to brandish, hurt*, second Aor. Mid. πάλτο, *he sprang*.

πέρθω, *to destroy*, second Aor. Mid. πέρθαι, instead of πέρθ-σθαι.

πήγνυμι, *to make firm, to fix*, second Aor. Mid. πήκτο, κατέπηκτο.

§ 213. (2) Perf. and Plup. Active.

(a) The Stem ends in a Vowel.

γίγνομαι, *to become*, Perf. Pl. γέγαμεν, ἄτε, ἀάσι(ν), Inf. γεγάμεν, Part. γεγαώς, Plup. ἐκεγάτην.

βαίνω, *to go*, Perf. Pl. βέβαμεν, &c.; Plup. βέβασαν.

δεῖδω, *to fear*, Inf. δειδίμεν, instead of δειδύειναι, Imp. δεῖδιθι, δεῖδιτε; Plup. ἐδεῖδιμεν, ἐδεῖδισαν.

έρχομαι, *to come*, εἰλήλουθμεν.

θνήσκει, *to die*, Perf. Pl. τέθναμεν, τεθνήσι, Imp. τέθναθι, Inf. τεθνάμεν and τεθνάμεναι, Part. τεθνηώς, ὤτος, τεθνεῶτι; Plup. Opt. τεθναῖην.

τάλλω, *to dare*, Perf. Pl. τέτλαμεν, Imp. τέτλαθι, Inf. τετλάμεν, Part. τετληώς.

μαῖω, *to desire*, Perf. Pl. μέμασιν, ἄμεν, ἄτε, ἀάσι, Imp. μεμάτω, Part. μεμαώς, ὤτος and ὄτος; Plup. μέμασαν.

(b) The Stem ends in a Consonant.

PRELIMINARY REM. The τ of the inflection-ending, when it comes immediately after the stem-consonant, is changed into θ in some Perfects.

$\alpha\nu\omega\gamma\alpha$, to command, $\alpha\nu\omega\gamma\mu\epsilon\nu$, Imp. $\alpha\nu\omega\chi\theta\iota$, $\alpha\nu\omega\chi\theta\omega$, $\alpha\nu\omega\chi\theta\epsilon$.

$\epsilon\gamma\rho\acute{\eta}\gamma\omicron\gamma\alpha$, I awoke (from $\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\omega$, I awaken), Imp. $\epsilon\gamma\rho\acute{\eta}\gamma\omicron\gamma\theta\epsilon$, Inf. $\epsilon\gamma\rho\eta\gamma\omicron\rho\theta\alpha\iota$; hence $\epsilon\gamma\rho\eta\gamma\omicron\rho\theta\alpha\sigma\iota$, instead of $\epsilon\gamma\rho\eta\gamma\omicron\rho\alpha\sigma\iota$.

$\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\omicron\upsilon\theta\alpha$, I trust (from $\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\theta\omega$, to persuade), Plup. $\epsilon\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\iota\theta\mu\epsilon\nu$.

$\omicron\acute{\iota}\delta\alpha$, I know (from $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\Omega$, video), $\acute{\iota}\delta\mu\epsilon\nu$, instead of $\acute{\iota}\sigma\mu\epsilon\nu$, Inf. $\acute{\iota}\delta\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$.

$\epsilon\acute{\iota}\omicron\iota\kappa\alpha$, I am like (from $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\Omega$), second and third Pers. Dual $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\tau\omicron\nu$; third Pers. Plup. Dual $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\tau\eta\nu$; hence, Perf. Mid. or Pass. $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\kappa\tau\omicron$.

$\pi\acute{\alpha}\sigma\chi\omega$, to suffer, Perf. $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\omicron\sigma\theta\epsilon$, instead of $\pi\epsilon\acute{\iota}\pi\omicron\nu\theta\alpha\tau\epsilon$.

§ 214. (3) Present and Imperfect.

$\alpha\nu\acute{\omega}\nu\omega$, to accomplish, Opt. Impf. $\alpha\nu\acute{\omega}\nu\tau\omicron(\alpha)$.

$\tau\alpha\nu\acute{\omega}\nu$, to expand, to stretch, $\tau\alpha\nu\acute{\upsilon}\tau\alpha\iota$ (instead of $\tau\alpha\nu\delta\epsilon\tau\alpha\iota$).

$\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\acute{\upsilon}\omega$ and $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\acute{\upsilon}\omega$, to draw, $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\acute{\upsilon}\alpha\tau\alpha\iota$, instead of $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\upsilon\nu\tau\alpha\iota$, Inf. $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\rho\upsilon\sigma\theta\alpha\iota$, in the sense of to protect, to guard.

$\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\omega$, to eat, Inf. $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\delta\mu\epsilon\nu\alpha\iota$.

$\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega$, to bear, Imp. $\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon$, instead of $\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\epsilon\tau\epsilon$.

CATALOGUE OF PRINCIPAL VERBS.

THE accompanying list of verbs has been collated, not as any way an exhaustive vocabulary, but simply as a convenience in finding the more common principal parts of such verbs as are selected.

The list is based upon that of Dr. Baird, prepared by him for the use of schools. It is hoped that the student may, by such a list, familiarize himself with the dialectic forms more readily than by reference to a lexicon. The rarer forms are not usually mentioned.

ἀγᾶλλω, *adorn*, f. ἀγαλῶ, 1 aor. ἤγηλα. 1 aor. inf. ἀγῆλαι.

ἀγάμαι, *admire*, f. ἀγάσομαι (Ep. σσ), 1 aor. ἡγασάμην, ἡγάσθην. Pres. and imp. like ἵσταμαι.

ἀγγέλλω, *announce*, f. ἀγγελῶ (Ion. έω, Dor. ιῶ), pf. ἤγγελκα, 1 aor. ἤγγειλα (Dor. ἀγγειλα), 2 aor. ἤγγελον.

ἀγείρω, *collect*, f. ἀγερῶ, pf. p. ἀγήγερμαι, 1 aor. ἤγειρα, 2 aor. ἀγερόμην. 2 aor. part. sync. ἀγρόμενος.

ἀγνοέω, *know not*, f. ἀγνοήσω, pf. ἠγνόηκα, pf. p. ἠγνόημαι, 1 aor. ἠγνόησα, ἠγνόηθην. Fut. pass. ἀγνοηθήσομαι.

ἀγνύμι, *break*, f. ἀξῶ, pf. p. ἔαγμαi, 1 aor. ἔαξα (Ep. ἤξα), 2 aor. ἐάγην (r. ἀγην), 2 pf. ἔαγα (Ion. ἔηγα).

ἄγω, *lead*, f. ἄξω (Dor. ἀξῶ), pf. ἤχα. ἀγόοχα, pf. p. ἤγμαι, 1 aor. ἤξα, ἤχθην, 2 aor. ἤγαγον (Dor. ἡγαγόμεν). Fut. pass. ἀχθήσομαι.

ἀγωνίζομαι, *contend*, f. ἀγωνιῶμαι, pf. p. ἡγώνισμαι, 1 aor. ἡγωνισάμην, ἡγωνίσθην.

ἀδικέω, *injure*, f. ἀδικήσω, pf. ἡδίκηκα, 1 aor. ἡδίκησα.

ᾄδω, *sing*, f. ᾄσω, ᾄσομαι, pf. p. ᾄσμαι, 1 aor. ᾄσα, ᾄσθην. Poet. for ἀείδω, imp. ᾄδον, Dor. fut. ᾄσω.

αἰείδω *sing*, f. αἰείσω, 1 aor. ἤεισα. See ᾄδω.

αἰδέομαι, *fear, feel shame*, f. αἰδέσομαι, pf. p. ᾔδεσμαι, 1 aor. ᾔδεσάμην, ᾔδέσθην. Poet. αἰδομαι.

ἀθροίζω, *collect*, f. ἀθροίσω, 1 aor. ἤθροισα. Pf. ἤθροικα.

αἰκίζομαι, *plague*, f. αἰκίσομαι (Att. αἰκυῖμαι), pf. p. ἤκισμαι, 1 aor. ἤκισάμην, ἤκισθην.

αἰνέω, *praise*, f. αἰνέσω (Ep. αἰνήσω), pf. ᾔνεκα, pf. p. ᾔνημαι, 1 aor. ᾔνεσα, ᾔνέθην. Pindar also uses αἰνήσω, aor. αἰνήσα.

- αἰνίσσομαι, *speak darkly*, f. αἰνίζομαι, pf. p. ἤνεγμαι, 1 aor. ἤνεγάμην, ἤνιχθην. Pres. Att. αἰνίττομαι.
- αἰρέω, *take*, f. αἰρήσω, ἐλῶ, pf. ἤρηκα (Ion. ἀραίρηκα), pf. p. ἤρημαι (Ion. ἀραίρημαι), 1 aor. ἤρῃσάμην (L. ἤρέθην), 2 aor. εἶλον (Ion. εἰλόμην). Fut. pass. αἰρεθήσομαι. Inf. 2 aor. εἰεῖν.
- αἶρω, *raise*, f. ἀρώ, pf. ἤρκα, pf. p. ἤρμαι, 1 aor. ἤρα, ἤρθην, 2 aor. ἀρόμην. Fut. pass. ἀρθήσομαι. 1 aor. subj. ἄρω.
- αἰσθάνομαι, *perceive*, f. αἰσθήσομαι, pf. p. ἤσθημαι, 1 aor. (L. ἤσθάνθην), 2 aor. ἤσθόμην. Pres. αἰσθομαι rare.
- αἰσσω, ττω, *rush*, f. αἶξω, 1 aor. ἤϊξα, ἤϊχθην. Inf. 1 aor. αἶξασθαι. Att. ἄσσω, ττω, or ἄσσω, ττω, aor. ἤξα.
- αἰσχύνω, *disgrace*, f. αἰσχύνω, pf. (L. ἤσχυγκα), pf. p. ἤσχυμμαι, 1 aor. ἤσχυνα, ἤσχυνθην. Fut. pass. αἰσχυνθήσομαι.
- αἰτιάομαι, *blame, accuse*, f. αἰτιάσομαι, pf. p. ἤτιάμαι, 1 aor. ἤτιᾶσάμην, ἤτιᾶθην. Fut. pass. αἰτιαθήσομαι.
- ἀκαχίζω, *grieve*, f. ἀκαχίσω, pf. p. ἀκάχημαι, 1 aor. ἀκάχησα, 2 aor. ἤκᾶχον, ἀκαχόμην.
- ἀκούω, *hear*, f. ἀκούσομαι (L. ἀκούσω), pf. (Dor. ἄκουκα), pf. p. ἤκουσμαι, ἀκήκουσμαι, 1 aor. ἤκουσα, ἤκούσθην, 2 pf. ἀκήκοα. Fut. pass. ἀκουσθήσομαι. Plup. ἤκηκόειν, ἀκηκόειν.
- ἀκροδομαι, *hear, listen to*, f. ἀκροῦσομαι, pf. p. ἤκροῦμαι, 1 aor. ἤκροῦσάμην.
- ἀλάομαι, *wander*, f. ἀλήσομαι? pf. p. ἀλάημαι, 1 aor. ἤλῃθην (Poet. ἀλήθην).
- ἀλγύνω, *vex*, f. ἀλγύνω, 1 aor. ἤλγυνά, ἤλγύνθην.
- ἀλείφω, *anoint*, f. ἀλείψω, pf. ἤλοιφα, ἀλήλιφα, ἀλήλειφα, pf. p. ἀλήλιμμαι, 1 aor. ἤλειψα, ἤλείφθην, 2 aor. ἤλιφην. Fut. pass. ἀλειφθήσομαι.
- ἀλέξω, *ward off*, f. ἀλεξήσω, 1 aor. ἤλέξησα, ἤλεξα, 2 aor. ἤλαλκον. Inf. 1 aor. ἀλέξασθαι.
- ἀλεύω, *aver*, f. ἀλεύσω, 1 aor. ἤλευσα.
- ἀλέω, *grind*, f. ἀλέσω (Att. ἀλῶ), pf. ἀλήλεκα, pf. p. ἀλήλεσμαι, ἀλήλειμαι, 1 aor. ἤλεσα (σσ), ἤλῃσθην.
- ἀλθήσκω, *heal*, f. ἀλθήσω, 1 aor. ἤλθησα. Fut. pass. ἀλθήσομαι. Other forms ἀλθομαι. ἀλθ-αῖνω, ἰσχω, ἄσσω, ἔσσω.
- ἀλίζω, *collect*, f. ἀλίσω, pf. p. ἤλισμαι, 1 aor. ἤλιστα, ἤλίσθην.
- ἀλίσθω, ἔω, ἀλίω, *roll*, f. ἀλίσω, pf. ἤλῖκα, 1 aor. ἤλιστα. Only in comp.
- ἀλίσκομαι, *am taken*, f. ἀλώσομαι, pf. ἐάλωκα, ἤλωκα (Dor. ἔλωκα), 2 aor. ἐάλων, ἤλων. Act. supplied by αἰρέω. Subj. 2 aor. ἀλῶ, φς, &c.
- Opt. Ion. ἀλῃην.
- ἀλιταίνω, *sin*, f. ἀλιτήσω, 1 aor. ἀλίτησα γ., 2 aor. ἤλιτον, ἀλιτόμην.
- ἀλλάσσω, ττω, *change*, f. ἀλλάξω, pf. ἤλλαχα, pf. p. ἤλλαγμα, 1 aor. ἤλαξα, ἤλλάχθην, 2 aor. ἤλλάγην.

ἄλλομαι, *leap*, f. **ἀλοῦμαι** (Dor. **ἀλεῦμαι**), 1 aor. **ἤλαμην** (Dor. **ἄλεαμην**), 2 aor. **ἤλόμην**.

ἀλάω, *languish*, f. **ἀλόησω**, pf. p. **ἤλόημαι**, 1 aor. **ἤλόησα** (Ep. **ἤλοιησα**).

ἁμαρτάνω, *err*, f. **ἁμαρτήσομαι**, pf. **ἡμάρτηκα**, pf. p. **ἡμάρτημαι**, 1 aor. (L. **ἡμάρτησα**), **ἡμαρτήθην**, 2 aor. **ἡμαρτον**. 2 aor. Ep. **ἡμβροτον**.

ἀμβλίσκω, *miscarr*, pf. **ἡμβλωκα**, pf. p. **ἡμβλωμαι**, 1 aor. **ἡμβλωσα**, **ἡμβλώθην**, 2 aor. **ἡμβλων**. 2 aor. dec. like **ἔγνω**.

ἀμβλύνω, *blunt*, f. **ἀμβλύνω**, pf. p. **ἡμβλυνμαι**, 1 aor. **ἡμβλύνα**, **ἡμβλύνεσθην**, **ἀμείβω**, *change*, f. **ἀμείψω** pf. p. **ἡμειπται**, 1 aor. **ἡμείψα**, **ἡμείφθην**. 1 aor. also **ἄμειψα** and **ἀμείφθην**.

ἀμείρω, *deprive*, f. **ἀμέρσω**, 1 aor. **ἡμέρσα**, **ἡμέρθην**.

ἀμείχω, *isχω*, *war* round, f. **ἀμφέξω**, 2 aor. **ἡμπισχω**, **ἡμπισχώμην**.

Imp. **ἀμπεῖχον**. Ep. **ἄμπεχον**.

ἀμύνω (Ion. **ἀμυνέω**), *ward off*, f. **ἀμύνω**, 1 aor. **ἡμύνα**.

ἀμφιέννυμι, *clothe*, f. **ἀμφίσω** (Att. **ἀμφιῶ**), pf. p. **ἡμφίεσμαι**, 1 aor. **ἡμφίεσα**. 1 aor. Poet. **ἀμφίεσα**.

ἀμφισβητέω, *dispute*, f. **ἀμφισβητήσω**, pf. **ἡμφισβήτηκα**, 1 aor. **ἡμφισβήτησα**, **ἡμφισβητήθην**.

ἀνάλωσκω, *consume*, f. **ἀνάλωσω**, pf. **ἀνάλωκα**, **ἀνήλωκα**, **ἠνήλωκα**, pf. p. **ἀνάλωμαι**, **ἠνάλωμαι**, 1 aor. **ἀνάλωσα**, **ἀνάλωθην**, **ἀνήλωσα**, **ἀνηλώθην**. Imp. **ἀνήλισκον**, **ἀνάλουν**, fut. pass. **ἀνελωθήσομαι**.

ἀνδάνω, *please*, f. **ἀδήσω**, pf. **ἄδηκα**. 2 aor. **ἔαδον**, **ἔδον** (Ep. **εὐἔδον**), 2 pf. **ἔαδα** (Dor. **ἔαδα**). Imp. **ἦνδανον**, **ἔηνδανον**, **ἑάνδανον**.

ἀνδραποδίζω, *enslave*, f. **ἀνδραποδιῶ**, pf. p. **ἠνδραποδίσμαι**, 1 aor. **ἠνδραποδίσαι**, **ἠνδραποδίσθην**.

ἀνέχω, *hold up*, f. **ἀνέξω**, pf. **ἀνέσχηκα**, pf. p. **ἀνέσχημαι**, 1 aor. **ἀνεσχέθην**, 2 aor. **ἄνεσχον**, **ἠνεσχόμην**. Imp. **ἄνειχον**. 2 aor. Poet. **ἀνέσχεθον**.

ἀνιάω, *vez*, f. **ἀνιάσω** (Ion. **ἀνιήσω**), pf. p. **ἠνιήμαι**, 1 aor. **ἠνιάσα** (Ion. **ἠνίησα**), **ἠνιάθην** (Ion. **ἠνιήθην**).

ἀνοίγνυμι, **ἀνοίγω**, *open*, f. **ἀνοίξω**, pf. **ἀνέφχα**, pf. p. **ἀνέφγμαι**, **ἀνέφγμαι**, **ἀνέφχα**, **ἀνέφχθην**, **ἤνοιξα** (L. **ἠνοιχθην**, Poet. **ἀνώξα**, Ion. **ἀνοίξα**), 2 aor. (L. **ἠνοιγην**), 2 pf. **ἀνέφγα**. Imp. **ἀνέφγων**, **ἤνοιγον**. Ep. **ἀνέφγων**. Inf. 1 aor. **ἀνοίξαι**. Plup. fut. **ἀνέφξομαι**.

ἀνορθόω, *set upright*, f. **ἀνορθώσω**, pf. p. **ἠνώρθομαι**, 1 aor. **ἠνώρθωσα**, **ἀν-**

αντάω, **αντιάω**, *meet*, f. **αντήσω** (Dor. **αντάσω**), **αντιάσω**, 1 aor. **ἤντησα** (Dor. **ἤντᾱσα**), **αντιάσα**. Imp. **ἤντεον**, Ion. for **ἤνταον**.

ἀνύω, *ύτω*, *accomplish*, f. **ἀνύσω**, pf. **ἤνυκα**, pf. p. **ἤνυσμαι**, 1 aor. **ἤνῦσα**, **ἠνύσθην**.

ἀνώγω, *order*, f. **ἀνώξω**, 1 aor. **ἤνωξα**, 2 pf. **ἄνωγα**. Imp. **ἤνωγον**, **ἄνωγον**.

Impf. **ἄνωχθι**. 2 plup. **ἠνώγεα**. 3 sing. **ἠνώγει**.

ἀπαντάω, *πείθω*, f. **ἀπαντήσομαι** (L. **ἀπαντήσω**), pf. **ἀπήτηκα**, pf. p. **ἀπήτημαι**, 1 aor. **ἀπήτησα**, **ἀπήτηθην**.

ἀπαύρῃω, *take away*. Imp. ἀπηύρων. Only imp. with aoristic signification, ἀπηύρα, ἀπηύρας.

ἐπαφίσκω, *deceive*, f. ἀπαφήσω, 1 aor. ἀπάφησα f., 2 aor. ἤπαφον.

ἀπεχθάνομαι, *am hated*, f. ἀπεχθήσομαι, pf. p. ἀπήχθημαι, 2 aor. ἀπηχθόμην.

ἀπιστέω, *disbelieve*, f. ἀπιστήσω, pf. ἠπίστηκα, 1 aor. ἠπίστησα.

ἀποδίδωμι, see δίδωμι.

ἀποκρίνω, see κρίνω.

ἀπολαύω, *enjoy*, f. ἀπολαύσομαι (L. ἀπολαύσω), pf. ἀπολέλαικα, pf. p. ἀπολέλαιμαι, 1 aor. ἀπέλαυσα, 2 aor. ἀπέλαυον (L. ἀπῆλαυον).

ἀπολογέομαι, *make a defence*, f. ἀπολογήσομαι, pf. p. ἀπολελόγημαι, 1 aor. ἀπελογησάμην, ἀπελογήθην.

ἀπορέω, *be at a loss, want*, f. ἀπορήσω, pf. ἠπόρηκα, pf. p. ἠπόρημαι, 1 aor. ἤπορησα, ἠπορήθην. Imp. ἠπόρουν.

ἀποχρῶ (Ion. ἀποχρέω), *be sufficient*, f. ἀποχρήσω, 1 aor. ἀπέχρησα. Inf. ἀποχρῆν. Generally impersonal.

ἄπτω, *fasten*, f. ἄψω, pf. p. ἤμμαι (Ion. ἔμμαι), 1 aor. ἤψα, ἤφθην (Ep. ἐάφθην).

ἀράομαι (Ion. ἀρέομαι), *pray*, f. ἀράσομαι (Ion. ἀρήσομαι), pf. p. ἤραμαι, 1 aor. ἤρᾶσάμην (Ion. ἤρησάμην). Ep. ᾶ, Att. ᾷ.

ἀραιόσκω, *fit*, *adapt*, f. ἀρῶ (Ion. ἀρῶω), pf. p. ἀρήρεμαι, 1 aor. ἤρσα, ἤρθην, 2 aor. ἤρᾶρον, ἔρᾶρον, 2 pf. ἔρᾶρα (Ion. ἔρηρα). Imp. freq. ἀράρισκε.

ἀράσσω, *strike*, f. ἀράξω, 1 aor. ἤραξα, ἤράχθην, ἄραξα.

ἄρέσκω, *please*, f. ἀρέσω (Poet. σσ), pf. (L. ἀρέρεκα), pf. p. ἤρεσμαι, 1 aor. ἤρεσα, ἤρίσθην.

ἄριστάω, *dine*, f. ἀριστήσω, pf. ἠρίστηκα, 1 aor. ἠρίστησα. Perf. 1 pl. sync. ἠρίστᾶμεν.

ἀρκέω, *ward off*, f. ἀρκέσω, pf. p. (L. ἤρκεσται), 1 aor. ἤρκεσα, ἠρκίσθην. Fut. pass. ἀρκεσθήσομαι.

ἄρμόζω, *arm*, *fit*, f. ἀρμόσω, pf. ἤρμοκα, pf. p. ἤρμοσμαι. (Dor. ἄρμοσμαι), 1 aor. ἤρμοσα, ἠρμόσθην, ἄρμοσα. Fut. pass. ἀρμοσθήσομαι.

ἀρνέομαι, *deny*, f. ἀρνήσομαι, pf. p. ἤρνημαι, 1 aor. ἤρνησάμην, ἠρνήθην. Fut. pass. ἀρνηθήσομαι.

ἀρόω, *plough*, f. ἀρόσω, pf. p. ἀρήρομαι, 1 aor. ἤροσα, ἠρόθην (Dor. ἄροσα). Ion. inf. pres. ἀρώμεναι or ἀρόμεναι.

ἀρπάζω, *seize*, f. ἀρπάσω, pf. ἤρπακα, pf. p. ἤρπασμαι, 1 aor. ἤρπασα, ἠρπάσθην, ἠοπάχθην, 2 aor. (L. ἠρπάγην). Later fut. ἀρπάξω, aor. ἤρπαξα, pf. pass. ἤρπαγμαι, fut. pass. ἀρπασθήσομαι.

ἀρτύνω, *prepare*, f. ἀρτύσω, pf. ἤρτυκα, pf. p. ἤρτῦμαι, 1 aor. ἤρτύσα, ἠρτύθην. Ep. ῥ, Att. ῥ.

ἀρύω (Att. ἀρύτω), *draw water*, f. ἀρύσω, 1 aor. ἤρυσσα, ἤρυσθην. Imp. ἤρυσον, 1 aor. also ἤρυσθην.

ἄρχω, *command*, f. ἄρξω, pf. ἤρχα, pf. p. ἤρχμαι, 1 aor. ἤρξα, ἤρχθην. Fut. pass. ἀρχήσομαι.

ῥίσσω, *rush*, see αἰύσσω.

αἰαίνω, *am dry*, f. αἰανῶ, 1 aor. ἤθηνα, αἰάνθην. Imp. ἡταινόμεν. Fut. pass. αἰανθήσομαι.

αὐδῶ, *speak*, f. αὐδήσω. αὐδάσω, pf. ἠύδηκα, 1 aor. ἠύδησα, ἠύδήθην (Dor. ἠύδασα). Imp. ἠύδων, 1 aor. mid. ἠύδαξάμην.

αὐξάνω, *increase*, f. αὐξήσω, pf. ἠύξηκα, pf. p. ἠύξημαι, 1 aor. ἠύξησα, ἠύξθην. Fut. pass. αὐξηθήσομαι.

αὔω, *shout*, f. αὐσω, 1 aor. ἤυσα, αὐσα. Imp. αὐον.

αὔω, *kinille*, 1 aor. ἔφανσα. Imp. ἔφανον.

ἀφάω, *hurtle*, f. ἀφήσω, 1 aor. ἤφησα.

ἀφίημι (M ἀφίεμαι), *let go*, f. ἀφίσω, pf. ἀφείκα. pf. p. ἀφείμαι, 1 aor. ἀφίηκα (Ep. ἀφίεκα), ἀφείθην, ἀφείθην, 2 aor. ἀφίην, ἀφείμην. Imp. ἀφίην, ἡφίην. Fut. pass. ἀφιεθήσομαι.

ἀφικνέομαι, *come*, f. ἀφίξομαι, pf. p. ἀφίγμαι, 2 aor. ἀφικύμην. Ion. ἀπικνέομαι.

ἄχθομαι, *am vexed*, f. ἀχθέσομαι, pf. p. (L. ἤχθημαι), 1 aor. ἤχθέσθην. Fut. pass. ἀχθεσθήσομαι, sometimes ἀχθήσομαι.

(ἄω), *saliate*, f. ἄσω, 1 aor. ἄσα.

βαδίζω, *go*, f. βαδιῶμαι, pf. βεβάδικα, 1 aor. ἐβάδισα. Fut. L. βαδίσω.

βαίνω, *go*, f. βήσομαι (Dor. βασεῦμαι), pf. βέβηκα (Dor. βέβᾱκα), pf. p. βέβᾱμαι, 1 aor. ἔβησα (Dor. ἔβᾱσα), ἐβάθην, 2 aor. ἔβην, like ἔστην, ἦς, ἦ, &c. (Dor. ἔβαν), 2 pf. βέβαα, βεβώς, pt. βεβαώς. 2 aor. imp. βῆθι (Dor. βᾶθι), subj. βῶ, opt. βαίην, inf. βῆναι, part. βάς, inf. 2 pf. βεβήμεν.

βάλλω (Ion. & Ep. βαλέω), *throw*, f. βαλῶ, βαλλήσω, pf. βέβηκα, pf. p. βέβημαι (Ep. βεβόλημαι), 1 aor. ἐβάλλησα, ἐβλήθην, 2 aor. ἔβαλον (Ep. ἔβλην). Fut. pass. βληθήσομαι, fut. perf. βεβλήσομαι.

βάπτω, *dip*, f. βάψω, pf. p. βέβαμμαι, 1 aor. ἐβάψα, ἐβάφθην, 2 aor. ἐβάφην.

βαρέω, *load*, f. βαρήσω, pf. βεβαρηώς part., pf. p. βεβαρημένος part., 1 aor. ἐβαρήθην.

βαρύνω, *load*, pf. p. βεβαρυνμένος part., 1 aor. ἐβάρυνα, ἐβαρύνθην. Fut. pass. βαρυνθήσομαι, imp. βάρυνον.

βαστάζω, *carry*, f. βαστάσω, pf. p. (L. βεβάστακται), 1 aor. ἐβάστασα, ἐβαστάχθην.

βιάζομαι, *force*, f. βιάσομαι, pf. p. βεβίασμαι, 1 aor. ἐβιασάμην, ἐβιάσθην.

βιάομαι, *force*, f. βήσομαι, pf. βεβίηκε, pf. p. βεβίημαι, 1 aor. ἐβησάμην, ἐβήσθην. Perf. only in use in Act.

βιβρώσκω, *eat*, f. (L. βρώξω), βρώσομαι, pf. βέβρωκα, pf. p. βέβρωμαι, 1 aor. ἔβρωξα, ἐβρώθην (L. ἔβρωσα), 2 aor. (Ep. ἔβρων). Fut. pass. L. βρωθήσομαι. Part. per. sync. βεβρώς, plup. fut. βεβρώσομαι, 2 pf. opt. Hom. βεβρώθοις.

βιόω, *live*, f. βιώσομαι (L. βιώσω), pf. βεβίωκα, pf. p. βεβίωμαι, usually impers., 1 aor. ἐβίωσα, 2 aor. ἐβίωv. Opt. βιώην, subj. βιώ, ᾤς, ᾤ, &c. For pres. and imp. ζάω is used by pure writers.

βλάπτω, *hurt*, f. βλάψω, pf. βέβλαφα, pf. p. βέβλαμμαι, 1 aor. ἔβλαψα, ἐβλάφθην, 2 aor. ἐβλάβην.

βλαστάνω, *blaspas*, f. βλαστήσω, pf. βεβλάστηκα, 1 aor. ἐβλάστησα, 2 aor. ἔβλαστοv. Perf. also ἐβλάστηκα.

βλέπω, *see*, f. βλέψω, pf. βέβλεφα, pf. p. βέβλεμμαι, 1 aor. ἔβλεψα, ἐβλέφθην.

βλώσκω, *go*, f. (L. βλώξω), μολοῦμαι, pf. μέμβλωκα, 1 aor. ἔβλωξα, ἐμόλησα, 2 aor. ἔμολον.

βοάω, *call aloud*, f. βοήσομαι (L. βοήσω, Dor. βοάσω, contr. βώσομαι), pf. p. βεβόημαι, 1 aor. ἐβόησα, ἐβοήθην (Dor. ἐβόασα). Perf. contr. βέβωμαι. 1 aor. ἔβωσα, ἐβώσθην.

βόσκειν, *feed*, f. βοσκήσω (Dor. βοσκησούμαι), 1 aor. (L. ἐβόσκησα), ἐβοσκήθην.

βούλομαι, *wish*, f. βουλήσομαι, pf. p. βεβούλημαι, 1 aor. ἐβουλήθην (Att. ἡβουλήθην), 2 pf. Ep. in comp. προβέβουλα. Imp. ἐβουλόμην and ἡβουλόμην. 2 pers. sing. pres. βούλει, not βούλη.

βράζω, *boil*, f. βράσω, pf. p. βέβρασμαι, 1 aor. ἔβρασα.

βρέχω, *wet*, f. βρέξω, pf. p. βέβρεγμαi, 1 aor. ἔβρεξα, ἐβρέχθην, 2 aor. ἐβράχην.

βρίθω, *am heavy*, f. βρίσω, pf. βέβριθα, 1 aor. ἔβρισα.

βρόχω, *squall*, f. βρόξω, 1 aor. ἔβροξα, 2 pf. ἀναβέβροχεν. Generally found in comp. ἀνα-, &c.

βρυάω, *grind the teeth*, f. βρύξω. 1 aor. ἔβρυξα. 1 aor. part. βρυχθείς.

βρυχάομαι, *roar*, f. βρυχήσομαι, 1 aor. ἐβρυχησάμην, ἐβρυχήθην, 2 pf. βέβρυχα.

βύνειν, *stop up*, f. βύσω, pf. p. βέβυσμαι, 1 aor. ἔβυσσα, ἐβύσθην.

γαμέω, *marry*, i. e. take a wife, f. γαμῶ (L. γαμήσω, Ep. γαμέω), pf. γεγάμηκα, pf. p. γεγάμημαι, 1 aor. ἔγημα, ἐγαμήθην. Inf. 1 aor. γῆμαι. Mid. γαμέομαι, *to take a husband*. Fut. γαμοῦμαι.

γάνυμαι, *rejoice*, f. (Ep. γανίσσομαι), pf. p. γεγάνυμαι.

γεγωνέω, *shout*, f. γεγωνήσω, 1 aor. ἐγεγώνησα, 2 pf. γέγωνα.

γελᾶω (Ep. γελῶ), *laugh*, f. γελᾶσθαι (L. γελᾶω), pf. p. γεγέλασται, 1 aor. ἐγέλασα (Dor. ἐγέλαξα), ἐγελᾶσθην. Fut. pass. γελασθήσομαι.

Regular part. γελῶν, sometimes resolved into *ων*.

γίνομαι, *am born*, see γίνομαι, 1 aor. ἐγενόμην. Inf. γίνασθαι.

γίωω, *taste*, f. γέωσω, pf. p. γέγευμαι, 1 aor. ἔγευσα.

γηθίω, *rejoice*, f. γηθήσω, 1 aor. ἐγήθησα, 2 pf. γέγηθα. Dor. form *a* for *η*, as γαθίω for γηθίω.

γηράω, γηράσκω, *grow old*, f. γηράσω, pf. γεγήρακα, 1 aor. ἐγήρασα, ἐγήρανα, 2 aor. ἐγήραν. Att. inf. aor. γηράναι, γηράναι.

γηρύω, *speak out*, f. γηρύσω, 1 aor. ἐγήρυσσα, ἐγηρύσθην.

γιγνομαι, γίνομαι, *be, become*, f. γενήσομαι (Dor. γενοῦμαι), pf. p. γεγένημαι, 1 aor. ἐγενήθην, 2 aor. ἐγενόμην, 2 pf. γέγονα (Poet. γέγαα, Dor. γέγακα). Fut. pass. γενηθήσομαι. Part. Ep. γεγαώς. Att. γεγώς.

γιγνώσκω, γινώσκω, *know*, f. γνώσομαι, pf. ἔγνωκα, pf. p. ἔγνωσμαι, 1 aor. in comp. ἀνέγνωσα, ἐγνώσθην, 2 aor. ἔγνω, γνῶν. Fut. pass. γνωσθήσομαι. Imp. γνῶθι. ἔγνω 3 pl. 2 aor. for ἔγνωσαν.

γλύφω, *engrave*, f. (γλύψω), pf. p. γέγλυμμαι, 1 aor. ἔγλυψα, 2 aor. ἐγλύφην.

γόωω, *be wail*, f. γοήσομαι, 1 aor. (L. ἐγόησα), γοηθείς, 2 aor. (Ep. γόον). Imp. freq. Ep. γοάσσκε.

γράφω, *write*, f. γράψω, pf. γέγραφα, pf. p. γέγραμμαι, 1 aor. ἔγραψα, ἐγράψθην, 2 aor. ἐγράφη. Fut. pass. γραφήσομαι.

δαίζω, *tend*, f. δαίξω, pf. p. δεδάγμαι, δέδαιγμαι, 1 aor. ἐδάξα, ἐδαίχθην.

δαινύμι, δαινύω, *entertain, feast*, f. δαίσω, 1 aor. ἔδαισα. Imp. 2 sing. δαινῦ, for νθι.

δαίομαι, *divide*, f. δάσομαι, pf. p. δέδασμαι, δέδαιμαι, 1 aor. ἐδάσάμην, ἐδάσθην.

δαίω, *burn*, pf. δέδηα, pf. p. δέδαιμαι, 2 aor. ἐδαόμην, 2 pf. δέδηα.

δάκνω, *bite*, f. δήξομαι, pf. δέδηχα, pf. p. δέδηγμαι, 1 aor. ἐδήχθην, 2 aor. ἔδᾰκον, δέδᾰκον. Fut. pass. δηχθήσομαι.

δακρύω, *weep*, f. δακρύσω, pf. (L. δεδάκρυκα), pf. p. δεδάκρυμαι, 1 aor. ἐδράκρυσσα.

δαμάζω, *tame*, f. δαμάσω (σσ), pf. p. δέδμημαι, 1 aor. ἐδάμασα, ἐδαμάσθην, ἐδμήθην (Dor. ἐδμᾶθην), 2 aor. ἐδάμην. 2 aor. pass. 3 pl. δάμεν for Ep. ἐδάμησαν.

δαρθάνω, *sleep*, pf. δεδάρθηκα, 1 aor. (L. ἐδάρθην), 2 aor. ἔδαρθον (Poet. ἔδραθον).

δάω, *teach*, f. δαήσομαι, pf. δεδάηκα, pf. p. δεδάημαι, 2 aor. ἔδασον, ἐδάην, 2 pf. δέδασα.

δεδίσκομαι, *osscome*, *trough*, *frigate*, f. δεδίξομαι, 1 aor. ἐδεδείξαμην.

δεῖ, *it is necessary*, see δέω.

- δειδίσσεται*, *frighten*, f. *δειδίζομαι*, 1 aor. *δειδείξαι*.
- δέω*, *fear*, f. *δέισομαι*, pf. *δέδοικα* (Ep. *δείδοικα*), 1 aor. *ἔδεισα* (Ep. *ἔδδ*), 2 pf. *δέδια*. Imp. *δέδιθι*. *δ* doubled in augmented tenses by Epics.
- δείκνυμι*, *deiknūmi*, *show*, f. *δείξω*, pf. *δέδειχα*, pf. p. *δέδειγμαι* (Ep. *δείδεγμαi*). 1 aor. *ἔδειξα*, *εδείχθην*. Fut. pass. *δειχθήσομαι*. Ionic forms, *ε* instead of *ει*, as fut. *δέξω*, plup. *δέδεγμαι*, &c.
- δειπνέω*, *sup*, f. *δειπνήσω*, pf. *δεδείπνηκα* (Att. *δέδειπνα*), 1 aor. *ἐδείπνησα*. Inf. perf. *δεδειπνάναι*.
- δέμω*, *build*, pf. p. *δέδμημαι* (Dor. *δέδμᾶμαι*), 1 aor. *ἔδειμα*, 2 pf. *δέδομα*. Pres. only in part. *δέμων* and imp. *δέμον*.
- δέρκομαι*, *see*, f. (L. *δέρφομαι*), pf. *δέδορκα*, 1 aor. (L. *ἐδρεξάμην*) *ἐδέρχθην*, 2 aor. *ἔδρακον*, *ἐδράκην*.
- δέρω*, *flay*, *beat*, f. *δερῶ*, pf. *δέδαρκα*, pf. p. *δέδαρμαι*, 1 aor. *ἔδειρα*, *ἐδάρθην*, 2 aor. *ἐδάρην*, 2 pf. *δέδορα*.
- δέχομαι*, *receive*, f. *δέξομαι*, pf. p. *δέδεγμαι*, 1 aor. *ἐδεξάμην*, *ἐδέχθην*. Plup. fut. *δεδέξομαι*. Inf. aor. *δέχθαι*.
- δέω*, *bind*, f. *δήσω*, pf. *δέδεκα*, *δέδεκα*, pf. p. *δέδεμαι*, *δέδεσμαι*, 1 aor. *ἔδησα*, *ἐδέθην*. Fut. pass. *δεθήσομαι*. Plup. fut. *δεδήσομαι*. Contraction irregular.
- δέω* (Ep. *δεῖω*), *want*, *fail*, f. *δήσω* (*δενήσομαι*), pf. *δεδέηκα*, pf. p. *δεδέημαι*, 1 aor. *ἐδέησα*, *ἐδεήθην* (*ἐδεήσα*). Fut. pass. *δεηθήσομαι*. Imp. *ἔδει*. Generally impersonal *δεῖ*, *ἔδει*, *δοῖ*, *δοῖ*, *δοῖ*, *δοῖ*. Subj. *δέη*, opt. *δέω*, inf. *δεῖν*. The pass. voice *δέομαι* is never impersonal. 2 sing. pres. pass. *δέει*.
- δρᾶσθαι*, *injure*, f. *δρᾶσθαι*, pf. p. *δεδήλημαι*, 1 aor. *ἐδρᾶσάμην*.
- δρᾶω*, *show*, *manifest*, f. *δρᾶώσω*, pf. *δεδήλωκα*, 1 aor. *ἐδῆλωσα*. Fut. pass. *δρᾶθήσομαι*.
- δαιτάω*, *live*, *arbitrate*, f. *δαιτήσω*, pf. *δεδήτηκα*, pf. p. *δεδήτημαι*, 1 aor. *δῆτησα*, *δῆτήθην* (Dor. *αἱ*, Ion. *αι*). Imp. *διητῶμην*.
- δᾶκονοῖ*, *minister*, f. *διακονήσω*, pf. *δεδικονήκα*, pf. p. *δεδικονήμαι*, 1 aor. *ἐδικονήσα*, *ἐδικονήθην*. Imp. *ἐδικονόν*.
- διαλέγομαι*, *discuss*, f. *διαλέξομαι*, pf. *διελέγμαι*, 1 aor. *διελεξάμην*, *διελέχθην*. Fut. pass. *διαλεχθήσομαι*.
- διδάσκω*, *teach*, f. *διδάξω*, pf. *δεδίδαχα*, pf. p. *δεδίδαγμαi*, 1 aor. *ἐδίδαξα*, *ἐδιδάχθην*.
- διδράσκω*, *run away*, generally in comp. *ἀπο*, &c., f. *δράσσομαι*, pf. *δῖδρακα*, 1 aor. *ἔδρασα* r., 2 aor. *ἔδραν* (Ion. *ἔδρην*). Imp. *δράθι*, inf. *δράναι*, subj. 2 aor. *δρῶ*, opt. *δραῖν*. Ionics change *a* into *η*.
- δίδωμι*, *give*, f. *δώσω*, pf. *δέδωκα*, pf. p. *δέδομαι*, 1 aor. *ἔδωκα*, *ἐδόθην* (L. *ἔδωσα*), 2 aor. *ἔδων* (freq. *δόσκον*). Fut. pass. *δοθήσομαι*. Subj. 2 aor. *ῶ*. Opt. *δοῖν*.
- δίζμαι*, *seek*, f. *δίζομαι*, 1 aor. (L. *ἐδίξασάμην*). Inf. *δίξασθαι*.

δῖω, *fear*, 2 pf. δέδια (Ep. δεῖδια). Imp. διον. Imp. 2 pl. δεδίθι, δεῖδιθι.

διψάω (Ion. διψέω), *thirst*, f. διψήσω, pf. δεδίψακα, 1 aor. ἐδίψασα.

This verb contracts by η instead of α, as inf. διψῆν for διψάν.

διώκω, *pursue*, f. διώξω, 1 aor. ἐδίωξα, ἐδιώχθην. Imp. ἐδιώκαθον? lengthened.

δοκέω (δοκω), *seem, appear*, f. δόξω (Poet. δοκήσω, Dor. δοκάσω), pf.

δεδόκῃς, pf. p. δέδοσμαι, δεδόσμαι, 1 aor. ἔδοξα, ἐδόχθην, ἐδόκησα.

Impersonal, δοκεῖ, *it seems*, &c.

δουπέω, *sound heavenly*, f. δουπήσω, 1 aor. ἐδούπησα and ἐγδούπησα, 2 aor.

ἔδουπον, 2 pf. δέδουπα. Imp. δούπεον.

δράμω, *see* τρέχω.

δράσσω, ττω, *seize*, pf. p. δέδραγμαi, 1 aor. ἐδραξάμην.

δράω, *do*, f. δράσω, pf. δέδρακα, pf. p. δέδραμαι, δέδρασμαι, 1 aor. ἔδρασα, ἐδράσθην (Ep. ἔδρησα).

δρέπω, *pluck*, f. δρέψω (Dor. δρεψεύμαι), 1 aor. ἔδρεψα, 2 aor. ἔδραπον.

δύνᾶμαι, *can, am able*, f. δυνήσομαι, pf. p. δεδύνημαι, 1 aor. ἐδυνησάμην, ἐδυνήθην, ἡδυνήθην, ἡδυνάσθην. Pres. and imp. formed like ἵσταμαι.

2 sing. pres. δύνῃ, for δυνᾶσαι, Dor. α.

δύνω, *enter*, f. δισσομαι, pf. δέδυκα, 1 aor. (L. ἔδυκα), 2 aor. ἔδυν.

δύω, *cause to enter*, f. δύσω, pf. δέδυκα, pf. p. δέδυμαι, 1 aor. ἔδυσσα, ἐδύσθην, 2 aor. ἔδυν, ἐδύνῃ r. Fut. pass. δυθήσομαι.

δωρέομαι, δωρέω, *give, present*, permi, f. δωρήσω, δωρήσομαι, pf. p. δεδώρημαι, 1 aor. ἐδώρησα, ἐδωρήθην.

εἰάω (Ep. εἰάω), *allow*, f. εἰάσω, pf. εἰάκα, pf. p. εἰάμαι, 1 aor. ἔασα, εἰάσα, εἰάθην. Imp. εἶων. augment is ει.

ἐγγυάω, *betroth, proffer*, f. ἐγγυήσω, pf. ἤγγυήκα, pf. p. ἤγγυήμαι, ἐγγυήναι, 1 aor. ἤγγυήσα, ἤγγυήθην.

ἐγείρω, *raise*, f. ἐγερῶ, pf. ἐγήγερκα, pf. p. ἐγήγερμαι, 1 aor. ἤγειρα, ἤγερθην, ἐγέρθην, 2 aor. ἐγρόμην, ἠγρόμην, 2 pf. ἐγρήγορα. Fut. pass. ἐγερθήσομαι.

ἐγκωμιάζω, *praise*, f. ἐγκωμιάσω, pf. ἐγκεκωμίακα, pf. p. ἐγκεκωμίασμαι, 1 aor. ἐνεκωμίασα.

ἔδω, *seat*, *see* ἔζω.

ἔδω, *eat*, f. ἔδομαι (L. ἐδοῦμαι), pf. ἐδήδοκα, pf. p. ἐδήδεσμαι, 1 aor. ἠδέσθην, 2 aor. comp. ἐσθίω and φαγεῖν, 2 pf. ἔθηδα.

ἔζομαι, *see* καθέζομαι.

ἔζω, *seat, place*, f. ἔσω, 1 aor. εἶσα. Not found in pres. and imp. The deficiencies supplied by καθέζομαι.

ἐθέλω, *wish*, f. ἐθελήσω, pf. ἠθέληκα, 1 aor. ἠθέλησα (Poet. ἰθέλησα).

ἐθίζω, *accustom*, f. ἐθίσω, ἐθίω, pf. εἵθικα, pf. p. εἵθισμαι, 1 aor. εἵθισα, εἵθισθην.

ἔθω, be accustomed to, pf. *ἔωθα* (Ion. *ἔωθα*), *ἔωθεα*. Part. *ἔθων*. Tenses formed from pass. of *ἐθίζω*.

εἶδω, see, *κνῶ*, f. *εἰδῶ*, *εἶσομαι* (Dor. *ἰδῶ*), pf. *εἶδκα*, 1 aor. *εἶδῃσα*, 2 aor. *εἶδον* (Ep. *ἰδον*), *εἰδόμην*, 2 pf. *οἶδα* as pres. Inf. *εἰδέναι*. Ep. *ἰδμεναι*. Imp. *ἴσθι*. Part. *εἰδώς*. Plup. pf. *ἦδεν*. See § 143.

εἶδομαι, appear, seem, f. *εἶσομαι*, 1 aor. *εἰσάμην*.

εἰκάω, conjecture, f. *εἰκάσω*, pf. *εἰκάκα*, pf. p. *εἰκασμαι*, *ἦκασμαι*, 1 aor. *εἰκάσα*, *εἰκάσθην*, *ἦκασα*. Fut. pass. *εἰκαθήσομαι*. Imp. *ἦκασον*, *εἰκαζον*.

εἴκω, am like, appear, f. *εἴξω* r., 2 pf. *ἔοικα* (Ion. *οἴκα*). Plup. pf. *ἐφύκειν*.

Present not in use.

εἴκω, yield, f. *εἴξω*, 1 aor. *εἴξα*, 2 aor. *εἴκαθον*? 1 aor. freq. *εἴξασκε*.

εἰλέω, *εἰλούμαι*, roll, f. (L. *εἰλήσω*), pf. p. *εἰλημαι*, 1 aor. *εἰληθείς* part.

εἰλίσσω, *ττω*, roll, f. *εἰλίξω*, pf. p. *εἰλιγμαι*, 1 aor. *εἰλιξα*, *εἰλίχθην*.

Poet. *εἰλίσσω* for *ελίσσω*.

εἰλύω, envelope, f. *εἰλῶ*, pf. p. *εἰλῦμαι*, 1 aor. *εἰλῦσα*, *εἰλῦσθην*.

εἴλω, press together, f. (Æol. *ἔλω*), pf. p. *ἔελμαι*, 1 aor. *ἔλσα*, 2 aor.

ἔαλην, *ἄλην*.

εἵμαρται, see *μείρομαι*.

εἰμί, am, f. *ἔσομαι*. See § 137.

εἴμι, go. Imp. *ἴθι*, *εἴ* in comp., see § 137.

εἰπείν,¹ say, 1 aor. *εἶπα*, 2 aor. *εἶπον* (Ep. *ἔειπον*). The present is supplied by *φημί*, *λέγω*, the other tenses by *εἶρω*. Æol. inf. *εἴπην*. 2 aor. freq. *εἶπεσκον*.

εἶργω, shut out, f. *εἶρξω*, pf. p. *εἶργμαι*, 1 aor. *εἶρξα*, *εἶρχθην*, 2 aor. *εἶργαθον*?

εἶργω, *εἶργνυμι*, shut in, f. *εἶρξω*; pf. p. *εἶργμαι*, 1 aor. *εἶρξα*, *εἶρχθην*.

The breathing determines the signification.

εἶρομαι, ask, f. *εἰρήσομαι*. See *ἔρομαι*.

εἶρύω, draw, f. *εἰρύσω* (σσ); pf. p. *εἶρῦμαι*, *εἶρυσμαι*, 1 aor. *εἶρῦσα*, *εἰρύσθην*.

See *ἐρύω*.

εἶρω, say, f. *εἶρώ* (Ep. *ἐρέω*), *ἐροῦμαι*, pf. *εἶρηκα*, pf. p. *εἶρημαι*, 1 aor.

εἶρέθην, *ἐῤῥήθην* (*ἐῤῥέθην* r.). Plup. fut. *εἰρήσομαι*. Fut. pass. *ῤῥηθήσομαι*.

εἶρω, join, *κνίη*, f. *ἔρσω*, pf. in comp. *εἶρκα*, pf. p. *εἶρμαι* (Ep. *ἔερμαι*, Ion. *ἔρμαι*), 1 aor. *εἶρα*, *ἔρσα*.

εἴσω, make like, f. *εἴξω*, pf. p. *ἦτγμαι*. Imp. *ἦίσκον*. Plup. pf. *ἦϊκτο*.

εἴωθα, see *ἔθω*.

ἐκκλησιάζω, call an assembly, f. *ἐκκλησιάσω*, 1 aor. *ἐξεκκλησίασα*.

εἰλάνω, drive, f. *εἰλάσω*, *εἰλῶ* (Ep. σσ), pf. *εἰλήλακα*, pf. p. *εἰλήλαμαι*, *εἰλήλασμαι*, 1 aor. *ἦλᾶσα*, *ἔλᾶσα*, (Ep. σσ), *ἦλᾶθην* (L. *ἦλᾶσθην*). Imp. *ἦλαννον*.

¹ An aorist.

- ἐλάω*, simple of *ἐλαύνω*, f. *ἐλῶ*, *ἐλάσω*. Inf. *ἐλᾶν*. Ep. *ἐλάαν*.
ἐλέγχω, *confute*, f. *ἐλέγξω*, pf. p. *ἐλήλεγμαι*, *ήλεγμαι* r., 1 aor. *ήλεγξα*,
ήλέγχθην. Fut. pass. *ἐλεγχθήσομαι*.
ἐελίξω, *turn*, *whirl*, f. *ἐελίξω*, 1 aor. *ἐέλιξα*, *ἐελίχθην*, 2 aor. Ep.
 sync. *ἐέλικτο*.
ἐλινύω, *am quiet*, f. *ἐλινύσω*, 1 aor. *ἐλινύσα*. Imp. *ἐλινῦον*.
ἐλίσσω, *roll*, f. *ἐλίξω*, pf. p. *εἵλιγμαι* (L. *ἐλήλεγμαι*), 1 aor. *εἵλιξα*,
εἵλιχθην.
ἐλκώω, *ulcerate*, f. *ἐλκώσω*, pf. p. *ήλκωμαι*, *εἰλκωμαι*, 1 aor. *ήλκωσα*, *ήλκώ-*
θην, *εἰλκώθην*.
ἐλκω, *elkúō* (Ep. *ἐλέω*), *drag*, f. *ἐλξω*, *ἐλκύσω* (Ep. *ἐλκήσω*), pf. *εἵλκυκα*,
 pf. p. *εἵλκυσμαι*, 1 aor. *εἵλκυσα* (L. *εἴλξα*, Ep. *ήλκησα*), *εἰλκύσθην*
 (L. *εἴλχθην*). Fut. pass. *ἐλκυσθήσομαι*.
ἐλπω, *give hope*, 2 pf. *ἐόλπα* 2 plup. *εῶλπειν*.
ἐμέω, *vomit*, f. (Ion. *ἐμέσω*), *έμῶ* r., pf. (L. *ἐμήμεκα*), pf. p. (L. *ἐμήμεσ-*
μαι), 1 aor. *ήμεσα* (Ep. *έμεσσα*). Imp. *ήμουν*.
ἐμπολάω, *sell*, *traffic*, f. *ἐμπολήσω*, pf. *ήμπόληκα*, pf. p. *ήμπόλημαι* (Ion.
έμπόλημαι), 1 aor. *ήμπόλησα*, *ήμπόληθην*.
ἐναίρω, *kill*, 1 aor. (L. *ἐνηρα*), 2 aor. *ήναρον*, *ἐναρον*.
ἐναντιόομαι, *am opposed to*, f. *ἐναντιώσομαι*, pf. p. *ήναντίωμαι*, 1 aor. *ήνα-*
τιώθην. Fut. pass. *ἐναντιωθήσομαι*.
ἐναρίζω, *slay*, *sroił*, f. *ἐναρίζω*, pf. p. *ήναρίσμαι*, 1 aor. *ἐνάριξα*, *ήναρίσθην*,
ήναρίσα.
ἐνέπω, *say*, *tell*, f. *ἐνίψω*, *ἐνισπήσω*. 2 aor. *ἐνισπον*. Pres. also
ἐννέπω.
ἐνήνοθα, *rest*, *lie on*, 2 aor. pf. occurring only in comp.
ἐνθυμέομαι, *reflect upon*, f. *ἐνθυμήσομαι*, pf. p. *ἐντεθύμημαι*, 1 aor. *ἐνεθυ-*
μήθην. Fut. pass. L. *ἐνθυμηθήσομαι*.
ἐννύμι, *ἐννύω*, *put on*, f. *ἐσσω*, *ἔσω*, pf. p. *εἵμαι*, *ἔσμαι*, 1 aor. *ἔσα*, *ἔσσα*.
 Ion. *εἴνυμι*, Poet. *εἰνύω*.
ἐνοχλέω, *harass*, f. *ἐνοχλήσω*, pf. *ήνώχληκα*, pf. p. *ήνώχλημαι*, 1 aor. *ήνώ-*
χλησα, *ήνωχλήθην*.
ἐντέλλω, *enjoin*, f. *ἐντελῶ*, pf. p. *ἐντέταλμαι*, 1 aor. *ἐντέταλα*.
ἐντύνω and *ἐντύω*, *prepare*, f. *ἐντύνῶ*, 1 aor. *ἐντύνα*.
ἐξετάζω, *inquire*, f. *ἐξετάσω* (Poet. *ἐξετῶ*), pf. *ἐξήτακα*, pf. p. *ἐξήτασμαι*,
 1 aor. *ἐξήτασα*, *ἐξητάσθην* (Dor. *ἐξήτᾶξα*).
ἐπαυρέω, *επαυρίσκομαι*, *enjoy*, f. *επαυρήσομαι*, 1 aor. *ἐπηυράμην*, 2 aor.
ἐπηύρον (Dor. *ἐπαῦρον*), *ἐπηυρόμην*.
ἐπείγω, *press*, f. *ἐπείξω*, pf. p. (L. *ήπειγμαι*), 1 aor. *ήπειξα*, *ήπείχθην*.
 Imp. Ep. *ἔπειγον*.
ἐπιμέλομαι, *care for*, f. *ἐπιμελήσομαι*, pf. p. *ἐπιμετέλλμαι*, 1 aor. *ἐπεμε-*
λήθην. Fut. pass. *ἐπιμεληθήσομαι*.

ἐπιωρίσκω, *sweat falsely*, f. ἐπιωρίσκω, pf. ἐπιώρικα, 1 aor. ἐπιώρικησα.
ἐπίσταμαι, *know*, f. ἐπιστήσομαι, 1 aor. ἡπιστήθην, ἡπιστάσθην. Like
ῖσταμαι in pres. and imp. Imp. ἡπιστάμην.

ἔπω, *am employed in*, f. ἔψω, 2 aor. ἔσπον, ἐσπόμην. Imp. εἶπον. Ἐρ.
ἔπον, freq. ἔπεσκον.

ἔπομαι, *follow*, f. ἔψομαι, 2 aor. ἐσπόμην. Inf. aor. σπείσθαι.

ἔρᾱμαι (Poet.), *love*, pf. p. (L. ἤρασμαι), 1 aor. ἤρασάμην, ἠρέσθην. Fut.
pass. ἐρασθήσομαι.

ἐρέω, *pour*, f. ἐρέσω, 1 aor. ἤρᾱσα. Only used in comp.

ἐργάζομαι, *work*, f. ἐργάσομαι, pf. p. εἰργασμαι (Ion. ἐργασμαι), 1 aor.
εἰργασάμην, ἐιργάσθην. Fut. pass. ἐργασθήσομαι.

(ἔργω Ion.), *shut in*, for εἴργω, f. ἔρξω, pf. p. ἔργμαι, 1 aor. ἔρξα, ἐρχθην.
(ἔργω, *shut out*.)

ἔρδω (Att. ἔρδω), *work*, f. ἔρξω, 1 aor. ἔρξα (Post. ἐρξα), 2 pf. ἔργα.
Plup. alone augmented ἐώργειν.

ἐρείδω, *prop*, f. ἐρείσω, pf. ἤρεια, pf. p. ἐρήρεια, 1 aor. ἤρεια, ἡρεί-
σθην, ἐρείσθην. 3 pl. pf. pass. ἐρηρέδεται.

ἐρείκω, *tear, break*, f. ἐρείζω, pf. p. ἐρήρειμαι, 1 aor. ἤρεια, 2 aor. ἤρϊ-
κον. Pf. pass. also ἐρήρισμαι.

ἐρείπω, *throw down*, f. ἐρείψω, pf. p. (L. ἤρειψαι) ἐρήριμαι, 1 aor.
ἤρειψα, ἡρείφθην, 2 aor. ἡρίπον, 2 pf. ἐρήρίπα.

ἐρεύνομαι, *disgorge*, f. ἐρεύξομαι, pf. p. ἤρευγμαι, 1 aor. ἤρευξάμην, 2 aor.
ἡρύγον.

ἐρέφω, ἐρέπτω, *cover*, f. ἐρέψω, 1 aor. ἤρεψα, ἔρεψα.

ἐρέω, *see* ἔρομαι.

ἐρίζω (Dor. ἐρίσδω), *contend*, f. ἐρίσω (Ep. ἐρίσσω, Dor. ἐρίξω), pf.
ἤρικα, pf. p. ἐρήρισμαι, 1 aor. ἤρισα (Dor. ἤριξα).

ἔρομαι, *ask*, f. ἐρήσομαι, 2 aor. ἡρόμην. See ἐρωτάω.

ἔρπω, *creep*, f. ἔρψω, 1 aor. (L. εἶρψα). Imp. εἶρπον.

ἔρρω, *go astray*, f. ἐρρήσω, pf. ἡρῶρκα, 1 aor. ἡρῶρσα, ἔρσα.

ἐρυγγάνω, *disgorge*, f. ἐρεύξομαι, pf. p. ἤρευγμαι, 2 aor. ἡρύγον. Attic
form ἐρεύγομαι, q. v.

ἐρύκω, *hold back*, f. ἐρύξω, 1 aor. ἤρυξα (Ep. ἔρυξα), 2 aor. ἡρύκᾱκον,
ἐρύκᾱκον. ἐρύκᾱνᾱω and ἐρύκᾱνᾱω are Epic forms.

ἐρύω, *drown*, f. ἐρύσω (Ep. συ), pf. p. ἔρῡμαι, ἔρυσμαι, 1 aor. ἔρῡσα (συ).
Poet. and Ion. εἰρύω. Fut. Ion. ἐρύω.

ἔρχομαι, *go, come*, f. ἐλεύσομαι, pf. ἐλήλυθα, εἰλήλουθα (Ep. ἐλήλουθα),
2 aor. ἤλυθον, sync. ἦλθον. 2 aor. imp. ἐλθέ. Attics prefer for
imp. and fut. the tenses of εἶμι.

ἐρωτάω, *ask*, f. ἐρωτήσω, pf. ἠρώτηκα.

ἔσθίω, *eat*, f. ἔδομαι, ἔδοῦμαι, pf. ἐδήδοκα, pf. p. ἐδήδεσμαι, 1 aor. ἔδεσά-
μην, ἠδέσθην, 2 aor. ἔφάγον, & pf. ἔθηδα. Pf. pass. Ep. ἐδήδομαι.

ἑστιᾶω, *entertain*, f. ἑστιᾶσω, pf. ἐστιᾶκα, pf. p. ἐστιᾶμαι (Ion. ἐιστήμαι),
1 aor. ἐστιᾶσα, ἐστιᾶθην. Ion. form ἑστιᾶω.

εὖδω, *sleep*, f. εὖδήσω, Imp. εὖδον, ἡδον. See καθεύδω.

εὐεργετέω, *do good*, f. εὐεργετήσω, pf. εὐηργέτηκα, pf. p. εὐηργέτημαι,
1 aor. εὐηργέτησα.

εὐλογέω, *bless*, f. εὐλογήσω, pf. εὐλόγηκα, 1 aor. εὐλόγησα.

εὐνάω, *put to bed*, f. εὐνήσω, pf. p. εὐνημαι, 1 aor. εὐνησα, εὐνήθην.

εὐρίσκω, *find*, f. εὐρήσω (Dor. εὐρησῶ), pf. εὐρηκα (ἡύρηκα), pf. p. εὐρη-
μαι, 1 aor. (L. εὐρησα), εὐρέθην (ἡύρέθην), 2 aor. εὐρον, εὐρόμην.
Fut. pass. εὐρηθήσομαι. Aor. sometimes ἡύρον.

εὐτυχεύω, *am fortunate*, f. εὐτυχήσω, pf. εὐτύχηκα, pf. p. εὐτύχημαι, 1 aor.
εὐτύχησα, εὐτυχήθην. 1 aor. also ἡτύχησα.

εὐφραίνω, *cheer*, f. εὐφράνῶ (Ep. εὐφραίνω), 1 aor. ἠεφρανα (Ion. εὐ-
φρηνα), εὐφράνθην. Fut. pass. εὐφρανθήσομαι.

εὐχομαι, *pray*, f. εὐξομαι, pf. p. ἠύκται, impers., 1 aor. ἠξάμην (εὐξάμην).
Plupf. ἠέγμην. Varies in past tenses between *eu* and *ny*.

εὖω, *roast*, f. εὖσω (Ion. εὖω), pf. p. εὖμαι, 1 aor. εὖσα.

ἐχθαίρω, *hate*, f. ἐχθαρῶ, 1 aor. ἤχθηρα (Dor. ἤχθᾶρα).

ἔχω, *have*, f. ἔξω, σχήσω, pf. ἔσχηκα, pf. p. ἔσχημαι, 1 aor. ἔσχησα
(L. ἐσχέθην), 2 aor. ἔσχον, ἐσχόμην. Imp. εἶχον, ἔσχον, ἔχον, Ep-
ῆχον, Dor. imper. σχές.

ἔψω, ἐψέω, *boil, cook*, f. ἐψήσω, pf. (L. ἔψηκα), pf. p. ἔψημαι, 1 aor.
ἔψησα, ἔψησα, ἔψηθην. 1 aor. also L. ἔφθην.

ἔω, *send* (see ἵμι).

ἔω, *seal*, f. εἴσομαι, ἔσομαι, ἔσσομαι, pf. ἤμαι as pres., 1 aor. εἶσα, ἔσσα.
Plupf. as imp. ἤμην.

ζάω, *live*, f. ζήσω, pf. ἔζηκα, 1 aor. ἔζησα. Imp. ἔζων. Imperat. ζῆ or
ζῆθι. Inf. ζῆν. Contracts with *η*.

ζευγνύμην, ζευγνύω, *join*, f. ζεύξω, pf. p. ἔζευνμαι, 1 aor. ἔζευξα, ἐζεύχθην,
2 aor. ἐζύγην.

ζέω, *boil*, f. ζέσω, pf. p. ἔζεσμαι, 1 aor. ἔζεσα (σσ), (L. ἐξέσθην).

ζημιόω, *injure*, f. ζημιώσω, pf. ἐζημίωκα, 1 aor. ἐζημίωσα, ἐζημιώθην.
Pf. pass. ζημιωθήσομαι.

ζώννυμι, ζωννύω, *gird*, f. ζώσω, pf. ἔζωκα, pf. p. ἔζωσμαι ἔζωμαι γ., 1 aor.
ἔζωσα, ἐζώσθην.

ζώω (see ζάω) (Ep. & Ion.), *live*, f. (L. ζώσω), pf. ἔζωκα, 1 aor. ἔζωσα.
Imp. ἔζωον.

ἡβάω, ἡβάσκω, *be at the age of puberty*, f. ἡβήσω (Dor. ἡβάσω), pf. ἡβηκα,
1 aor. ἡβησα.

ἡγέομαι, *lead, think*, f. ἡγήσομαι, pf. p. ἡγημαι, 1 aor. ἡγησάμην (L. ἡγή-
θην). Imp. ἡγούμην. Dor. ἀγούμην.

ἡδύνω, *make sweet*, pf. p. ἡδυσμαι, 1 aor. ἡδύνα, ἡδύνθην.

ἦδω (L. ἦδομαι), *please*, f. ἦσω, 1 aor. ἦσα, ἦσθην. Fut. pass. ἡσθήσομαι. Imperat. ἦδε.

ἦκω, *come*, f. ἦξω, pf. (L. ἦκα), 1 aor. (L. ἦξα). Imp. ἦκον.

ἦμαι, *sit* (see ἔω). Imp. ἦσο, ἦσθω. Inf. ἦσθαι.

ἡμύω, *sink*, pf. ἡμῡκα in comp., 1 aor. ἡμῡσα.

ἡσσάω, ἡττάω (Ion. ἐσσέομαι), ἐσσοῦμαι, *to conquer*, f. ἡττήσομαι, ἐσσώσομαι, pf. ἡττηκα, pf. p. ἡσσημαι (ττ), ἐσσωμαι, 1 aor. ἡττησα (L. ἡσσήσθην), ἐσσώθην. Fut. pass. ἡττηθήσομαι.

ἡσυχάζω, *be at rest*, f. ἡσυχάσω, 1 aor. ἡσύνχασα.

βάλλω (Ep. θηλέω), *blow*, f. (L. θαλλήσω), θαλῶ, θηλήσω, pf. p. τεθήλημαι, 1 aor. ἐθάλησα, ἐθήλησα, 2 aor. ἔβαλον, 2 pf. τέθηκα (Dor. τέβαλα). Dor. form θαλέω.

βάομαι (Dor.), *gaze at, admire*, f. θάσομαι, θήσομαι, 1 aor. ἐθαῶαμην. Ionic form θηέομαι.

θάπτω, *bury*, f. θάψω, pf. τέταφα, pf. p. τέταμμαι, 1 aor. ἔθαψα, ἐθάφθην, 2 aor. ἐτάφην. Fut. pass. ταφήσομαι. Plup. fut. τεθάψομαι. Ion. pf. 3 pl. τεθάφαται.

(θάπω, τάφω), *astonish*, pf. τέθαφα, 2 aor. ἔταφον, 2 pf. τέθηπα.

θαυμάζω, *wonder, admire*, f. θαυμάσω (Ep. σο), pf. τεθαύμακα, pf. p. τεθαύμασμαι, 1 aor. ἐθαύμασα, ἐθαυμάσθην. Fut. pass. θαυμασθήσομαι.

θεάομαι, *behold*, f. θεάσομαι (Ion. θεήσομαι), pf. p. τεθεῖμαι, 1 aor. ἐθεῶσαμην (Ion. ἐθεησάμην), ἐθεάθην.

θεῖνω, *smile, beat*, f. θενῶ, 1 aor. ἔθεινα, 2 aor. ἔθενον.

θέλω, *wish*, f. θελήσω, pf. τεθέληκα? 1 aor. ἐθίλησα. See ἐθέλω.

θεραπεύω, *serve, court*, f. θεραπεύσω, pf. τεθεράπευκα, pf. p. τεθεράπευμαι, 1 aor. ἐθεράπευσα, ἐθεραπεύθην.

θεῖω (Poet. θείω), *run*, f. θεύσομαι (Dor. θευσοῦμαι). Tenses wanting supplied by τρέχω.

θίγω, *whet*, f. θήξω, pf. p. τέθηγμαι, 1 aor. ἔθηξα.

θιράω, *hunt*, f. θηράσω, pf. τεθήρᾱκα, pf. p. τεθηρᾱμαι, 1 aor. ἐθηρᾱσάμην.

θιγγάνω, θίγω, *touch*, f. θίξω, θίξομαι, 1 aor. (L. ἐθίχθην), 2 aor. ἔθιγον.

θλάω, *bruise*, f. θλάσω, pf. p. τέθλασμαι (Dor. τέθλαγμαι), 1 aor. ἐθλάσα (Ep. σσ), ἐθλάσθην.

θλίβω, *press, squeeze*, f. θλίψω, pf. τέλιφα, pf. p. τέθλιμμαι, 1 aor. ἔθλιψα, ἐθλίφθην, 2 aor. ἐθλιβην.

θνήσκω, *die*, f. θανοῦμαι, τεθνήξω, pf. τέθνηκα (Dor. τέθνᾱκα), 1 aor. (L. ἔθνηξα, 2 aor. ἔθανον (Ep. θάνον). Infin. pf. τεθνήναι. Ep. and Ion. fut. θανέομαι. Part. perf. τεθνεώς, τεθνηώς. Ep. τεθνεώς, Dor. τεθναώς.

θοινάω, *entertain*, f. θοινήσω, pf. p. τεθοινᾱμαι, 1 aor. ἐθοίνησα, ἐθοινήθην.

θραύω, *bruise*, f. θραύσω, pf. p. τέθραυσμαι, τέθραυμαι, 1 aor. ἔθραυσα, ἐθραύσθην.

θράσσω, *ttw*, *disturb*, f. θράξω, pf. τέτρηχα, 1 aor. ἔθραξα, ἐθράχθην.

θρύπτω, *break*, f. θρύψω, pf. p. τέθρυμμαι, 1 aor. ἔθρυψα, ἐθρύφθην, 2 aor. ἐτέρυφην. Fut. pass. θρυφθήσομαι.

θρώσκω, *leap*, f. θορούμαι (Ep. θορέομαι), 2 aor. ἔθορον, 2 pf. τέθορα.

θύω, *sacrifice*, f. θύσω (Dor. θυῶ), pf. τέθυκα, pf. p. τέθυμαι, 1 aor. ἔθυσσα, ἐτύθην. Fut. pass. τυθήσομαι.

θύω, *thunw*, *rage*, f. θύσω, 1 aor. ἔθυσσα, ἔθυνα. Imp. ἔθυσον, ἔθυνον.

θωρήσσω, *arm*, f. θωρήξω, pf. τεθώρηκα 1 aor. ἐθώρηξα, ἐθωρήχθην.

ἰάομαι, *heal*, *cure*, f. ἰάσομαι (Ion. ἰήσομαι), pf. p. (L. ἰαμαι), 1 aor. ἰασάμην (Ion. ἰησάμην), ἰάθην. Fut. pass. ἰαθήσομαι.

ἰαχέω, *shout*, f. ἰαχίσω, pf. ἱαχα (in comp. of ἰάχω), 1 aor. ἰάχησα. Another form is ἰαχέω, also ἰάχω.

ἰδρώω, *sweat*, f. ἰδρώσω, 1 aor. ἰδρωσα. Contracts in ω instead of ου.

ἰδρύω, *place*, *erect*, f. ἰδρῶσω, pf. ἰδρύκα γ., pf. p. ἰδρύμαι, 1 aor. ἰδρύσα, ἰδρύθην.

ἱζώ (Dor. ἱσδω), *seat*, *place*, f. ἱζήσω, pf. ἱζηκώς part., 1 aor. ἱζήσα. Imp. freq. ἱζεσκον. See καθίζω.

ἵημι, *send*, f. ἦσω, pf. εἶκα. pf. p. εἶμαι, 1 aor. ἦκα, εἶθην, εἶσα, ἔθην (Ion. ἦκα), 2 aor. ἦν (Ep. ἦμην), εἶμην. Imper. ἦ. Inf. εἶναι.

ἰκνέομαι, *come*, f. ἱζομαι (Dor. ἱζοῦμαι), pf. p. ἱγμαι, 2 aor. ἰκόμην.

ἱκω (Ep.), *come*, f. ἱζω, 1 aor. (L. ἱζα), 2 aor. ἱζον.

ἰλάσκομαι (Ep. ἰλάομαι, *propitiate*, f. ἰλάσομαι (Ep. σσ) (L. ἰλάξομαι), 1 aor. ἰλασάμην (Ep. σσ), ἰλάσθην.

ἱμείρω, *desire*, 1 aor. ἱμεράμην, ἱμέρθην. Aol. pres. ἱμέρῶ.

ἱπτάμαι, *fly*, f. πτήσομαι, 2 aor. ἔπτην (Dor. ἐπτῶν), ἐπτάμην. Like ἵσταμαι in pres. and imp.

ἵστημι, *make stand*, f. στήσω, ἐστήξω, pf. ἵστηκα (L. ἵστακα), pf. p. ἵσταμαι, 1 aor. ἵστησα, ἐστάθην, 2 aor. ἵστην. Imp. ἵστην. Fut. pass. σταθήσομαι.

ἰσχναίω, *make lean*, f. ἰσχανοῦμαι, 1 aor. ἰσχάνα (Ion. ἰσχηνα).

ἰσχύω, *am strong*, f. ἰσχύσω, pf. ἰσχυκα, 1 aor. ἰσχυσα.

καθαίρω, *purify*, f. καθάρῶ, pf. κεκάθαρκα, pf. p. κεκάθαρμαι, 1 aor. ἐκάθηρα, ἐκάθαρα, ἐκαθάρθην, 2 aor. ἐκαθάρην.

καθίζομαι, *sit*, *doxw*, f. καθεδοῦμαι, καθεδήσομαι, 1 aor. καθισάμην (L. ἐκαθέσθην). Fut. pass. καθεσθήσομαι.

καθεύδω, *sleep*, f. καθευδήσω, pf. καθεύδηκα, 1 aor. καθεύδησα. Imp. ἐκάθευδον; Att. καθηῦδον, Ep. καθεῦδον.

κάθημαι, *see* ἦμαι.

καθίζω, set, place, f. *καθίσω* (Att. *καθίσω*), *καθιζήσομαι* (Dor. *καθιζῶ*), pf. (L. *κεκάθικα*), 1 aor. *ἐκάθισα* (Ion. *κατίσα*, Att. *καθίσα*). Ion. form *κατίζω*.

κάνω, kill, f. *κάνω*, 2 aor. *ἔκωνον*, 2 pf. *έέκονα*. Infin. 2 aor. *κάνην*, *κανεῖν*.

καίω, *κῶω*, burn, f. *καύσω*, pf. *κέκαυκα* in comp., pf. p. *κέκαυμαι*, 1 aor. *ἔκαυσα*, *ἐκαύθην* (Ep. *ἔκτα*), *ἔκεια*, 2 aor. *ἐκάθην*. Imp. *ἔκαιον*, *ἔκαον*.

Ep. *κείον*. Fut. pass. *καυθήσομαι*. Infin. 1 aor. *κῆαι*.

καλέω, call, f. *καλέσω* (Ep. *σσ*), *καλέω* (Att. *καλῶ*), pf. *κέκληκα*, pf. p. *κέκλημαι*, 1 aor. *ἐκάλεσα* (Ep. *σσ*), *ἐκλήθην*. Fut. pass. *κληθήσομαι*.

Imp. freq. *καλέεσκον*.

καλύπτω, hide, f. *καλύψω*, pf. p. *κεκάλυμαι*, 1 aor. *ἐκάλυψα*, *ἐκαλύφθην*.

Fut. pass. *καλυφθήσομαι*. Fut. pf. *κεκαλύψομαι*.

κάμνω, grow weary, f. *καμοῦμαι*, pf. *κέκμηκα* (Dor. *κέκμᾱκα*), 2 aor. *ἔκμονα*, *ἐκαμόμην*. 2 sing. fut. *καμεί*.

κάμπτω, bend, f. *κάμψω*, pf. *κέκαμφα*, pf. p. *κέκαμμαι*, 1 aor. *ἔκαμψα*, *ἐκάμφθην*.

καταφρονέω, despise, f. *καταφρονήσω*, pf. *καταπεφρόνηκα*, 1 aor. *κατεφρόνησα*, *κατεφρονήθην*. Fut. pass. *καταφρονηθήσομαι*.

κεδάω, scatter, see *σκεδάννυμι*.

κείμει (Ion. *κέομαι*), lie, f. *κείσομαι* (Dor. *κεισεῦμαι*). Imp. *ἐκείμεν*.

κείρω, shear, f. *κερῶ* (Ep. *σω*), pf. *κέκαρκα*, pf. p. *κέκαρμαι*, 1 aor. *ἔκειρα*, *ἐκέρθην* (Ep. *ἔκερσα*), 2 aor. *ἐκάρην*.

κελεύω, order, f. *κελεύσω*, pf. *κεκέλευκα*, pf. p. *κεκέλευσμαι*, 1 aor. *ἐκέλευσα*, *ἐκελεύσθην*.

κέλομαι, order, f. *κλήσομαι*, 1 aor. *ἐκελήσάμην*, 2 aor. redup. *κεκλόμην*.

κεράννυμι, *κεραννύω* (Ep. *κεράω*), mix, f. *κεράσω* (Ep. *σσ*) (Att. *κερῶ*), pf. *κέκράκα* (L. *κεκέρᾱκα*), pf. p. *κέκράμαι* (L. *κεκέρασμαι*), 1 aor. *ἐκέρᾱσα* (Ep. *σσ*), *ἐκράθην*, *ἐκεράσθην* (Ion. *ἔκρησα*).

κερδαίνω, gain, f. *κερδανῶ* (Ion. *κερδανέω*), pf. *κέκέρδηκα*, 1 aor. *ἐκέρδᾱνα* (Ion. *ἐκέρδηνα*), *ἐκέρδησα*. Infin. 1 aor. *κερδάναι*.

κεύθω, hide, f. *κεύσω*, pf. *κέκευθα*, pf. p. *κέκευθμαι*, 1 aor. *ἔκευσα*, 2 aor. *ἔκύθον* (Ep. *κύθον*).

κήδω, vex, sorrow, f. *κηδήσω*, 1 aor. *ἐκήδησα*, 2 aor. *κέκηδα*.

κηρύσσω ττω, proclaim, f. *κηρύξω*, pf. *κεκήρῡχα*, pf. p. *κεκήρῡγμαι*, 1 aor. *ἐκήρῡξα*, *ἐκήρῡχθην*. Fut. pass. *κηρυχθήσομαι*.

κινέω, move, f. *κινήσω*, pf. *κίκνηκα*. Fut. pass. *κινήθήσομαι*.

κίχάνω, find, obtain, f. *κιχήσομαι*, 1 aor. (L. *ἐκίχησα*), 2 aor. *ἔκῑχον*, *ἐκίχην*. Another form *κιγχάνω*.

κίχρημι, lend, f. *χρήσω*, pf. *κέχρηκα*, pf. p. *κέχρημαι*, 1 aor. *ἔχρησα*.

κλάζω, sound, screech, f. *κλάγξω*, pf. *κέκλαγγα*, 1 aor. *ἔκλαγξα*, 2 aor. *ἔκλαγον*, 2 pf. *έέκληγα*.

κλαίω (Att. κλάω), *weep*, f. κλαύσομαι, κλαίῃσω, κλαίῃω, pf. p. κέκλαυμαι (I. κέκλαυσμαι), 1 aor. ἔκλαυσα, ἐκλαύσθην.

κλάω, *break*, f. κλάσω, pf. p. κέκλασμαι, 1 aor. ἔκλασα, ἐκλάσθην. Fut. pass. κλασθήσομαι. Imp. ἔκλων.

κλείω, *shut*, f. κλείσω, κλειῶ, pf. κέκλεικα, pf. p. κέκλειμαι, κέκλεισμαι, 1 aor. ἔκλεισα, ἐκλείσθην. κλεισθήσομαι. Ionic form of this verb κληῖω, f. κληῖσω, plupf. κεκληῖσμαι, δς.

κλέπτω, *steal*, f. κλέψω, pf. κέκλοφα, pf. p. κέκλεμμαι, 1 aor. ἔκλεψα, ἐκλέφθην, 2 aor. ἔκλαπον, ἐκλάπην.

κληῖζω, *celebrate*, f. κληῖσω (Dor. κλειζώ), pf. p. κέκλησμαι, κεκλήσμαι, 1 aor. ἔκλησα, κληῖξα. Att. contract for Ion. κληίζω.

κλίνω, *bend*, f. κλινῶ, pf. κέκλικα, pf. p. κέκλιμαι, 1 aor. ἔκλινα, ἐκλίθην, ἐκλίθην, 2 aor. ἐκλίην. Fut. pass. κλιθήσομαι.

κλύω, *hear*, pf. κέκλυκα, 2 aor. ἔκλυν. κλύθι used for imp. κλύε.

κναιώ, *scrape*, f. κναισω (Dor. κναιῶ), κνήσω, pf. κέκναικα, pf. p. κέκναισμαι, κέκνησμαι, κέκνισμαι, 1 aor. ἔκναισα, ἔκνησα, ἐκναισθην, ἐκνήσθην, 2 aor. ἔκνην. Fut. pass. κναισθήσομαι. Contracts frequently in η for α.

κνίζω *scratch, tear*, f. κνίσω, pf. p. κέκνισμαι, 1 aor. ἔκνισα (Dor. ἔκνιξα), ἐκνίσθην.

κοιμάω (Ion. κοιμέω), *cause to sleep*, f. κοιμήσω, pf. p. κεκοίμηναι, 1 aor. ἐκοίμησα, ἐκοίμασα, ἐκοιμήθην, ἐκοιμάθην. Fut. pass. κοιμηθήσομαι.

κολάζω, *punish*, f. κολάσω (Att. κολῶ), pf. p. κεκόλασμαι, 1 aor. ἐκόλασα, ἐκολάσθην. Fut. pass. κολασθήσομαι.

κολούω, *titillate*, f. κολουῶ, pf. p. κεκόλουμαι, κεκόλυσμαι, 1 aor. ἐκόλουσα, ἐκολούθην, ἐκολούσθην.

κομίζω, *bring*, f. κομίσω (Att. κομιῶ), pf. κεκόμικα, pf. p. κεκόμισμαι, 1 aor. ἐκόμισμαι (σσ), ἐκομίσθην. Fut. pass. κομισθήσομαι.

κοῖνω, *cover with dust*, f. κοίνσω, pf. p. κεκόνιμαι, κεκόνισμαι, 1 aor. ἐκόνισα, κόπτω, *cut*, *hew*, f. κόψω, pf. κέκοφα, pf. p. κέκομμαι, 1 aor. ἔκοψα, 2 aor. ἐκόπην, 2 pf. (Ep. κέκοπα). Fut. pf. κεκόψομαι.

κορέννυμι, *saltate*, f. κορέσω (Ion. κορέω), pf. (Ion. κεκόρηκα), pf. p. κεκόρεσμαι (Ion. κεκόρημι), 1 aor. ἐκόρεσα, ἐκορέσθην. Part. perf. Ep. κεκορήως.

κορύσσω, *arm*, f. κορύψω, pf. p. κεκόρυθμαι, 1 aor. (Ep. ἐκόρυσσα). Perf. part. pass. κεκορυσμένος for κεκορυθμένος.

κοτέω, *am angry*, f. κοτέσομαι (σσ), pf. κεκότηκα, 1 aor. ἐκότεσα. Poet.

κράζω, *cry out*, f. κεκράξομαι, 1 aor. ἔκραξα γ., 2 aor. ἔκραγον, 2 pf. κέκραγα. Plup. fut. κεκράξομαι. Imper. κέκραχθι.

κραίνω, *complete*, f. κρᾶνῶ, pf. p. κέκρανται 3 sing., 1 aor. ἔκρανα (Ep. ἔκρηνα), ἐκράνθην. Fut. pass. κρανθήσομαι. Epic form 1 aor. ἐκρήνῃ, ἐκρᾶνθην.

κρέμαμαι, κρεμάννυμι, κρήμημι, *be suspended, hang up, suspend*, f. κρεμήσομαι, κρεμάσω (Att. κρεμῶ, ᾗς, ᾗ), pf. p. κεκρέμασμαι, 1 aor. ἐκρέμασα, ἐκρεμάσθην. Like ἵσταμαι, in pres. Fut. pass. κρεμασθήσομαι.

κρίνω, *judge*, f. κρίνω, pf. κέκρικα, pf. p. κέκριμαι, 1 aor. ἐκρίνα, ἐκρίθην (Ep. ἐκρίνθην). Fut. pass. κριθήσομαι.

κρούω, *beat*, pf. κέκρουκα, pf. p. κέκρουμαι, κέκρουσμαι, 1 aor. ἔκρουσα, ἐκρούσθην.

κρύπτω, *conceal, hide*, f. κρύψω, pf. κέκρυφα, pf. p. κέκρυμμαι, 1 aor. ἔκρυφα, ἐκρύφθην, 2 aor. (L. ἔκρυβον, ἐκρύφην). Imp. freq. κρύπτασκε.

κτάομαι (Ion. κτέομαι), *acquire*, f. κτήσομαι, pf. p. κέκτημαι (Ion. ἔκτημαι), 1 aor. ἐκτησάμην, ἐκτήθην. Perf. subj. κεκτώμαι ᾗ· ἦται, &c.

κτείνω, *kill, slay*, f. κτενῶ (Ion. κτᾶνῶ, Ep. κτανέω), pf. ἐκτάκα, ἔκταγκα, pf. p. (L. ἔκταμμαι), 1 aor. ἔκτεινα (Ep. ἐκτάθην, L. ἐκτάνθην), 2 aor. ἔκτανον, ἔκταν, 2 pf. ἔκτονα. For perf. and aor. pass. Attics use τέθνηκα, ἔθανον.

κτυπέω, *sound*, f. κτυπήσω, 1 aor. ἐκτύπησα, 2 aor. ἔκτυπον.

κύνεω, κύω, *be pregnant*, f. κυήσω, pf. κέκυηκα, 1 aor. ἐκύησα, ἐκυήθην, ἔκυσσα, κυλίνδω, κυλινδέω, κυλίω, *roll*, f. κυλίσω (L. κυλινδήσω), pf. p. κεκυλίσμαι, 1 aor. ἐκύλισα, ἐκυλίσθην. Imp. κυλισθήσομαι.

κυνέω, *kiss*, f. κυνήσομαι (κύσω), 1 aor. ἐκύνησα, ἔκυσσα (Ep. σσ).

κύπτω, *bend, stoop*, f. κύψω, pf. κέκυφα, 1 aor. ἔκυφα.

κύρω (Ion. κύρέω), *meet with*, f. κύρσω, κύρήσω, pf. κεκύρηκα, 1 aor. ἔκυρσα, ἐκύρησα. Imp. ἔκυρον, κύρον.

κωκύω, *weep*, f. κωκόσω, 1 aor. ἐκώκύσα.

κωλύω, *hinder*, f. κωλύσω, pf. κεκώλυκα, pf. p. κεκώλυμαι, 1 aor. ἐκώλυσα, ἐκωλύθην.

κωμάζω, *revel*, f. κωμάσω, pf. κεκώμακα, 1 aor. ἐκώμασα (Dor. ἐκώμαξα).

λαγχάνω, *obtain by lot*, f. λήξομαι γ. (Ion. λάξομαι), pf. εἴληχα (Ion. λέλογχα), pf. p. εἴληγμαι, 1 aor. ἐλήχθην, 2 aor. ἔλαχον (Ep. λλ).

λαμβάνω, *take*, f. λήψομαι (Ion. λάμψομαι), pf. εἴληφα (Ion. λελάβηκα), pf. p. εἴλημμαι and λέλημμαι, 1 aor. (Ion. ἔλαμψα), ἐλήφθην (Ion. ἐλάμφθην), 2 aor. ἔλαβον (Ep. λλ), ἐλαβόμεν (Ep. & Ion. λάβεσκον). Fut. pass. ληφθήσομαι. 1 aor. pass. Dor. ἐλάβθην. Fut. Dor. λαμψοῦμαι and λαμψεῖμαι.

λάμπω, *shine*, f. λάμψω, pf. λέλαμπα, 1 aor. ἔλαμψα.

λανθάνω (Poet. λήθω), *lie hid*, f. λήσω (Dor. λᾶσῶ, λᾶσεῖμαι), pf. p. λέλησμαι (Ep. & Dor. λέλασμαι), 1 aor. ἔλησα, ἐλήθην (Dor. ἔλασα), ἐλάσθην, ἐλήσθην, 2 aor. ἔλαθον, ἐλάβόμεν, 2 pf. λέληθα (Dor. λελάθα). 2 aor. redup. λέλαθον.

λάσκω (Ion. λακίω, Dor. ληκίω), *πρακ*, say, f. λακήσομαι, 1 aor. ἐλάκισα. 2 aor. ἔλακον, λάκον, 2 pf. λελᾶκα.

λέγω, say, tell, f. λέξω, pf. (L. λέλεχα), pf. p. λέλεγμαι, 1 aor. ἔλεξα, ἐλέχθην. Perf. pass. λεχθήσομαι. Perf. supplied by εἶρηκα.

λέγω, gather, choose, f. λέξω (Dor. λεζούμαι), pf. εἶλοχα (L. εἶλεχα), pf. p. εἶλεγμαι, λέλεγμαι, 1 aor. ἔλεξα, ἐλέχθην, 2 aor. ἐλέγγην.

λείβω εἴβω. pour, f. λείψω, 1 aor. ἔλειψα. Imp. λείβον, εἴβον.

λείπω, leave, f. λείψω, pf. p. λέλειμμαι, 1 aor. ἔλειψα, ἐλείφθην, 2 aor. ἔλιπον, ἐλιπόμην, 2 pf. λέλοιπα. Fut. pass. λειφθήσομαι.

λείχω, lick, f. λείξω, pf. λέλειχα, 1 aor. ἔλειξα. Perf. pass. λελειχμός, λελιχμός.

λείπω, peel, f. λείψω, pf. p. λέλεμμαι, 1 aor. ἔλεψα, 2 aor. ἐλάπην.

λίω, stone, f. λεύσω, 1 aor. ἔλευσα, ἐλεύσθην.

ληίζομαι. ληίζω r., pillage, f. ληίσομαι (σσ), pf. p. λελήισμαι, λελησμαι, 1 aor. (Att. ἐληισάμην), ἐληισάμην (σσ), ἐληίσθην.

λίσσομαι, λίτομαι, supplicate, f. λίσομαι, 1 aor. ἐλίσάμην (λλ), 2 aor. ἐλितόμην. Imp. freq. λισσέσκετο.

λογίζομαι, consider, f. λογίσομαι, λογιούμαι, pf. p. λελόγισμαι, 1 aor. ἐλογισάμην, ἐλογίσθην.

λούω (Poet. λώω), bathe, f. λούσω (Dor λουσώ), pf. p. λέλουμαι, λέλουσαι, 1 aor. ἔλουσα, ἐλούθην, ἐλούσθην. The Attics shorten all the forms which have ε or ο in the termination; as imp. ἔλου for ἔλουε, ἐλούμεν for ἐλούομεν, &c.

λυμαίνομαι, abuse, f. λυμανούμαι, pf. p. λελύμασμαι, λελύμανται 3 sing., 1 aor. ἐλυμνήμην, ἐλυμάνθην.

λυπέω, vex, molest, f. λυπήσω, pf. λελύπηκα, pf. p. λελύπημαι, 1 aor. ἐλύπησα, ἐλυπήθην. Fut. pass. λυπηθήσομαι.

λύω, release, f. λύσω, pf. λέλυκα, pf. p. λέλυμαι, 1 aor. ἔλυσα, ἐλύθην, 2 aor. (Ep. ἐλύμην). 2 aor. in Homer λύμην.

λωβάομαι, abuse, insult, f. λωβήσομαι, pf. p. λελώβημαι, 1 aor. ἐλωβήθην, ἐλωβησάμην.

μαίνομαι. μαίνω r., rave, *σιτ παλ*, f. μανούμαι, pf. (L. μεμάνηκα), pf. p. μεμάνημαι r., 1 aor. ἔμνηα, 2 aor. ἐμάνην, 2 pf. μέμνηα.

μανθάνω, learn, f. μᾶθήσομαι (Dor. μᾶθεύμαι), pf. μεμάθηκα, 2 aor. ἔμαθον (Ep. ἔμμαθον).

μάρπτω, seize, f. μάρψω, 1 aor. ἔμαρψα, 2 aor. ἔμαπον (Ep. μέμαρπον), 2 pf. (Ep. μέμαρπα). Part. 2 pf. μεμαρπώς.

μαρτυρέω, bear witness, f. μαρτυρήσω, pf. μεμαρτύρηκα, pf. p. μεμαρτύρημαι, 1 aor. ἐμαρτύρησα, ἐμαρτυρήθην.

μάσσω, ττω, knead, f. μάξω, pf. μέμαχα, pf. p. μέμαγμαi, 1 aor. ἔμαξα, ἐμάχθην, 2 aor. ἐμάγγην.

μαστιγώνω, *chastise*, f. *μαστιγώσω*, pf. p. *μεμαστιγώμαι*, 1 aor. *ἐμαστιγώσα*, *ἐμαστιγώθην*.

μάχομαι (Ep. & Ion. *μαχέομαι*), *fight*, f. *μαχοῦμαι*, *μαχέσομαι*, pf. p. *μεμάχημαι*, *μεμάχεσμαι*, 1 aor. *ἐμαχесάμην* (Ep. *ἐμαχесάμην*, L. *ἐμαχέσθην*). Fut. Ep. *μαχέσομαι* and *μαχέσσομαι*, to suit the metre.

μεθίμι (Ion. *μετίμι*), *send away*, f. *μεθήσω*, pf. *μεμέθεικα*, pf. p. *μεθείμαι* (Ion. *μεμέτιμαι*), 1 aor. *μεθήκα* (L. *μεθήσα*, Ep. & Ion. *μεθέηκα*, Ion. *μετείθην*). Fut. mid. as pass. *μετήσομαι*.

μεθύσκω, *intoxicate*, f. *μεθύσω*, pf. p. *μεμέθυσμαι*, 1 aor. *ἐμέθυσα*, *ἐμεθύσθην*. Fut. pass. *μεθυσθήσομαι*.

μείρομαι, *obtain, ordain by fate*, pf. (L. *μεμώρηκε*), pf. p. *εἵμαρται* impers., 2 aor. *ἔμμορον*, 2 pf. *ἔμμορα*. Inf. pres. pass. *εἵμαρθαι*.

μέλλω, *be about*, f. *μελλήσω*, 1 aor. *ἐμέλλησα* (Att. *ἡμέλλησα*). Imp. Att. *ἤμελλον*, Ep. *μέλλον*.

μέλπω, *sing*, f. *μέλψω*, 1 aor. *ἔμελψα*.

μέλω, *att an object of care*, f. *μελήσω*, pf. *μεμέληκα*, pf. p. (L. *μεμέλημαι*), 1 aor. *ἐμέλησα*, 2 pf. *μέμηλα*. Used impersonally as *μέλει*, *it is a care*, *μέμφομαι*, *blame*, f. *μέμφομαι*, 1 aor. *ἐμεμφάμην*, *ἐμέμφθην*.

μένω, *remain*, f. *μενῶ* (Ep. *μενέω*), pf. *μεμένηκα*, 1 aor. *ἔμεινα*.

μερίζω, *divide*, f. *μερίσω* (Dor. *μεριζῶ*, Att. *μεριῶ*), pf. p. *μεμερίσμαι*, 1 aor. *ἐμέρισα*, *ἐμερίξα*, *ἐμερίσθην*.

μηκέομαι, *bleat, cry*, 2 aor. *ἔμᾶκον*, 2 pf. *μέμηκα*. Imp. *ἐμέμηκον*.

μηνύω, *declare*, f. *μηνύσω*, pf. *μεμήνυκα*, pf. p. *μεμήνυμαι*, 1 aor. *ἐμήνυσα*, *ἐμηνύθην*. Dor. *μανύω*.

μηχανάω, *contrive, devise*, f. *μηχανήσομαι*, pf. p. *μεμηχάνημαι*, 1 aor. *ἐμηχασάμην*.

μαίνω, *stain, pollute*, f. *μανῶ*, pf. *μεμίαιγα*, pf. p. *μεμίασμαι*, 1 aor. *ἐμίαινα* (Att. *ἐμίηνα*), *ἐμιάσθην*.

μίγνυμι, *mix*, f. *μίξω*, pf. *μέμυχα*, pf. p. *μέμυγμαι*, 1 aor. *ἔμιξα*, *ἐμίχθην*, 2 aor. *ἐμίγην*. Imp. *ἐμίγνυ*, &c.

μιμέομαι, *imitate*, f. *μιγήσομαι*, pf. p. *μεμίμημαι*, 1 aor. *ἐμμησάμην*, *ἐμμήθην*. Fut. pass. *μιμηθήσομαι*.

μινύσσω (Ion. *μνάσμαι*), *remind*, f. *μνήσω*, pf. p. *μέμνημαι* (Dor. *μἐμνάμαι*), 1 aor. *ἔμνησα* (Dor. *ἔμνάσα*), *ἐμνήσθην*. Fut. pass. *μνησθήσομαι*.

μῖνύθω, *make less*, f. *μινυθήσω*, pf. *μεμινύθκα*, 1 aor. *ἐμινύθσα*, *ἐμινύθην*.

μισέω, *hate*, f. *μισήσω*, pf. *μεμίσηκα*, 1 aor. *ἐμίσησα*, *ἐμισήθην*.

μνάσμαι, *desire*, 1 aor. *ἐμνησάμην*. Imp. *ἐμνώμην*. Inf. *μνάσθαι*, *μνημονεύω*, *remember*, f. *μνημονεύσω*, pf. *ἐμνημόνευκα*, 1 aor. *ἐμνημόνευσα*, *ἐμνημονεύθην*. Fut. pass. *μνημονευσθήσομαι*.

μυκάομαι, *bellow*, f. *μυκήσομαι*, 1 aor. *ἐμυκесάμην*, 2 aor. (Ep. *μύκον*), *ἐμύκον*, 2 pf. *μέμυκα*.

μύω, *close the eyes*, f. *μύσω*, pf. *μέμυκα*, 1 aor. *ἔμύσα*.

- ναίω, inhale*, f. *νάσσομαι*, pf. p. *νέασμαι*, 1 aor. *ἔνασσα, ἐνάσθην*.
νάσσω, twa, stuff, stop up, f. *νάξω*, pf. p. *νέασμαι*, 1 aor. *ἔναξα*. Perf. pass. Ion. *νέαγμα*.
ναυστολέω, go by ship, f. *ναυστολήσω*, pf. *νεναυστόληκα*, 1 aor. *ἐναυστόλησα*.
ναικέω, nuke, f. *ναικίω*, 1 aor. *ἐνέικεσα (σσ)*.
νέμω, distribute, f. *νεμῶ (L. νήσω)*, pf. *νεπέμηκα*, pf. p. *νεπέμηναι*, 1 aor. *ἐνεμα, ἐνεμήθην (L. ἐνεμέθην)*. Ion. pres. *νεμέομαι*.
νεμεσάω, νεμεσάζω, blame, f. *νεμεσήσω*, 1 aor. *ἐνεμέσησα (Dor. ἐνεμέσασα)*, *ἐνεμεσήθην*.
νέω, bend, nod, f. *νέυω*, pf. *νένευκα*, 1 aor. *ἔνευσα, ἐνέυθην*.
νέω, swim, f. *νέυσσομαι* and *νευσσομαι*, pf. *νένευκα* in comp., 1 aor. *ἔνευσα*.
νέω, heap up, f. *νήσω*, pf. p. *νένημαι, νένησμαι*, 1 aor. *ἔνησα (L. ἐνήθην)*, *ἐνήσθην*. Inf. 1 aor. *νήσαι*. Another form of pres. is *νήω*.
νέω, spin, f. *νήσω*, pf. p. *νένησμαι*, 1 aor. *ἔνησα, ἐνήθην*.
νίζω (L. νίπτω), wash, f. *νίψω*, pf. p. *νένιμμαι*, 1 aor. *ἔνιψα, ἐνίφθην*.
νοέω, think, f. *νόησω*, pf. *νενόηκα (Ion. νένωκα)*, pf. p. *νενόημαι (Ion. νένωμαι)*, 1 aor. *ἐνόησα, ἐνόήθην (Ion. ἔνωσα)*.
νομίζω, think, f. (Att. *νομῶ*), pf. *νενόμικα*, pf. p. *νενόμισμαι*, 1 aor. *ἐνόμιστα, ἐνομίσθην*. Fut. pass. *νομισθήσομαι*.
ξέω, rub, scrape, f. *ξέσω (Ep. ξέσσω)*, pf. (L. *ἔξηκα*), pf. p. *ἔξεσμαι*, 1 aor. *ἔξεσα (Ep. ξέσσα)*.
ξηραίνω, dry, f. *ξηρανῶ*, pf. p. *ἐξήρασμαι*, 1 aor. *ἐξήρᾱναι (Ion. ἐξήρηται)*, *ἐξηράνθην*.
ξύρέω, ξυράω, ξύρω, shave, shear, f. (L. *ξυρήσομαι*), pf. p. *ἐξύρημαι*, 1 aor. *ἐξύρησα (M. ἐξυράμην)*. Fut. pass. *ξυρηθήσομαι*.
ξύω, polish, f. *ξύσω*, pf. p. *ἔξυσμαι*, 1 aor. *ἔξύσα, ἐξύσθην*.
ὄγκωω, swell, f. *ὄγκώσω*, pf. p. *ὄγκωμαι*, 1 aor. *ὄγκωσα, ὄγκώθην*.
ὀδύρομαι, lament, f. *ὀδυρόμαι*, 1 aor. *ὠδύράμην, ὠδύρθην*.
ὀδύσσομαι, am enraged at, pf. p. *ὀδῶδυσμαι*, 1 aor. *ὠδύσάμην, ὠδύσθην*.
ὀζω, smell, f. *ὀξήσω (Ion. ὀξέσω)*, pf. *ὠξήκα*, 1 aor. *ὠξήσα (Ion. ὠξεσα)*, 2 pf. *ὠδωδα*. Plupf. *ὠδῶδειν* and *ὠδῶδειν*. Part. *ὠδῶδως*.
οἶγω, οἶγνυμι, open, f. *οἶξω*, 1 aor. *ὤξα (Ep. ὠξα)*, *ἄνοιξα, ὤχθην*.
οἶδα, see *εἶδα*.
οἰδέω (L. οἰδάω), οἰδάνω (L. οἰδαίνω), swell, f. *οἰδήσω*, pf. *ὤθηκα*, 1 aor. *ὤθησα*. Imp. *ὤθεον*. Mid. and pass. late.
οἰκέω (Poet. οἰκείω), dwell, f. *οἰκήσω*, pf. *ὤκηκα*, pf. p. *ὤκημαι (Ion. οἰκημαι)*, 1 aor. *ὤκησα ὤκήθην*.
οἰκίζω, found, settle, f. *οἰκίω*, pf. p. *ὤκισμαι (Ion. οἰκισμαι)*, 1 aor. *ὤκισα, οἰκισα, ὤκισθην*.

- οἰμῶζω, *lament*, f. οἰμῶξομαι, pf. p. οἰμῶγμαι, ᾠμῶγμαι, 1 aor. ᾠμῶξα
οἰνοχοέω, *pour wine*, f. οἰνοχοήσω, 1 aor. οἰνοχοήσα? Imp. οἰνοχέον,
ᾠνοχόεον, ἑφνοχόεον. 1 aor. infin. οἰνοχοήσαι.
- οἶμαι, οἶω, οἶμαι, *think*, f. οἰήσομαι, 1 aor. (L. ᾠήσάμην, Ep. ᾠήσάμην),
οἶσάμην, ᾠήσθην (Ep. ᾠήσθην). αἰόμην, ᾠόμην, ᾠμην. Inf. 1 aor. Ep.
οἶσθηναι, L. 2 sing. pres. οἶει.
- οἶχομαι, *go*, *am gone*, f. οἰχήσομαι, pf. οἶχκα, ᾠχκα, ᾠχηκα, pf. p. (Ion.
οἶχημαι), ᾠχημαι. Imp. ᾠχόμην.
- ὀλισθάνω, *slip up*, f. ὀλισθήσω, pf. ὀλίσθηκα, 1 aor. ὀλίσθησα, 2 aor.
ὀλισθον. ὀλισθαίνω is another form of pres.
- ὀλλύμι, ὀλλύνω, *destroy*, f. (Att. ὀλῶ, Ion. ὀλέω, Ep. ὀλέσω, σσω), pf.
ὀλώλεκα, 1 aor. ὀλεσα (Ep. ὀλεσα, σσα), 2 aor. ὀλόμην, 2 pf. ὀλωλα,
am undone. Imp. ὀλέσσκον freq.
- ὀλολύζω, *shout*, f. ὀλολύξομαι, 1 aor. ὀλόλυξα, ὀλόλυξα.
- ὀλοφύρομαι, *lament*, f. ὀλοφύρομαι, 1 aor. ὀλοφύράμην.
- ὀμαρτέω, *accompany*, f. ὀμαρτήσω, 1 aor. ὀμάρτησα, 2 aor. ὀμαρτον.
- ὀμνύμι, ὀμνύνω, *swear*, f. ὀμοῦμαι (L. ὀμόσω), pf. ὀμώμοκα, pf. p. ὀμώμομαι,
ὀμώμοσμαι, 1 aor. ὀμοσα (Ep. σσ), ὀμόσθην, ὀμώσθην, ὀμοσσα (σ).
Imp. ὀμνον.
- ὀμοιώω, *make like*, f. ὀμοιώσω, pf. p. ὀμοίωμαι, 1 aor. ὀμοίωσα, ὀμοιώσθην.
- ὀμολογέω, *confess*, f. ὀμολογήσω, pf. ὀμολόγηκα, pf. p. ὀμολόγημαι, 1 aor.
ὀμολόγησα.
- ὀμόρνυμι, *wipe*, f. ὀμόρξω, 1 aor. ὀμορξα, ὀμορξάμην.
- ὀνειδίω, *reproach*, f. ὀνειδιῶ, pf. ὀνειδیکا, 1 aor. ὀνειδισα.
- ὀνίνημι, *assist*, f. ὀνήσω (Dor. ὀνασῶ), pf. p. ὀνημαι γ., 1 aor. ὀνησα (Dor.
ὀνάσα), ὀνήσθην (Dor. ὀνάσθην), 2 aor. ὀνάμην, ὀνήμην. Imp. ὀφέλουν
used.
- ὀνομάζω (Ion. οὐνομάζω), *name*, f. ὀνομάσω, pf. ὀνόμακα, pf. p. ὀνόμασμαι,
1 aor. ὀνόμασα (Æol. ὀνύμαξα), ὀνομάσθην.
- ὀνομαι, *think lightly of*, *reproach*, f. ὀνόσομαι (σσ), 1 aor. ὀνοσάμην, ὀνό-
σθην, 2 aor. ὀνάμην.
- ὀξύνω, *sharpen*, pf. ὤξυνκα, pf. p. ὤξυνμαι, ὤξυσμαι. 1 aor. ὀξυνθείς.
- ὀπλίζω, *arm*, f. (L. ὀπλιούμαι), 1 aor. ὀπλίσάμην, ὀπλίσθην.
- ὀπνύω, *marry*, f. ὀπύσω, pf. p. (L. ὀπνυσμαι). Imp. ὀπνύειον, ὀπνον.
Act. *to marry*, said of the man. Mid. and pass. *to be married*, of the
woman.
- ὀράω (Ion. ὀρέω, Ep. ὀρόω), *see*, f. ὀρᾶμαι, pf. ἑώρακα, ἑώρακα, pf. p. ἑω-
ράμαι, ὤμμαι, 1 aor. ὤφράμην γ., ὤφθην, 2 aor. εἶδον (M. εἰδύμην), ἰδó-
μην, 2 pf. ὤπωπα. Imp. ἑώραον, ἑώρων; Ion. ὤρεον. ὤρων, ὀρώμην
pass. Fut. pass. ὀφθήσομαι.
- ὀρέγω, ὀρέγγυμι, *stretch out*, f. ὀρέξω, pf. p. ὤρεγμαι (Ep. 3 pl. ὀρώρεγμαι),
ὀρωρέχεται (plur. ὀρωρέχαστο), 1 aor. ὤρεξα, ὀρέχθην.

ὀργίζω, *exasperate*, f. ὀργιούμαι, pf. p. ὀργισμαι, 1 aor. ὀργίσθην. Fut. pass. ὀργισθήσομαι.

ὀρμάω, *incite*, f. ὀρμήσω, pf. ὀρμηκα, pf. p. ὀρμημαι, 1 aor. ὀρμησα, ὀρμήθην. Poet. form ὀρμαίνω, aor. ὀρμηνα.

ὀρῶμι, ὀρνύω, *rouse*, f. ὄρσω, ὄρουμαι, pf. p. ὀρώρεμαι, 1 aor. ὄρσα, 2 aor. ὄρορον ὀρόρην, ὄρμην, 2 pf. ὄρωρα.

ὀρίζω (Ion. οὐρίζω), *bound*, f. ὀρίσω, ὀριούμαι, pf. ὀρικα, pf. p. ὀρισμαι, 1 aor. ὀρισα (Ion. οὐρίσα).

ὀρύσσω, *dig*, f. ὀρύξω, pf. ὀρώρυχα, pf. p. ὀρώρυγμα, ὀρυνγμαι γ., 1 aor. ὀρυξα, ὀρυξα, ὀρύχθην.

ὀσφραίνομαι, *smell*, f. ὀσφρήσομαι, 1 aor. (L. ὀσφρησάμην), ὀσφράνθην, 2 aor. ὀσφρόμην. 2 aor. Ion. ὀσφράμην.

ὀτρύνω, *urge*, *rouse*, f. (Ep. ὀτρύνέω for ὀτρύνω), 1 aor. ὀτρυνά.

οὔτάω (Poet. οὐτάζω), *wound*, f. οὔτήσω, οὔτῶσα, pf. p. οὔτασμαι, 1 aor. οὔτησα, οὔτῶσα, οὔτήθην, 2 aor. οὔταν.

ὀφείλω (Ep. ὀφέλλω), *owe*, *ought*, f. ὀφειλήσω, pf. ὀφείλκα, 1 aor. ὀφείλῃσα, ὀφειλήθην, 2 aor. ὀφελον. ὀφελον. Imp. ὀφείλον, ὀφείλλον.

ὀφέλλω (Ep.), *increase*, *assist*, f. ὀφελῶ, 1 aor. ὀφείλα. Imp. ὀφείλλον.

ὀφλισκάνω, *am guilty*, f. ὀφλήσω, pf. ὀφληκα, pf. p. ὀφλημαι, 1 aor. ὀφλησα, 2 aor. ὀφλον. Inf. 2 aor. ὀφλείν.

ὀχέω, *carry*, *bear*, f. ὀχήσω, 1 aor. ὀχῆσάμην, ὀχήθην. Imp. ὀχεῖτο.

παιδεύω, *instruct*, f. παιδεύσω, pf. πεπαίδευκα, pf. p. πεπαίδευμαι, 1 aor. ἐπαίδευσα, ἐπαυδύθην. Fut. pass. παιδευθήσομαι.

παίζω (Dor. παίσθω), *sport*, f. (L. παίξω, Att. παίζουμαι), pf. πέπαικα (L. πέπαιχα), pf. p. πέπαισμαι (L. πέπαιγμαι), 1 aor. ἔπαισα, ἔπαιξα, ἐπαίχθην.

παίω, *strike*, f. παίσω (Poet. παήσω), pf. πέπαικα in comp., pf. p. (L. πέπαισμαι), 1 aor. ἔπαισα, ἐπαίσθην.

παλαίω, *wrestle*, f. παλαίσω, pf. πεπάλαικα, pf. p. πεπάλαισμαι, 1 aor. ἐπάλαισα, ἐπαλαίσθην. 1 aor. Ep. ἐπάλησα.

πάλω, *shake*, f. (παλῶ), pf. p. πέπαλμαι, 1 aor. ἔπηλα, 2 aor. πέπαλον (Ep. ἐπάλην), 2 pf. πέπηλα. 2 aor. sync. πάλτο. Part. πεπάλων.

πάσμαι, *task*, f. πᾶσομαι, pf. p. πέπασμαι, 1 aor. ἐπᾶσάμην, ἐπασσάμην.

πᾶσμαι, *acquire*, f. πᾶσομαι, pf. p. πέπᾶμαι, 1 aor. ἐπᾶσάμην.

παραινέω, *exhort*, f. παραινέσω (Ep. παραινήσω), pf. παρήνεκα, pf. p. παρήνημαι, 1 aor. παρήνεσα, παρηνήθην.

παραινέω, *transgress*, f. παραινέσω, pf. παραινέμην, 1 aor. παρηνόμῃσα, παρηνόμῃσα. Imp. παρηνόμουν, παρηνόμουν.

παραινέω, *behave rudely*, f. παραινέσω, pf. πεπαρηνέμην, pf. p. πεπαρηνέμην, ἐπαρηνέμῃσα, παρηνέμῃσα, ἐπαρηνέμῃθην.

παρρησιάζομαι, *speak boldly*, f. παρρησιάζομαι, pf. p. πεπαρρησιάζομαι, 1 aor. ἐπαρρησιάζομαι.

- πάσσω (Att. ῥτω), *sprinkle*, f. πάσω, pf. p. πέπασμαι, 1 aor. ἐπάσα, ἐπέσθην. Plupf. ἐπέπαστο and πέπαστο.
- πάσχω, *feel, suffer*, f. πείσομαι, πήσομαι, 2 aor. ἐπαθον, 2 pf. πέπονθα, (Ep. ἐπέγηθα, Dor. πέποσχα, rare.
- πατάσσω, *strike*, f. πατάζω, pf. p. πεπάταγμαi, 1 aor. ἐπάταξα, ἐπατάχθην. πατέομαι, *taste*. See πάομαι.
- παύω, *repress*, f. παύσω, pf. πέπαυκα, pf. p. πέπαυμαι, πέπαυσμαι, 1 aor. ἔπαυσα, ἔπαύθην, ἐπαύσθην. Fut. pass. παυθήσομαι.
- πείθω, *persuade*, f. πείσω, pf. πέπεικα, pf. p. πέπεισμαι, 1 aor. ἔπεισα, ἐπείσθην, 2 aor. ἐπίθον (Poet. πίθον, Ep. πέπιθον), ἐπιθόμην, 2 pf. πέποιθα (Ep. πεποίθεα). 2 aor. used only in reduplicated form by Homer.
- πείκω (Ep. πέκω), *shear*, f. (Dor. πεξῶ), pf. p. πέπεγμαi, 1 aor. ἔπεξα, ἐπέχθην.
- πεινάω, *be hungry*, f. πεινήσω, pf. πεπεινήκα, 1 aor. ἐπείνησα. Contracts by η instead of α, as πεινάει, πεινῇ. Infin. πεινῆν.
- πειράω, *try, prove*, f. πειράσω (Ion. & Ep. περήσω, Dor. πειρασούμαι), pf. πεπειράκα, pf. p. πεπειράμαι (Ion. & Ep. πεπείρημαι), 1 aor. ἐπείρασα (Ion. & Ep. ἐπείρησα), ἐπειράθην, ἐπειρήθην. α changed into η in Ionic forms.
- πείρω, *riptide, traverse*, f. περῶ, pf. p. πέπαρμαι, 1 aor. ἔπειρα, 2 aor. ἐπάρην.
- πελάζω, *bring near*, f. πελάσω, πελάσσω (Att. πελῶ), pf. p. πέπλημαι, 1 aor. ἐπέλασα, ἐπέλασσα, ἐπελάσθην (Poet. ἐπλάθην), 2 aor. ἐπλήμην.
- πέλω, *I am*. Imp. ἔπελον. Sync. ἔπλε, πέλον, πελέσκει freq. Used for εἰμί by the Poets.
- πέμπω, *send*, f. πέμψω, pf. πέπομφα, pf. p. πέπεμμαι, 1 aor. ἔπεμψα, ἐπέμφθην. The defective tenses are supplied by ἀποστέλλω.
- πενθέω, *sorrow*, f. πενθήσω, pf. πεπένθηκα.
- πεπαίνω, *make soft*, f. πεπᾶνῶ, 1 aor. ἐπέπᾶνα, ἐπεπᾶνθην.
- περαίνω, *end*, f. περᾶνῶ, pf. p. πεπέρασμαι, 1 aor. ἐπέρᾶνα, ἐπερᾶνθην.
- περαιώω, *set over*, f. περαιώσομαι, 1 aor. ἐπεραιώσα, ἐπεραιώθην.
- περάω, *go over*, f. περάσω (Ep. & Ion. περήσω), pf. πεπεράκα, 1 aor. ἐπέρασα (Ep. & Ion. ἐπέρησα). Imp. περάσκει.
- περάω (Ep.), *sell*, f. περάσω (Att. περῶ), pf. p. πεπέρημαι, 1 aor. ἐπέρᾶσα (Ep. ἐπέρασσα). See πιπράσκω.
- πέρθω, *destroy*, f. πέρσω, pf. (L. πέπορθα), 1 aor. ἔπερσα (Ep. πέρσα), 2 aor. (Ep. ἔπᾶρθον), ἐπραθόμην. Infin. 2 aor. πέρθαι for πέρθεσθαι.
- πέσσω, πέττω (L. πέπτω), *cook*, f. πέψω, pf. p. πέπεμμαι, 1 aor. ἔπεψα, ἐπέφθην. Fut. pass. πεφθήσομαι.
- πέτῃμαι, *fly*, 1 aor. ἐπετάσθην. Like ἵσταμαι.

- πετάννυμι, πεταννύω, *expand*, f. πετάσω, πετῶ, pf. πεπέτακα, pf. p. πεπέτασμαι (Att. πέπταμαι), 1 aor. ἐπέτασα, ἐπετάσθην, πέτασσο.
- πέτομαι (see ποτάομαι), *fly*, f. πετήσομαι, 2 aor. ἐπτόμην.
- πήγνυμι, πηγνύω, *fix, fuse*, f. πήξω (Dor. πάξω), pf. πέπηχα γ., pf. p. πέπηγμαι, 1 aor. ἐπήξα (Dor. ἔπαξα), ἐπήχθην (Dor. ἐπάχθην, Ep. πήχθην), 2 aor. ἐπάγην, 2 pf. πέπηγα (Dor. πέπαγα).
- πηδάω (Ion. πηδέω, Dor. παδάω), *leap*, f. (L. πηδήσω), πηδήσομαι, pf. πεπήδηκα, 1 aor. ἐπήδησα.
- πημαίνω, *injure*, f. πημάνω (Ep. πημαίνω), 1 aor. ἐπήμηνα, ἐπημάνθην.
- πιάζω, *grasp, seize*, pf. p. πεπιάσμαι, 1 aor. ἐπίαξα, ἐπιάσθην. *πιάζω* is Dor. for *πιέζω*.
- πιέζω, *press*, f. πιώσω, pf. p. πεπίεσμαι, πεπίεγμαι, 1 aor. ἐπίεσα, ἐπίεσθην, ἐπιέχθην.
- πίμπλημι,¹ *fill*, f. πλήσω, pf. πέπληκα, pf. p. πέπλησμαι, 1 aor. ἔπλησα, ἐπλήσθην, 2 aor. ἐπλήμην.
- πίμπρημι,¹ *burn*, f. πρήσω, pf. πέπρηκα, pf. p. πέπρησμαι, πέπρημαι, 1 aor. ἔπρησα, ἐπρήσθην.
- πινύσκω, πινύσσω, *make wise*, pf. p. πέπνυμαι, 1 aor. ἐπίνυσσα (L. ἐπινύσθην). Imp. ἐπίνυσσον.
- πίνω, *drink*, f. πῖομαι, πῖομαι γ., pf. πέπωκα, pf. p. πέπομαι, 1 aor. ἐπόθην, 2 aor. ἔπιον. Fut. pass. ποθήσομαι. Imp. πῖε, πῖθι.
- πιπίσκω, *give to drink*, f. πῖσω, 1 aor. ἔπισα (L. ἐπίσθην).
- πιπράσκω (Ion. πιπρήσκω), *sell*, pf. πέπρᾱκα, pf. p. πέπρᾱμαι, 1 aor. ἐπράθην. Fut. pass. πραθήσομαι. Plup. fut. πεπράσομαι. Ionic forms change α into η, as *πιπρήσκω*. Fut. and aor. supplied from *περάω*.
- πίπτω, *fall*, f. πεσοῦμαι (Ion. πεσέομαι), pf. πέπτωκα (L. πέπτηκα), 1 aor. ἔπεσα? 2 aor. ἔπεσον (Æol. & Dor. ἔπετον). Perf. part. Ep. πεπτηώς, Att. πεπτώς.
- πλάζω, *cause to wander*, f. πλάγξω, 1 aor. ἔπλαγξα, ἐπλάγχθην.
- πλανάω, *cause to wander*, f. πλανήσω, pf. πεπλάνηκα, pf. p. πεπλάνημαι, 1 aor. ἐπλανήθην. Fut. pass. πλανηθήσομαι.
- πλάσσω, *form*, f. πλάσω, pf. (L. πέπλακα), pf. p. πέπλασμαι, 1 aor. ἔπλασα, ἐπλάσθην.
- πλέκω, *knit*, f. πλέξω, pf. πέπλεχα, pf. p. πέπλεγμαι, 1 aor. ἔπλεξα, ἐπλέχθην, 2 aor. ἐπλάκην, ἐπλέκην. Fut. pass. πλεχθήσομαι.
- πλέω (Ion. πλείω), *sail*, f. (L. πλεύσω), πλεύσομαι, πλευσοῦμαι, pf. πέπλευκα, pf. p. πέπλευσμαι, 1 aor. ἔπλευσα, ἐπλεύσθην. Fut. pass. πλευσθήσομαι. *εε* and *εει* only contracted by Attics.

¹ In Comp. when *μ* precedes *π* the second *μ* is rejected, as *ἐμπίπλημι*, but resumed when the augment is interposed.

πλήθω (Dor. πλάθω), *to be full*, f. πλήσω, 2 pf. πέπληθα. 2 plur. ἐπεπλήθειν. See πίμπλημι.

πληρώω, *fill*, f. πληρώσω, pf. πεπλήρωκα, pf. p. πεπλήρωμαι, 1 aor. ἐπλήρωσα, ἐπλήρωθην. Fut. pass. πληρωθήσομαι.

πλήσσω, πλήττω, πλήγνυμι, *strike*, f. πληξω, pf. πέπληχα, pf. p. πέπληγμαι (Dor. πέπλαγμαι), 1 aor. ἔπληξα, ἐπλήχθην (Dor. πλάξα), πλῆξα, ἐπληξάμην, 2 aor. (Ep. ἐπέπληγον), πέπληγον (pass. ἐπλήγην, Dor. ἐπλάγην, Ep. πεπληγόμεν), 2 pf. πέπληγα. Plur. fut. πεπλήξομαι. Infin. pass. ἐκπλήγνυσθαι.

πλύνω, *wash*, f. πλυνῶ (Ep. πλυνέω, M. ἐκπλυνούμαι in comp., pf. p. ἐπέπλυναι, 1 aor. ἔπλυνα, ἐπλύθην (L. ἐπλύνθην). Imp. freq. πλύνεσκον.

πλώω (Poet. & Ion. for πλέω), *sail*, f. (L. πλώσω), pf. πέπλωκα, 1 aor. ἔπλωσα, 2 aor. ἔπλων, ως, ω.

πνέω (Poet. πνείω), *blow, breathe*, f. (L. πνεύσω), πνευσούμαι, pf. πέπνευκα, pf. p. (L. πέπνευμαι), πέπνευσμαι, 1 aor. ἔπνευσα (L. ἐπνεύσθην. Fut. pass. L. πνευσθήσομαι. Plur. as imp. πεπνύμην. Perf. pass. Poet. πέπνυμαι.

πνίγω, *strangle*, f. πνίξω (M. πνυξούμαι), pf. p. πέπνιγμαι, 1 aor. ἔπνιξα, 2 aor. ἐπνιγην.

ποθέω, *desire, regret*, f. ποθήσω (M. ποθέσομαι), pf. πεπόθηκα, pf. p. πεποθήμαι, 1 aor. ἐπόθησα, ἐπόθεσα, ἐποθέσθην. Imp. freq. ποθέεσκον. Not augmented by Homer.

ποιέω, *do, make*, f. ποιήσω (M. ποιούμαι), pf. πεποίηκα, pf. p. πεποίημαι, 1 aor. ἐποίησα, ἐποίηθην. Plur. fut. πεποιήσομαι.

πολεμέω, *wage war*, f. πολεμήσω, pf. πεπολέμηκα, 1 aor. ἐπολέμησα, ἐπολεμήθην. Perf. pass. πολεμηθήσομαι. Ep. form πολεμίζω, πτολεμίζω. Fut. πολεμίζω.

πολιορκέω, *besiege*, f. πολιορκήσω, pf. πεπολιόρκησα, pf. p. πεπολιόρκημαι, 1 aor. ἐπολιόρκησα, ἐπολιόρκηθην. Fut. perf. πολιορκηθήσομαι.

πολιτεύω, *be a citizen*, f. πολιτεύσω, pf. πεπολίτευκα, pf. p. πεπολίτευμαι, 1 aor. ἐπολίτευσα, ἐπολίτεύθην.

πονέω, *labor, suffer pain*, f. πονήσω, pf. πεπόνηκα, pf. p. πεπόνημαι (Dor. πεπόνυμαι), 1 aor. ἐπόνησα, ἐπονήθην (Dor. ἐπονάθην). Fut. and aor. πονέσω, πονέσα, when signifying *pain*.

πορεύω, *cause to go, convey*, f. πορεύσω, pf. πεπόρευμαι, 1 aor. ἐπόρευσα, ἐπορεύθην. Fut. pass. πορευθήσομαι rare.

πορίζω, *open a way, find*, f. (Att. ποριῶ), pf. πεπόρισμαι, 1 aor. ἐπορίσάμην, ἐπορίσθην.

ποτάομαι, ποτέομαι, *fly*, f. ποτήσομαι, πεπότῃμαι (Dor. πεποτάμαι), 1 aor. ἐποτήθην (Dor. ἐποτάθην).

πραγματεύομαι, *be engaged in*, pf. p. πεπραγματεύμαι, 1 aor. ἐπραγματευσάμην.

- πράσσω, ττω (Ep. & Ion. πρήσσω), do, f. πράξω, pf. πέπραχα, pf. p. πέπραγμαι, 1 aor. έπραξα, έπράχθην, 2 pf. πέπραγα.
- πράυνω (Ion. πρηύνω), soothe, f. πρηύνω, pf. (L. πεπραύσμαι), 1 aor. έπράυνα, έπραύνθην.
- πρέπω, be conspicuous, f. πρέψω, 1 aor. έπρεψα.
- πρήσσω (Ion. for πράσσω), f. πρήξω, pf. πέπρηχα, pf. p. πέπρηγμαι, 1 aor. έπρηξα, έπρήχθην, 2 pf. πέπρηγα.
- (πρίαμαι), buy, 2 aor. έπριάμην, πριάμην.
- πρίω, saw, gnash the teeth, f. πρίσω, pf. p. πέπρισμαι, 1 aor. έπρισα, έπρίσθην.
- προφασίζομαι, make pre'ext, f. προφασισθῆμαι, 1 aor. προφασισάμην.
- πταίω, stumble, f. πταίσω, pf. έπταικα, pf. p. έπταισμαι, 1 aor. έπταισα, έπταισθην.
- πτήσσω, cower, f. πτήξω, pf. έπτηχα (L. έπτηκα), 1 aor. έπτηξα, 2 aor. έπτῆκον. Ep. 2 aor. έπτην.
- πτίσσω, ττω, pound, f. πτίσω, pf. p. έπτισμαι, 1 aor. έπτισα, έπίσθην.
- πτύσσω, fold, f. πτύξω, pf. p. έπτυγμαι, 1 aor. έπτυξα, έπτύχθην, 2 aor. έπτύγην.
- πτύω, spit, f. πτύσω, pf. (L. έπτυκα), pf. p. έπτυσμαι, 1 aor. έπτύσα, έπτύσθην, 2 aor. έπτύν.
- πυκάξω, cover up, f. πυκάσω, pf. p. πεπύκασμαι, 1 aor. έπύκασα, έπυκάσθην.
- πυνθάνομαι (Poet. πυνθόμαι), know, inquire, f. πυνέσομαι, pf. p. πέπυσμαι, 2 aor. έπυνθόμην. Ep. 2 aor. πεπυνθόμην.
- πυρέσσω, ττω, have fever, f. πυρέξω, pf. πεπύρεχα, 1 aor. έπύρεξα.
- ραίνω, sprinkle, f. ρανώ, pf. p. έρράσμαι (L. έρράμαι), 1 aor. έρράνα (Ion. έρρήνα).
- ραίω, destroy, f. ραίσω, 1 aor. έρράισα, έρραίσθην.
- ραπίξω, scourge, f. ραπίσω, pf. p. ρεράπισμαι, 1 aor. έρράπισα, έρράπισθην.
- ράπτω, stitch, sew, f. ράψω, pf. p. έρραμμαι, 1 aor. έρράψα, έρράφθην, (Ep. ράψα), 2 aor. (L. έρράφον), έρράφην.
- ράσσω, throw down, f. ράξω, 1 aor. έρράξα, έρράχθην.
- ρέξω, do, f. ρέξω, 1 aor. έρρέξα, έρέχθην (Poet. ρεξα).
- ρέω, flow, f. ρεύσομαι, pf. έρρήνκα, 1 aor. έρρένσα, 2 aor. έρρήν.
- (μέω), say, f. ρυήσομαι, pf. ειρηκα, pf. p. ειρημαι, 1 aor. έρρήθην (Ion. ειρέθην), έρρέθην, έρρήθην. See ειρω.
- ρήγνυμι, ρηγνύω, break, f. ρήξω, pf. p. έρρήγμαι, 1 aor. έρρήξα, έρρήχθην, 2 aor. έρράγην, 2 pf. έρρώγα.
- ρύγιέω, shudder, f. ρύγισω, 1 aor. έρρίγισα, ρίγισα, 2 pf. έρρίγα.
- ρύγώω, shiver with cold, f. ρυγώσω, pf. έρρίγωκα, 1 aor. έρρίγωσα.
- ρίπτω, ριπτέω, throw, f. ρίψω, pf. έρρίψα, pf. p. έρρίμμαι, 1 aor. έρρίψα, έρρίφθην (Poet. ρριψα), ρίψε, 2 aor. έρρίφην (Poet. έρίφην).

ροιζέω, *whiz*, f. ροιζήσω, 1 aor. ἐρροίζησα, ροίζησα.
 ροφέω, *sur up*, f. ροφήσω, 1 aor. ἐρρόφησα.
 ῥύομαι, *defend*, f. ῥύσομαι, 1 aor. ἐρρύσάμην, ῥυσάμην.
 ῥωννύμι, *strengthen*, f. ῥώσω, pf. p. ἐρρώμαι, 1 aor. ἐρρώσα, ἐρρώσθην.
 ῥώομαι, *hasten*, f. ῥώσομαι, 1 aor. ἐρρώσάμην.

σαίρω, *sweep*, f. σαρώ, 1 aor. ἔσηρα, 2 pf. σέσηρα.
 σαλπίζω, *sound a trumpet*, f. σαλπίγξω (L. σαλπίσω), σαλπιδῶ, 1 aor. ἐσάλπιγξα, σάλπιγξα.
 σάττω, *equip*, f. σάζω, σάσω, pf. p. σέσαγμαi, 1 aor. ἔσαξα, ἔσασα.
 σάω, *save*, pf. p. σέσθαι, σέσθαι, 1 aor. ἔσησα.
 σβέννυμι, *extinguish*, f. σβέσω, σβήσομαι, pf. ἔσβηκα, pf. p. ἔσβεσμαι, 1 aor. ἔσβεσα, 2 aor. ἔσβην (Dor. ἔσβαν).
 σεβίζω, *reverence*, f. σεβίσω (Att. σεβιδῶ), 1 aor. ἐσεβίσα, ἐσεβίσθην.
 σείω, *shake*, f. σείσω, pf. σέσεικα, pf. p. σέσειμαι, 1 aor. ἔσεισα, ἐσείσθην.
 σεύω (Poet.), *move, urge*, pf. p. ἔσσύμαι, 1 aor. ἔσσευα, ἐσσύθην, 2 aor. ἐσσύμην.
 σημαίνω, *show*, f. σημᾶνῶ (Ion. σημανέω), pf. (L. σεσήμαγκα), pf. p. σεσήμασμαι, 1 aor. ἐσήμηνα, ἐσήμᾶνα.
 σήπω, *corrupt*, f. σήψω, pf. p. σέσημμαι, 1 aor. ἔσηψα, 2 aor. ἐσάτην, 2 pf. σέσηπα.
 σιγάω, *be silent*, f. (L. σιγῆσω), σιγήσομαι, pf. σεσίγηκα, pf. p. σεσίγημαι (Dor. σεσιᾶμαι), 1 aor. ἐσίγησα, ἐσίγηθην (Dor. ἐσιγάθην).
 σίνομαι, *injure*, f. σινήσομαι, pf. p. σέσιμμαι, 1 aor. ἐσινάμην. In Att. and Hom. only pres. and imp.
 σιωπάω, *be silent*, f. σιωπήσομαι, pf. σεσιώπηκα, pf. p. σεσιώπημαι, 1 aor. ἐσιώπησα, ἐσιώπηθην.
 σκάπτω, *dig*, f. σκάψω, pf. ἔσκαφα, pf. p. ἔσκαμμαι, 1 aor. ἔσκαψα, 2 aor. ἐσκάφην.
 σκεδάννυμι, *scatter*, f. σκεδάσω, σκεδῶ, pf. p. ἐσκέδασμαι, 1 aor. ἐσκέδασα, ἐσκέδάσθην.
 σκέλλω, *dry up*, f. σκλήσομαι, pf. ἔσκληκα, 1 aor. ἔσκληα, 2 aor. ἔσκλην.
 σκέπτομαι, *view*, f. σκέψομαι, pf. p. ἔσκεμμαι, 1 aor. ἐσκεψάμην, ἐσκέφθην.
 σκήπτω, *prop*, f. σκήψω, pf. ἔσκηφα, pf. p. ἔσκημμαι, 1 aor. ἐσκηψάμην, ἐσκέφθην.
 σκοπέω, *see, view*, f. (L. σκοπήσω), σκέψομαι, pf. p. ἔσκεμμαι, 1 aor. ἐσκόπησα, ἐσκεψάμεν, ἐσκέφθην.
 σκώπτω, *jest*, f. σκώψω, pf. p. ἔσκωμμαι, 1 aor. ἔσκωψα, ἐσκώφθην.

σμάω (Ion. σμέω), *appoint*, f. σμήσω (Dor. σμάσω), 1 aor. ἔσμησα, ἔσμηξα, ἐσμήχθην.

σμήνω, *burn*, f. σμύξω, pf. p. ἔσμυγμαι, 1 aor. ἔσμυξα, ἐσμήχθην.

σπάω, *draw*, f. σπάσω, pf. ἔσπακα, pf. p. ἔσπασμαι, 1 aor. ἔσπάσα, ἐσπάσθην.

σπείρω, *sow*, *scatter*, f. σπερώ, pf. p. ἔσπαρμαι, 1 aor. ἔσπειρα, ἐσπάρθην, 2 aor. ἐσπάρην, 2 pf. ἔσπορα.

σπένδω, *pour*, f. σπείσω, pf. (L. ἔσπεικα), pf. p. ἔσπεισμαι, 1 aor. ἔσπεισα, ἐσπείσθην.

σπύδω, *speed*, f. σπένσω, pf. p. ἔσπενσμαι, 1 aor. ἔσπενσα.

σπουδάζω, *be eager*, f. (L. σπουδάσω), pf. ἐσπούδακα, pf. p. ἐσπούδασμαι, 1 aor. ἐσπούδασα, ἐσπούδασθην.

στείβω, *tread*, pf. p. ἐστίβημαι, 1 aor. ἔστειψα, 2 aor. ἐστῖβον, ἐστίβην.

στέλλω, *send*, *send for*, f. στελῶ (Ep. στελέω), pf. ἔσταλκα, pf. p. ἔσταλμαι, 1 aor. ἔστειλα, ἐστάλθην, 2 aor. ἐστάλην.

στενάζω, *groan*, f. στενάζω, pf. p. ἐστέναγμαι, 1 aor. ἐστέναξα.

στέργω, *love*, f. στέρξω, pf. p. ἔστεργμαι, 1 aor. ἔστερξα, ἐστέρχθην, 2 pf. ἔστοργα.

στερέω, *sterilise*, f. στερήσω, στερέσω. στεροῦμαι, pf. ἐστέρηκα, pf. p. ἐστέρημαι, 1 aor. ἐστέρησα, ἐστερήθην (Ep. ἐστέρεσα).

στέφω, *encircle*, f. στέψω, pf. p. ἔστεμμαι, 1 aor. ἔστεψα, ἐστέφθην.

στηρίζω, *support*, *fix*, f. στηρίξω, στηρίσω, στηριῶ, pf. p. ἐστήριγμαι, 1 aor. ἐστήριξα, ἐστηρίχθην.

στίζω, *prick*, f. στίξω, pf. p. ἔστιγμαι.

στορέννυμι, στόρνυμι, στρώννυμι, στρωννύω, *spread*, *lay out*, f. στορέσω (Att. στορῶ), στρωννύσω, στρώσω, pf. ἔστρωκα, pf. p. ἐστόρεσμαι, ἔστρωμαι, 1 aor. ἐστόρεσα, ἐστορέσθην, ἔστρωσα, ἐστρώθην.

στρέφω, *turn*, f. στρέψω, pf. ἔστρωφα, pf. p. ἔστραμμαι, 1 aor. ἔστρεψα, ἐστρέφθην, 2 aor. ἐστράφην.

στυγέω, *hate*, f. στυγίσω, pf. ἐστύγηκα, pf. p. (L. ἐστύγημαι), 1 aor. ἐστύγησα, ἐστυγήθην, ἔστυξα, 2 aor. ἔστυγον.

συλλέγω, *gather*, *collect*, f. συλλέξω, pf. συνείλοχα, pf. p. συνείλεγμαι, συλλέλεγμαι, 1 aor. συνέλεξα, συνελέχθην, 2 aor. συνελέγην.

συναντάω (Ion. συναντέω), *meet with*, *happen*, f. (L. συναντήσω), pf. (L. συνήντηκα), 1 aor. συνήντησα.

συρίζω, *surmount*, *play on a pipe*, f. συρίξω, συρίσω, συριῶ, 1 aor. ἐσύριξα, σύρω, *draw*, f. συρῶ, pf. σέσυρκα, pf. p. σέσυρμαι, 1 aor. ἔσυρα, 2 aor. ἐσύρην.

σφάζω (Att. ττω), *slay*, f. σφάξω, pf. p. ἔσφαγμαι, 1 aor. ἔσφαξα, ἐσφάχθην, 2 aor. ἐσφάγην.

σφάλλω, *trip up*, *deceive*, f. σφαλῶ, pf. ἔσφαλκα, pf. p. ἔσφαλμαι, 1 aor. ἔσφηλα (Dor. ἔσφαλα), 2 aor. ἐσφάλην.

σφίγγω, *bind, fasten*, f. (Ι. σφίγξω), pf. p. ἔσφινγμαι, 1 aor. ἔσφινξα, ἐσφίγχθην.

σχάζω, *σχάω, cut open*, f. σχάσω, pf. p. ἔσχασμαι, 1 aor. ἔσχᾶσα, ἐσχάσθην.

σώζω (Dor. σῶξω), *save*, f. σώσω (Dor. σῶξω), pf. σέσωκα, pf. p. σέσωμαι, 1 aor. ἔσωσα, ἐσώθην (Dor. ἔσφξα).

ταλάω (sync. τλάω), *bear, suffer, dare*, f. τλήσομαι (Dor. τλάσομαι), pf. τέτληκα, 1 aor. (Ep. ἐτάλασσα), 2 aor. ἔτλην (Dor. ἔτλαν).

τανύω (Ep. of τείνω), *stretch*, f. τανύσω, τανύσσω, pf. p. τετάνυσμαι, 1 aor. ἐτάνυσα, ἐτανύσθην, τάνυσα.

ταράσσω (Att. ττω), *disturb*, f. ταραίξω, pf. τετάραχα (Ep. τέτρηχα), pf. p. τετάραγμαι, 1 aor. ἐτάραξα, ἐταράχθην.

ταρχύω, *bury*, f. ταρχύσω, 1 aor. ἐτάρχυσα, ταρχύθην.

τάσσω (Att. ττω), *arrange*, f. τάξω, pf. τέταχα, pf. p. τέταγμαι, 1 aor. ἔταξα, ἐτάχθην.

τέγγω, *wet*, f. τέγξω, 1 aor. ἔτεγξα, ἐτέγχθην.

τείνω, *stretch*, f. τενώ, pf. τέτᾱκα, pf. p. τέταμαι, 1 aor. ἔτεινα, ἐτάθην.

τειχίζω, *build a wall*, f. τειχιῶ, pf. τετείχικα, pf. p. τετείχισμαι, 1 aor. ἐτειχιόμην, ἐτειχίσθην.

τελευτάω, *end, fulfil*, f. τελευτήσω, pf. τετελεύτηκα, 1 aor. ἐτελεύτησα.

τελέω (Ep. τελείω), *finish, accomplish*, f. τελέσω (Ion. τελέω, Att. τελῶ), pf. τετέλεκα, pf. p. τετέλεσμαι, 1 aor. ἐτέλεσα, ἐτέλεσσα, ἐτέλεσθην.

τέλλω, *perform*, f. τελῶ (Æol. τέλσω), pf. τέταλκα, pf. p. τέταλμαι, 1 aor. ἔτειλα, ἐτάλθην.

τέμνω (Dor. τάμνω), *cut, despise*, f. τεμῶ (Ion. τεμέω), pf. τέτμηκα, pf. p. τέτμημαι, 2 aor. ἔταμον, ἔτεμον.

τέρπω, *delight*, f. τέρψω, 1 aor. ἔτερψα, ἐτέρφθην, 2 aor. (Ep. ἐτάρπην), ἐταρπόμην.

τετραίνω, *doze*, f. τετρανῶ (Ion. τετρανέω), pf. τέτρηκα, pf. p. τέτρημαι, 1 aor. ἐτέτρηνα, ἐτετρανθην.

τεύχω (Poet.), *prepare, make*, f. τευίξω, pf. τέτευχα, pf. p. τέτυγμαι (Ι. τέτευγμαι), 1 aor. ἔτευξα, ἐτύχθην.

τεχνάομαι, *form with art*, f. τεχνήσομαι, pf. p. τετέχνημαι, 1 aor. ἐτέχνησα γ.

τήκω (Dor. τάκω), *melt*, f. τήξω (Dor. ταξῶ), pf. p. τέττηγμαι, 1 aor. ἔτηξα, ἐτήχθην, 2 aor. ἐτάκην.

τηρέω, *guard, watch*, f. τηρήσω, pf. τετήρηκα, pf. p. τετήρημαι, 1 aor. ἐτήρησα, ἐτηρήθην.

τίθηναι, *place*, f. θήσω, pf. τέθεικα (Dor. τίθεικα), pf. p. τέθειμαι (Dor. τέθειμαι), 1 aor. ἔθηκα, 2 aor. ἔθην.

τίκτω, *beget, bring forth*, f. τέξω, pf. p. τέτεγμαι, 1 aor. ἔτεξα, ἐτέχθην, 2 aor. ἔτεκον.

- τιλλω, *pluck*, f. τιλῶ, pf. p. τέτλμαι, 1 aor. ἔτιλα, ἐτίλθην.
 τιμάω, *honor*, f. τιμήσω, pf. τετίμηκα, pf. p. τετίμημαι, 1 aor. ἐτίμησα, ἐτίμηθην.
 τινάσσω, *shake*, f. τινάξω, 1 aor. ἐτίναξα, ἐτινάχθην.
 τίνω (Poet. M. τινύμαι), *pray, exhort*, f. τίσω, pf. τέτικα, pf. p. τέτισμαι, 1 aor. ἔτισα, ἐτίσθην.
 τιτράω, *bore*, f. τρήσω, pf. τέτρηκα, pf. p. τέτρημαι, 1 aor. ἔτρησα.
 τιτρώσσω, *outrun*, f. τρώσω, pf. p. τέτρωμαι, 1 aor. ἔτρωσα, ἐτρώθην.
 τίω, *value at, honor*, f. τίσω, pf. p. τέτμαι, 1 aor. ἔτισα.
 (τλάω), *bear*, f. τλήσομαι, pf. τέτληκα, 2 aor. ἔτλην.
 (τορέω), *pierce*, f. τορήσω, 1 aor. ἐτόρησα, 2 aor. ἔτορον, τέτορον.
 τραχύνω (Ion. τρηχύνω), *make rough*, f. τραχυνῶ, pf. τετράχυνκα, pf. p. τετράχυσμαι, τετράχυμαι, 1 aor. ἐτραχύνθην.
 τρέπω (Ion. τράπω), *turn*, f. τρέψω (Dor. τραψῶ), pf. τέτροφα, τέτράφα, pf. p. τέτραμμαι, 1 aor. ἔτρεψα, ἐτρέφθην (Ion. ἐτραψα), 2 aor. ἔτραπον, ἐτράπην.
 τρέφω (Dor. τράφω), *nourish*, f. θρέψω, pf. τέτροφα, τέτράφα, pf. p. τέθραμμαι, 1 aor. ἔθρεψα, ἐθρέφθην, 2 aor. ἐτράφην.
 τρέχω (Dor. τράχω), *run*, f. δρᾶμομαι (Ion. δραμέομαι), pf. δεδράμηκα, pf. p. δεδράμηναι, 1 aor. ἔθρεξα, 2 aor. ἔδραμον, 2 pf. δίδρομα.
 τρέω, *temble*, f. τρέσω, 1 aor. ἔτρεσα (Poet. τρέσσα).
 τρίβω, *rub*, f. τρίψω, pf. τέτρίφα, pf. p. τέτρυμαι, 1 aor. ἔτριψα, ἐτρίφθην, 2 aor. ἐτρίβην.
 τρύχω, *vasle* f. τρύξω, pf. p. τετρύχωμαι, 1 aor. ἐτρύχωσα, ἐτρυχώθην.
 τρώω, *rub, wear*, f. τρώσω, pf. τέτρυνμαι.
 τρώω, *eat*, f. τρώξομαι, pf. p. τέτρωγμαι, 1 aor. ἔτρωξα, 2 aor. ἔτρώγον, ἐτράγην.
 τυγχάνω, *obtain*, *hit*, *happen*, f. τεύξομαι, pf. τετύχηκα (Ion. τέτευχα), pf. p. τέτυγμαι, 1 aor. ἐτύχησα, ἐτεύχθην, 2 aor. ἔτυχον.
 τύπτω, *strike*, f. (L. τύψω, Att. τυπήσω), pf. τέτυφα, pf. p. τέτυμμαι (L. τετύπημαι), 1 aor. ἔτυψα, 2 aor. ἔτυπον.
 τύφω, *smoke, burn*, f. θύψω, pf. p. τέθυμμαι, 1 aor. ἔθυψα, 2 aor. ἐτύφην.
 τωθάζω, *taunt*, f. τωθάσομαι, 1 aor. ἐτώθασα.
 ὑβρίζω, *insult*, f. ὑβρίσω, ὑβριῶ, pf. ὕβρικα, pf. p. ὕβρισμαι, 1 aor. ὕβρισα.
 ὑπείκω, *yield*, f. ὑπείξω, 1 aor. ὑπέιξα.
 ὑπισχέομαι (Poet. & Ion. ὑπίσχομαι), *promise*, f. ὑποσχέομαι, pf. p. ὑπέσχημαι, 1 aor. ὑπεσχέθην, 2 aor. ὑπεσχόμην.
 ὑστερέω, *follow*, *am later*, f. ὑστερήσω (Att. ὑστεριῶ), pf. ὑστέρηκα, 1 aor. ὑστέρησα, ὑστέρισα.
 ὑφαίνω, *weave*, f. ὑφάνω, pf. (L. ὕφαγκα), pf. p. ὕφασμαι, 1 aor. ὕφην, ὕφάνθην.
 ὕω, *rain*, f. ὕσω, pf. p. ὕσμαι, 1 aor. ὕσα, ὕσθην.

- φαίνω, *show*, f. φάνω (M. φανήσομαι), pf. πέφαγκα, pf. p. πέφασμαι, 1 aor. ἔφην, ἐφάνθην, 2 aor. ἔφανον, 2 pf. πέφην.
 φάω, *shine*, pf. p. πέφᾶμαι. Plur. fut. πεφήσομαι.
 φείδομαι, *spare*, f. φείσομαι, pf. p. πείφεισμαι, 1 aor. ἐφείσάμην.
 φέρω, *bear*, f. οἴσω, pf. ἐνήνοχα, pf. p. ἐνήνεγμαι, 1 aor. ἤνεγκα, ἤνέχθην, 2 aor. ἤνεγκον.
 φεύγω, *flee*, f. φεύξομαι, φευξοῦμαι, pf. πέφευγα, pf. p. πέφυγμαι, 1 aor. ἔφευξα, 2 aor. ἔφυγον.
 φημί (Dor. φαμί), *say, speak*, f. φήσω (Dor. φασώ), 1 aor. ἔφησα (Dor. ἐφᾶσα).
 φθάνω, *anticipate*, f. φθήσομαι, pf. ἔφθᾶκα, 1 aor. ἔφθᾶσα, ἐφθάσθην.
 φθεῖρω, *corrupt, destroy*, f. φθερῶ (Ion. φθερέω, Ep. φθέρω), pf. ἐφθαγκα, pf. p. ἐφθαρμαι, 1 aor. ἔφθειρα, 2 aor. ἐφθάρην, 2 pf. ἔφθορα.
 φθίνω, *waste, decay*, f. φθίσω, pf. ἐφθίνηκα, ἔφθικα, pf. p. ἐφθίμαι, 1 aor. ἐφθίνησα, ἔφθισα.
 φθονέω, *envy*, f. φθονήσω, 1 aor. ἐφθόνησα, ἐφθόνεσα.
 φιλέω, *love*, f. φιλήσω (Dor. φιλάσω), pf. πεφίληκα, 1 aor. ἐφίλησα.
 φιλοτιμέομαι, *love honor*, f. φιλοτιμήσομαι, pf. p. πεφιλοτιμήμαι, 1 aor. ἐφιλοτιμήσάμην.
 φῖτυω, *plant*, f. φιτύσω, 1 aor. ἐφίτυσα.
 φλάω, *boil*, f. φλάσω, φλασώ, pf. p. πέφλασμαι, 1 aor. ἔφλᾶσα, ἐφλάσθην.
 φλέγω, *burn*, f. φλέξω, pf. p. (L. πέφλεγμαι), 1 aor. ἔφλεξα, ἐφλέχθην, 2 aor. ἐφλέγην.
 φλύω, *boil*, f. φλύσω, 1 aor. ἔφλυσα, ἔφλυξα.
 φοβέω, *terrify*, f. φοβήσω, pf. p. πεφόβημαι, 1 aor. ἐφόβησα, ἐφοβήθην.
 φορέω, *carry*, f. φορήσω, pf. p. πεφόρημαι, 1 aor. ἐφόρησα, ἐφορήθην.
 φορύνω, *mix*, pf. p. πεφόρυνμαι, 1 aor. ἐφόρυξα.
 φράζω, *tell, point out*, f. φράσω, φράσσομαι, pf. πέφρᾶκα, pf. p. πέφρασμαι, 1 aor. ἔφρᾶσα, ἐφράσθην.
 φράσσω (Att. ττω), *stop up, fence*, f. φράξω, pf. πέφραγα, pf. p. πέφραγμα, 1 aor. ἔφραξα, ἐφράχθην, 2 aor. ἐφράγην.
 φρίσσω (Att. ττω), *shudder*, f. φρίξω, pf. πέφρικα, 1 aor. ἔφριξα.
 φροντίζω, *consider*, f. φροντιῶ, φροντίσω, pf. πεφρόντικα, pf. p. πεφρόντισμαι, 1 aor. ἐφρόντισα.
 φρουρέω, *watch*, f. φρουρήσω, pf. p. πεφρούρημαι, 1 aor. ἐφρούρησα.
 φρύγω (Att. ττω), *roast*, f. φρύξω, pf. p. πέφρυγμαι, 1 aor. ἔφρυξα, ἐφρύχθην, 2 aor. ἐφρύγην.
 φυλάσσω (Att. ττω), *guard*, f. φυλάξω, pf. πεφύλαχα, πεφύλακα, pf. p. πεφύλαγμαι, 1 aor. ἐφύλαξα, ἐφυλάχθην.
 φυράω, *mix, knead*, f. φυράσω (Ion. φύρησω), pf. p. πεφύρᾶμαι, πεφύρημαι, 1 aor. ἐφύρᾶσα, ἐφυράθην.

φύτεύω, *plant*, f. φυτεύσω, pf. p. πεφύτευμαι, 1 aor. ἐφύτευσα, ἐφυτεύθην.
φύω, *beget, produce*, f. φύσω, pf. πέφυκα, 1 aor. ἐφύσα, 2 aor. ἔφην,
ἐφύην.

χαίρω, *rejoice*, f. χαίρήσω (Ep. κεχαρήσω), pf. κεχάρηκα, pf. p. κεχάρημαι,
κέχαρμαι, 1 aor. (L. ἐχαίρησα), 2 aor. ἐχάρην.

χαλάω, *loosen*, f. χαλάσω (Dor. χαλάξω), pf. κεχάλακα, pf. p. κεχάλασμαι,
1 aor. ἐχάλασα (Dor. ἐχάλαξα), ἐχάλασθην.

χαλεπαίνω, *am offended*, f. χαλεπαῶ, 1 aor. ἐχάλειπνα, ἐχαλεπώσθην.

χανδάνω, *contain, hold*, f. χείσομαι, pf. κέχανθα, 2 aor. ἔχᾶδον.

χαρίζομαι, *gratify*, f. χαριούμαι, pf. p. κεχαρίσμαι, 1 aor. ἐχαρισάμην.

χάσκω, *gripe*, f. χανούμαι, pf. κέχασκα, 2 aor. ἔχᾶνον, 2 pf. κέχρηνα.

χειρόω, *handle, subdue*, f. χειρώσομαι, pf. p. κεχειρώμαι, 1 aor. ἐχειρώ-
σάμην.

χερνίπτομαι, *wash hands*, f. χερνίψομαι, 1 aor. ἐχερνιψάμην, ἐχερνίφθην.

χέω (Ep. χεῖω), *pour*, f. (Att. χέω, L. χεῶ), pf. κέχυκα, pf. p. κέχυμαι,
1 aor. ἔχευα (Ep. ἔχευα), ἐχύθην.

χολόω, *enrage, be angry*, f. χολώσω, pf. p. κεχόλωμαι, 1 aor. ἐχόλωσα,
ἐχολώσθην.

χορεύω, *dance*, f. χορεύσω, pf. κεχόρευκα, pf. p. κεχόρονται, 1 aor. ἐχό-
ρευσα, ἐχορεύθην.

χόω, *pile up*, f. χώσω, pf. κέχωκα, pf. p. κέχωσμαι, 1 aor. ἔχωσα, ἐχώ-
σθην.

χραισμεῖν. *avert, help*, f. χραισμήσω, 1 aor. ἐχραίσημσα, 2 aor. ἔχραισμον.

χράομαι (Ion. χρέομαι), *use*, f. χρήσομαι, pf. p. κέχρημαι, 1 aor. ἐχρησά-
μην, ἐχρήσθην.

χράω (Ep. χρέω, Ion. χρεῖω), *give an oracular response*, f. χρήσω, pf.
κέχρηκα, pf. p. κέχρημαι, κέχρησμαι, 1 aor. ἔχρησα, ἐχρήσθην.

χρή (impers.), *it is necessary*, f. χρήσει, 1 aor. ἔχρησε.

χρήζω (Ion. χρίζω, Dor. χρήσδω), *want, wish*, f. χρήσω, χρήϊσω, 1 aor.
ἔχρησα.

χρίω, *anoint*, f. χρίσω, pf. p. κέχρισμαι, κέκριμαι, 1 aor. ἔχρισα, ἐχρίσθην.

χρώζω, *touch, stain*, f. χρώσω, pf. κέχρωκα, pf. p. κέχρωσμαι, 1 aor. ἔχρω-
σα, ἐχρώσθην.

χώομαι, *be enraged*, f. χώσομαι, 1 aor. ἐχώσάμην, χώσάμην.

χωρέω, *go, contain*, f. χωρήσω, pf. κεχώρηκα, 1 aor. ἐχώρησα.

ψάύω, *touch*, f. ψάύσω, pf. p. ἔψαυσμαι, 1 aor. ἔψαυσα, ἐψαύσθην.

ψάω, *rub*, f. ψήσω, pf. p. ἔψησμαι, ἔψημαι, 1 aor. ἔψησα, ἐψήσθην,
ἐψήθην.

ψεύδω, *deceive*, f. ψεύσω, pf. p. ἔψευσμαι, 1 aor. ἔψευσα, ἐψεύσθην.

ψηφίζω, *vote, decree*, f. ψηφίσομαι, ψηφισοῦμαι, pf. p. ἐψηφίσμαι, 1 aor.
ἐψηφισα, ἐψηφίσθην.

ψύχω, *cool, breathe*, f. ψύξω, pf. πέψυκα, pf. p. ἔψυγμαι, 1 aor. ἔψυξα, ἐψύχθην, 2 aor. ἐψύχην, ἐψύχην.

ώθέω, *push*, f. ώθήσω (common ώσω), pf. p. ἔωσμαι (Ion. ώσμαι), 1 aor. ἔωσα, έώσθην (Ep. & Ion. ώσα).

ώνέομαι, *buy*, f. ώνήσομαι, pf. έώνηκα, pf. p. έώνημαι, 1 aor. έωνησάμην, ώνησάμην.

ώφελέω, *aid, assist*, f. ώφελήσω, pf. ώφέληκα, pf. p. ώφέλημαι, 1 aor. ώφέλησα, ώφελήθην.

GREEK AND ENGLISH EXERCISES.

THESE Exercises have been arranged to accompany the Etymology. The numerals at the end of various sections refer to these Exercises. It is hoped that instructors will use all of these Exercises, both Greek and English. They are not difficult, but it is believed cover nearly the whole ground embraced in the Etymology.

I.

Exercise for Reading. γε. γη. και. χι. χει. — δε. δαι. δη. τα. τε. το. τω. τφ. του. ταυ. τη. θι. θει. λω. γαλα. νυ. νει. νειν. νη. ρω. ρα. ρει. ρειν. σα. σον. σευω. — βου. βουν. βητα. βαλλω. πι. που. πω. παν. φι. φερω. φευ. φυγη. μυ. μη. μοι.

II.

Exercise for Reading. λαμβδα. λαμβανω. μυ. μελος. μαλα. νυ. νυκτες. νυσσω. ρευσις. ριπτω. σιγμα. σευω. καππα. καινα. κοινον. γαρ. γραν. χθων. — τον. την. τοιν. τεμνω. τραυμα. δελτα. δεινοτης. θεα. θητα. θαυμα. θαυμασια. — παντα. πρωτα. ποιω. παυομεν. βητα. βαινω. βαλλω. βλαπτομεν. φευγω. φονευω. φειδομαι. — ψι. ψαυω. ψαλλω. ψαλτηρ. ψυχη. ξι. ξενος. ξανθος. ξαινω. ζητα. ζητησις.

III.

Exercise for Reading. ἄλφα. αὖξανω. αἶθρῃ. αἶμα.
ἐμον. ἐκων. εἶτα. εἶμα. εὖρει. εὕρισκω. ὀλιγον. οἶνον.
οἶον. οἶον. ἦτα. ἡύξον. ἦκων. ἰωτα. ἰνα. ἵπποι. ὑπο.
υῖοι. ἰωκῃ. ἄδω. Ὡδῃ.

IV.

1. Ἀεὶ ἀλήθευε. 2. Χαῖρε. 3. Μὴ ὀδύρεσθε. 4.
Ἥδέως βιοτεύω. 5. Καλῶς παιδεύομαι. 6. Εἰ κακῶς
γράφεις, ψέγῃ. 7. Εἰ κολακεύει, οὐκ ἀληθεύει. 8. Εἰ
κολακεύει, οὐ πιστεύεται. 9. Εἰ φεύγομεν, διωκόμεθα.
10. Εἰ βλακεύετε, ψέγεσθε. 11. Εἰ ἀνδρείως μάχεσθε,
θαυμάζεσθε. 12. Εἰ κολακεύουσιν, οὐκ ἀληθεύουσιν.
13. Καλῶς ἔχει¹ ἀνδρείως μάχεσθαι. 14. Εἰ διώκῃ, μὴ
φεύγε. 15. Εἰ βλακεύουσι, ψέγονται. 16. Εἰ ἀληθεύ-
εις, πιστεύῃ. 17. Μετρίως ἔσθιε καὶ πῖνε καὶ παῖζε.

1. I speak the truth. 2. If I speak the truth, I am
believed. 3. Mourn thou not. 4. Thou livest pleasantly.
5. He writes well. 6. It is (has itself) well, to speak the
truth. 7. He is well brought up. 8. Flatter thou not.
9. If thou flatterest, thou art not believed. 10. To be
believed is (has itself) well. 11. If we are lazy, we are
blamed. 12. If they flee, they are pursued. 13. Be thou
always the best.

¹ *It is well* (lit. it has itself well).

V. AND VI.

1. Εἶκε τῇ βίῃ.¹ 2. Ἡ λύρα τὰς μερίμνας² λύει.
3. Ἀπέχου τῆς κακίας.³ 4. Ἡ φιλία ἐπαγγέλλεται
καταφυγὴν καὶ βοήθειαν. 5. Ἡ μέριμνα τὴν καρδίαν
ἐσθίει. 6. Θεραπεύετε τὰς Μούσας. 7. Μὴ πείθου

διαβολαῖς.⁴ 8. Πολλάκις χαλεπῇ πενίᾳ⁵ τειρόμεθα.
 9. Τὴν ἀδολεσχίαν φεύγετε. 10. Φεύγε τὴν τρυφὴν ὡς
 λύμην. 11. Τῇ κακίᾳ ψᾶσα ἀτιμία ἔπεται. 12. Ῥα-
 δίως φέρε τὴν πενίαν. 13. Βροντὴ ἐκ λαμπρᾶς ἀστρα-
 πῆς γίγνεται. 14. Εὐνομία εὐθύνει δίκας σκολιάς.
 15. Ἀπλὴν⁶ δίαίταν ἄγε. 16. Κάτεχε τὴν γλῶτταν.
 17. Αἱ λαμπραὶ τύχαι εὐκόλως πίπτουσιν. 18. Ἡ
 στολὴ⁷ ἔστι πορφυρᾶ.

1. Flee from cares. 2. Vice begets dishonor. 3. Good reputation follows virtue. 4. The lightning is brilliant. 5. Good reputation arises from virtue. 6. Yield not to misfortunes. 7. From splendid fortunes often arise splendid cares. 8. Abstain ye from violence. 9. Cares corrode the heart. 10. Trust ye not to calumny. 11. The muses are honored. 12. Do not give way (*pl.*) to pleasure. 13. The heart is corroded by cares (*dat.*). 14. Sorrow is brought on by vice.

¹ § 161, 2 (α). — ² § 159, 1. — ³ § 157. — ⁴ § 161, 2 (δ). — ⁵ § 161, 3. — ⁶ § 146, 1. — ⁷ § 15, 1.

VII. AND VIII.

1. Μάνθανε, ὦ νεανία, τὴν σοφίαν. 2. Πολίτῃ¹ πρέ-
 πει εὐκοσμία. 3. Νεανίου σοφίαν θαυμάζω. 4. Φεύγε,
 ὦ πολίτα, τὴν ἀδικίαν. 5. Τὴν ὀρνιθοθήρα τέχνην θαν-
 μάζομεν. 6. Ἀκροαταῖς καὶ θεαταῖς προσήκει ἡσυχίαν
 ἄγειν. 7. Φεύγετε, ὦ ναῦται, βορρᾶν. 8. Βορρᾶς ναύ-
 τας πολλάκις βλάπτει. 9. Ὁρέγεσθε, ὦ πολῖται, τῆς
 ἀρετῆς.² 10. Συβαρίται τρυφηταὶ ἦσαν. 11. Ναύταις
 μέλει τῆς θαλάττης.³ 12. Φεύγε, ὦ Πέρση. 13. Σπαρ-
 τιᾶται μεγάλην δόξαν ἔχουσιν. 14. Φεύγω νεανίαν τρυ-
 φητήν. 15. Ἀδολεσχῶν ἀπέχου. 16. Ἄκουε, ὦ
 δέσποτα.

1. Learn, O youths, wisdom! 2. Good order becomes citizens. 3. We admire the wisdom of youths. 4. Shun, O citizens, injustice! 5. To the Spartans there was great fame (i. e. they had great fame). 6. Keep yourself from voluptuous youths. 7. Flee from praters. 8. Keep yourself from a prater. 9. It becomes an auditor and a spectator to observe (*ᾄγω*) stillness. 10. Flee from a voluptuous youth.

¹ § 161, 2 (c). — ² § 158, 3 (b). — ³ § 158, 6, 1 (b).

IX.

1. Δίωκε καλὰ ἔργα. 2. Πείθου τοῖς τοῦ διδασκάλου λόγοις. 3. Πιστὸς ἐταῖρος τῶν ἀγαθῶν καὶ τῶν κακῶν μετέχει.¹ 4. Οἱ θεοὶ τῶν ἀνθρώπων φροντίζουσιν.² 5. Οἱ ἄνθρωποι τοὺς θεοὺς θεραπεύουσιν. 6. Πολλοῖς ἔργοις ἔπεται κίνδυνος. 7. Ὁ κακὸς τοῖς θεοῖς καὶ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἐχθρὸς ἐστίν. 8. Οἱ ἄνθρωποι τοῖς ἐσθλοῖς χαίρουσιν.³ 9. Πάρεχε, ὦ θεός, τοῖς φίλοις εὐτυχίαν. 10. Φέρε, ὦ δοῦλε, τὸν οἶνον τῷ νεανίᾳ. 11. Χαλεπῷ ἔργῳ δόξα ἔπεται.

1. Follow the words of your⁴ teachers. 2. God cares for men. 3. Men worship God. 4. Dangers accompany many actions. 5. Grant, O God, happiness to my⁴ friend! 6. Keep from the bad man. 7. I rejoice over the noble youth. 8. Trust not the word of a liar, my (O) dear young man.

¹ § 158, 3 (b). — ² § 158, 6, 1. — ³ § 161, 2 (c). — ⁴ Use the article.

X.

1. Τὸ καλόν ἐστι μέτρον τοῦ βίου, οὐχ ὁ χρόνος. 2. Ὁ θάνατος τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἀπολύει πόνων¹ καὶ κακῶν. 3. Ὁ οἶνος εὐφραίνει τοὺς τῶν ἀνθρώπων θυμούς.

4. Σὺν μυρίοις πόνοις τὰ καλὰ γίγνεται.¹ 5. Πιστὸς φίλος χρυσοῦ καὶ ἀργύρου ἄξιός² ἐστὶν ἐν χαλεπῇ διχοστασίᾳ. 6. Πολλὰ νόσοι ἐν ἀνθρώποις εἰσίν. 7. Βουλὴ εἰς ἀγαθὸν ἄγει. 8. Σιγὴ νέφ τιμὴν φέρει. 9. Ἡ θύρα μοχλοῖς κλείεται. 10. Ἡ τέχνη τοὺς ἀνθρώπους τρέφει. 11. Ὡ φίλοι μαθηταί, τῆς σοφίας καὶ τῆς ἀρετῆς ὀρέγεσθε.

1. By death (*dat.*) men are freed from troubles and evils. 2. By (*ὑπό, w. gen.*) the Deity the bad man is brought to justice. 3. The bolt fastens the door. 4. Art supports the man. 5. My (O) dear pupil, strive after wisdom and virtue. 6. Diseases weaken men. 7. My friends, follow the words of the judges.

¹ § 157. — ² § 147; d.—³ § 158, 7, γ.

XI.

1. Ὁ λόγος ἐστὶ τὸ τοῦ νοῦ κάτοπτρον. 2. Τὸν νοῦν ἔχουσιν οἱ ἄνθρωποι διδάσκαλον. 3. Τὸν εὖνον φίλον θεράπευε. 4. Ὀλίγοι πιστὸν νοῦν ἔχουσιν. 5. Ὁ πλοῦς ἐστὶν ἀδηλος. 6. Σὺν νῶ τὸν βίον ἄγε. 7. Ὁ ὄχλος οὐκ ἔχει νοῦν. 8. Μὴ ἔριζε τοῖς ἄνοις. 9. Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς εὖνοί εἰσιν. 10. Τὰ τοῦ Ὁρέστου ὅστ' αὖ ἐν Τεγέᾳ ἦν. 11. Αἱ θεράπαιναι ἐν κανοῖς τὸν ἄρτον προσφέρουσιν. 12. Οἱ θεοὶ καὶ καλὸν καὶ κακὸν πλοῦν τοῖς ναύταις παρέχουσιν.

1. The understanding is a teacher to men. 2. The well-disposed friend is honored. 3. Keep yourself from the irrational. 4. Strive after a well-disposed friend. 5. Bring bread in a basket. 6. Honor, O young man, a simple mind! 7. Flee from imprudent youths. 8. Trust, O

friend, well-disposed men! 9. Young men are often imprudent. 10. The goblet is golden.

XII. AND XIII.

1. Τοῖς θεοῖς νεφὲς κτίζονται. 2. Οὐ ῥάδιόν ἐστιν ἐπὶ κάλων βαίνειν. 3. Οἱ λαγὼ θηρεύονται ὑπὸ τῶν θηρευτῶν. 4. Εὖχου τῷ Ἰλεῶ θεῷ. 5. Οἱ ἀετοὶ τοῖς λαγῶς ἐνεδρεύουσιν. 6. Σέβεσθε τοὺς Ἰλεως θεούς. 7. Οἱ θεοὶ τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς ἰλεῶ εἰσιν. 8. Οἱ Σάμιοι τῇ Ἑρᾷ καλοῦς ταῶς τρέφουσιν. 9. Οἱ τὰς τῆς Ἑρᾷ ἱεροὶ ἦσαν. 10. Θαυμάζομεν Μενέλεων ἐπὶ τῇ ἀρετῇ. 11. Οἱ ποιηταὶ τὴν Ἑω ῥοδοδάκτυλον ἀπαγορεύουσιν. 12. Ἡ Βαβυλωνία ἐκφέρει πολλοὺς ταῶς. 13. Οἱ λαγὼ δειλὰ θηρία εἰσίν.

1. Menelaus is admired for his bravery. 2. In the royal palace are splendid rooms. 3. Huntsmen catch peacocks. 4. Peacocks are beautiful. 5. Trust not the speech of the people, O citizens! 6. The huntsman lies in wait for peacocks. 7. Good citizens flee from the irrational multitude. 8. Youths lie in wait for hares. 9. The pillars of the temples are beautiful.

XIV.

1. Φεῦγε τοὺς θήρας. 2. Χεὶρ χεῖρα νίπτει. 3. Ἀπέχου τοῦ ψηνός.¹ 4. Οἱ λειμῶνες θάλλουσιν. 5. Οἱ στρατιῶται ἄδουσι παιᾶνα. 6. Ἐν πυρὶ χρυσὸν καὶ ἄργυρον γιγνώσκουμεν. 7. Πολλοὶ παρὰ κρατῆρι γίγνονται φίλοι ἐταῖροι. 8. Οἱ ἄνθρωποι τέρπονται κιθάρα² καὶ θαλίᾳ καὶ χοροῖς καὶ παιᾶσιν. 9. Οἱ Ἕλληνες τὸν Ἀπόλλω καὶ τὸν Ποσειδῶ σέβονται. 10. Οἱ σπουδαῖοι

μαθηταὶ τὰ τοῦ Ξενοφῶντος βιβλία ἡδέως ἀναγινώσκουσιν.

1. Flee from the wild beast. 2. Wash your (the) hands. 3. Keep yourself from wasps. 4. The meadow is verdant. 5. Soldiers delight in war-songs. 6. War-songs are sung by (ὑπό, *w. gen.*) the soldiers. 7. We delight in beautiful meadows. 8. Flee from vile (κακός) wasps. 9. Many are friends of the bowl. 10. Poets pray to Poseidon.

¹ § 157. — ² § 161, 3.

XV.

1. Τὸν γέροντα θεράπευε. 2. Σέβου τοὺς δαίμονας. 3. Οἱ ποιμένες τὰς ἀγέλας φυλάττουσιν. 4. Ὁ θεὸς ἐν αἰθέρι¹ ναίει. 5. Ἀεὶ χαλεπαὶ μέριμναι τείρουσι τὰς τῶν ἀνθρώπων φρένας. 6. Ἔπου ἀγαθοῖς ἡγεμόσιν. 7. Εἶκε, ὦ νεανία, τοῖς γέρουσι τῆς οδοῦ. 8. Πολλάκις δῆμος ἡγεμόνα ἔχει ἄδικον νοῦν.² 9. Ὁ θεὸς κολαστὴς ἐστὶ τῶν ἄγαν ὑπερφρόνων. 10. Ἔχε νοῦν σῶφρονα. 11. ὦ δαίμον, πύρεχε τοῖς γέρουσι μεγάλην εὐτυχίαν. 12. Οἱ θηρευταὶ τοῖς λέουσιν ἐνεδρεύουσιν.

1. Do well (*pl.*) to old men. 2. Reverence (*pl.*) the Deity. 3. The flocks are guarded by the shepherd. 4. Follow a good leader. 5. Go, youth, out of the old man's way. 6. The mob often follows bad leaders. 7. The spirit (*pl.*) of man is worn out by (*dat.*) cares. 8. The flocks follow the shepherds. 9. Ye (O) gods, guard the good old men.

¹ Αἰθήρ is probably *upper air*, ἀήρ, *lower air*. — ² Νοῦν and ἡγεμόνα are in apposition.

XVI.

1. Στέργετε τὸν¹ πατέρα καὶ τὴν¹ μητέρα. 2. Μὴ δούλευε γαστρί.² 3. Χαῖρε, ὦ φίλε νεανία, τῷ ἀγαθῷ

πατρί³ καὶ τῇ ἀγαθῇ μητρί. 4. Τῇ Δήμητρι⁴ πολλοὶ καὶ καλοὶ νεῶ ἦσαν. 5. Ἡ ἀγαθὴ θυγάτηρ ἡδέως πείθεται τῇ φίλῃ μητρί. 6. Πολλάκις ἐξ ἀγαθοῦ πατρὸς γίγνεται κακὸς υἱός. 7. Τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς ἀνδράσι μεγάλη δόξα ἐπεται. 8. Ἡ τῆς Δήμητρος θυγάτηρ ἦν Περσεφόνη. 9. Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ υἱοὶ τὰς μητέρας στέργουσιν. 10. Οἱ Ἕλληνες Δημητέρα σέβονται. 11. Πείθεσθε, ὦ φίλοι νεανίαι, τοῖς πατράσι καὶ ταῖς μητράσιν.

1. Love, O youths, your (the) fathers and mothers! 2. Consult not with bad men. 3. Good daughters cheerfully follow their (the) mothers. 4. We admire a good man. 5. Obey, my dear youth, your (the) father and mother. 6. Pray to Demeter. 7. Strive, O son, after the reputation of thy (the) father. 8. The prize of wise men is virtue.

¹ § 148, 3. — ² § 161, 2, a. — ³ § 161, 2, c. — ⁴ § 161, 2, d.

XVII. AND XVIII.

1. Οἱ κόρακες κρώζουσιν. 2. Τοὺς κόλακας φεύγε. 3. Ἀπέχου τοῦ φένᾱκος. 4. Οἱ ἄνθρωποι τέρπονται φόρμιγγι¹ καὶ ὀρχηθμῷ καὶ ψδῇ. 5. Οἱ ἵπποι μύστιξιν ἐλαύνονται. 6. Αἱ φόρμιγγες τοὺς τῶν ἀνθρώπων θυμοὺς τέρπουσιν. 7. Οἱ ὄρνιθες ἄδουσιν. 8. Χάρις χάριν τίκτει, ἔρις ἔριν. 9. Μακαρίζομεν τὴν νεότητα. 10. Χρησμοσύνη τίκτει ἔριδας. 11. Πλούσιοι πολλάκις τὴν κακότητα πλούτῳ κατακρύπτουσιν. 12. Οἱ πένητες πολλάκις εἰσὶν² εὐδαίμονες. 13. Ἡ σοφία ἐν τοῖς τῶν ἀνθρώπων θυμοῖς θαυμαστοὺς τῶν καλῶν³ ἔρωτας ἐνεγείρει.

1. The raven croaks. 2. Flee from the flatterer. 3. Keep yourselves from impostors. 4. Men are delighted by the harp. 5. The horse is driven with the whip. 6. The life of the ant and of the quail is laborious. 7. The bird

sings. 8. From favor arises favor; from contention, contention. 9. By (*dat.*) wisdom a wonderful love (*pl.*) of the beautiful is awakened in the minds of men. 10. By (*dat.*) the song of birds we are delighted.

¹ § 161, 3. — ² Why does εἰσὶν retain its accent? — ³ Of beautiful things.

XIX.

1. Ἐν χαλεποῖς πράγμασιν ὀλίγοι ἐτίμιοι πιστοὶ εἰσιν. 2. Οἱ ἰκέται τῶν γονάτων ἄπτονται. 3. Ὁ θάνατός ἐστι χωρισμὸς τῆς ψυχῆς καὶ τοῦ σώματος. 4. Μὴ πείθου κακῶν ἀνθρώπων ῥήμασιν. 5. Μὴ δούλευε, ὦ παῖ, τῇ τοῦ σώματος θεραπείᾳ. 6. Οἱ Ἕλληνες ταῖς Νύμφαις κρατῆρας γάλακτος σπένδουσιν. 7. Ἔθιξε καὶ γύμναζε τὸ σῶμα σὺν πόνοις καὶ ἰδρώτι.¹ 8. Οἱ ἀδολέσχει τείρουσι τὰ ὦτα ταῖς ταυτολογίαις.²

1. In a difficult business there are few faithful friends. 2. Exercise, O youths, your (the) body with labor and sweat! 3. Strive, O boy, after noble actions. 4. Many men delight in money. 5. From a noble action arises reputation. 6. Boys taste milk with pleasure. 7. Soldiers fight with spears.

¹ § 158, 3, b. — ² § 161, 3.

XX.

1. Οἱ θεοὶ τοῖς ἀνθρώποις τέρα πέμπουσιν. 2. Τῶν ἐν γήρᾳ κακῶν φάρμακον ὁ θάνατός ἐστιν. 3. Ἐξ αἰγῶν καὶ προβάτων γάλα καὶ κρέα πρὸς διατροφήν ὑπάρχει. 4. Κέρασι καὶ σάλπιγξιν οἱ στρατιῶται σημαίνουσιν. 5. Ποικίλων κρεῶν¹ γενόμεθα. 6. Οὐ πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις ὁ αὐτὸς νοῦς ἐστιν. 7. Τοῖς ὁδοῦσι τὰ βρώματα λεαίνουμεν. 8. Οἱ δελφῖνες φιλάνθρωποι εἰσιν. 9. Ἔστιν

ἀνδρὸς² ἀγαθοῦ πάντα κακὰ φέρειν. 10. Πολλὰι Λιβύης
 χῶραι εὐποροὶ εἰσιν ἐλέφαντος.³ 11. Πάντες κοτίλουν
 ἄνθρωπον ἐχθαίρουσιν. 12. Τοῖς γίγᾱσι⁴ ποτε ἦν μάχη
 πρὸς τοὺς θεούς.

1. By (ὑπό, *w. gen.*) the gods, prodigies are sent to men.
 2. Death abolishes the evils of old age. 3. By (*dat.*)
 rewards, soldiers are impelled to bravery. 4. We admire
 the beautiful horns of the stag. 5. The teeth grind the
 food.⁵ 6. We smell with the nose (*dat.*). 7. The gods
 once had a battle with the giants (To the gods there was
 once a battle against the giants). 8. We admire the beau-
 tiful ivory. 9. Trust not all men.

¹ § 161, 2, d. — ² § 158, 5, a. — ³ § 158. — ⁴ § 158, 5 a. — ⁵ Plural.

XXI.

1. Οἱ βασιλεῖς ἐπιμέλειαν ἔχουσι τῶν πολιτῶν. 2. Ἡ
 ἀγέλη τῷ νομῇ ἔπεται. 3. Ὁ Ἑκτωρ ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἀχιλ-
 λέως φονεύεται. 4. Οἱ ἱερεῖς τοῖς θεοῖς βοὺς θύουσιν.
 5. Κύρος παῖς ἦν ἀγαθῶν γονέων. 6. Πείθου, ὦ παῖ,
 τοῖς γονεῦσιν. 7. Τηλέμαχος ἦν Ὀδυσσεύς υἱός. 8. Οἱ
 τῶν γράων λῆροι τὰ ὦτα τείρουσιν. 9. Καλῶς ἄρχεις,
 ὦ βασιλεῦ. 10. Αἱ γρᾶες πολυλόγοι εἰσίν.

1. The herds follow the herdsman. 2. Oxen are sacri-
 ficed by (ὑπό, *w. gen.*) the priests to the gods. 3. Ye rule
 well, O kings! 4. O priests, sacrifice an ox to the god!
 5. It is proper for (it is, *w. gen.*) a good herdsman to take
 care of the oxen. 6. Children love their (the) parents.

XXII.

1. Αἱ τοῦ Σοφοκλέους τραγῳδίαὶ καλαί εἰσιν. 2. Τὸν
 Περικλέα ἐπὶ τῇ σοφίᾳ θαυμάζομεν. 3. Ἡ Ἰνδικὴ παρὰ

τε τοὺς ποταμοὺς καὶ τοὺς ἐλώδεις τόπους φέρει καλάμους πολλούς. 4. Λέγε αἰεὶ τὰ ἀληθῆ. 5. Ἀναξαγόρας, ὁ σοφιστής, διδάσκαλος ἦν τοῦ Περικλέους. 6. Ὡς Ἡράκλεις, τοῖς ἀτυχέσει σωτηρίαν παρέχε. 7. Ἐπαμεινώνδας πατὴρ ἦν ἀφανοῦς. 8. Μανδάνη ἦν θυγίτηρ Ἀστυάγου, τοῦ Μήδων βασιλέως. 9. Ὁρέγεσθε, ὦ νεανίαί, ἀληθῶν λόγων.

1. Pericles had great wisdom (to Pericles there was great wisdom). 2. Pity unfortunate men. 3. Many young men were pupils of Socrates. 4. The intemperate (man) serves a disgraceful slavery. 5. We admire Sophocles for his (the) splendid tragedies. 6. True words are believed. 7. We pity the life of unfortunate men.

¹ § 158, 1.

XXIII.

1. Ὅμηρος ᾄδει πολλοὺς ἥρωας. 2. Τὴν τῶν ἡρώων ἀρετὴν θαυμάζομεν. 3. Ὁ τοῦ πατρὸς κήπος καλὸς ἐστίν. 4. Ὁρέγου, ὦ παῖ, αἰδοῦς. 5. Τὸν Ἀνσίαν ἐπὶ τῇ πειθοῇ καὶ χάριτι θαυμάζομεν. 6. Τῇ αἰδοῖ πρόσεστι τὸ σέβας. 7. Πρέπει νεανία αἰδῶ ἔχειν.

1. Homer celebrates the hero Achilles in song. 2. The bravery of the hero is wonderful. 3. Slaves lead (to slaves there is) a troublesome life. 4. The uncle has (to the uncle there is) a beautiful garden. 5. Admire, O young man, with reverence, the actions of good men!

XXIV. AND XXV.

1. Ἡ γῆ ἄνθεσιν ἐαρινοῖς θάλλει. 2. Τῶν κακῶν δειλὰ ἔπη φέρουσιν ἄνεμοι. 3. Μὴ ἀπέχου ψύχους καὶ θάλπους. 4. Οὐκ ἀσφαλὲς ἐστὶ πᾶν ἔψος ἐν θυγατρὶ.

γίνει. 5. Μὴ φεύδῃ λέγε. 6. Ἀπέχου πονηρῶν κερδῶν. 7. Κέρδη πονηρὰ ζημίαν ἀεὶ φέρει. 8. Οἱ ἄνθρωποι κλέους ὀρέγονται. 9. Οἱ ἄνδρες κλέει χαίρουσιν. 10. Θανμάζομεν τὰ τῶν ἀνδρῶν κλέα.

1. Abstain from dishonest gain. 2. We delight in spring flowers. 3. Keep not yourself, O youth, from cold (*pl.*) and heat! (*pl.*) 4. Flee from dishonest gains. 5. Punishment follows the lie. 6. The famous actions of soldiers are admired.

XXVI.

1. Οἱ ἰχθύες ἐκ τοῦ ποταμοῦ ἀνακύντουσιν. 2. Οἱ θηρευταὶ τὰς σύας ἀγρεύουσιν. 3. Ἡ ἄμπελος φέρει βότρυς. 4. Ἡ γῆ φέρει στάχνας καὶ βότρυας. 5. Οἱ μύες παγίσιν ἀγρεύονται. 6. Οἱ Σύροι σέβονται τοὺς ἰχθύς ὡς θεούς. 7. Τοῖς μυσὶ μάχη ποτὲ ἦν πρὸς τοὺς βατράχους. 8. Ἀγκίστροις ἐνεδρεύομεν τοῖς ἰχθύσιν.

1. We catch fishes with hooks. 2. The huntsman lies in wait for the boars. 3. The clusters (of grapes) and ears (of corn) are beautiful. 4. The vine is abounding (*εὐπορος*, *v. gen.*) in clusters of grapes. 5. The frogs once had a battle with the mice (to the frogs was).

XXVII.

1. Ἀσέλγετα τίκει ἕβριν. 2. Ὁ πλοῦτος σπάνεως καὶ ἐνδείας τοὺς ἀνθρώπους λύει. 3. Αἱ ἀπὸ τοῦ σώματος ἐπιθυμία πολέμους καὶ στάσεις καὶ μάχας παρέχουσιν. 4. Ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν αἱ ἀρχαὶ νόμων φύλακες εἰσιν. 5. Ἀπέχεσθε, ὦ πολῖται, στάσεων. 6. Διάφοροί εἰσιν αἱ τῶν βροτῶν φύσεις. 7. Ἐξ ἕβρεως πολλὰ κακὰ γίγνεται. 8. Δόξα καὶ πλοῦτος ἄνευ συνέσεως οὐκ ἀσφαλῆ κτήματά εἰσιν.

1. Riches free from neediness and want. 2. In the state the magistrates are the guardians of the laws. 3. Strive, O young man, after a noble action! 4. The possession of virtue is alone secure. 5. Good laws bring order to states. 6. Soldiers fight for the safety of cities. 7. Flee, O citizens, from factions!

XXVIII.

1. Αἱ γυναῖκες τῷ κόσμῳ χαίρουσιν. 2. Οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐβόνται Δία. 3. Ταῖς γυναιξὶν ἡ αἰδὼς πρέπει. 4. Οἱ κύνες τὸν οἶκον φυλάττουσιν. 5. Ὁ κυβερνήτης τὴν ναὺν ἰθύνει. 6. Αἱ σταγόνες τοῦ ὕδατος πέτραι κοιλαίνουσιν. 7. Ἐχθαίρω γυναῖκα περιδρομον. 8. Τῆς γυναικὸς ἐστὶ τὸν οἶκον φυλάττειν. 9. Οἱ κύνες τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ὠφέλειαν καὶ ἡδονὴν παρέχουσιν. 10. Αἱ τῶν μαρτύρων μαρτυραὶ πολλάκις ἄπιστοὶ εἰσιν. 11. Ἴστοι γυναικῶν ἔργα, καὶ οὐκ ἐκκλησῖαι. 12. Κόμιζε, ὦ παῖ, τὴν τῆς κίστης κλεῖν. 13. ὦ Ζεῦ, δέχου τὴν τοῦ ἀτυχοῦς δέησιν. 14. Κάστωρ καὶ Πολυδεύκης τῶν νεῶν σωτῆρες ἦσαν. 15. Γυναικὶ πάσῃ κόσμον ἡ συγὴ φέρει. 16. Οἱ γέροντες ὀλίγας τρίχας ἐν τῇ κεφαλῇ ἔχουσιν. 17. ὦ γύναι, σῶζε τὴν οἰκίαν. 18. Ὁ Αἰακὸς τὰς τοῦ Αἰδοῦ κλεῖς φυλάττει.

1. The woman delights in ornament. 2. It is the duty (it is, *w. gen.*) of women to look after the house. 3. Bring, O boy, the key of the house! 4. Women delight in beautiful hair. 5. The Athenians had (to the Athenians were) many ships. 6. Trust not all witnesses. 7. It is the business (it is, *w. gen.*) of dogs to guard the house. 8. Zeus had (to Zeus were) many temples. 9. The fishes peep up from the water. 10. The steersmen guide the ships. 11. Modesty becomes a woman.

XXIX.

1. Πολὺν οἶνον πίνειν κακὸν ἐστίν.¹ 2. Οἱ βασιλεῖς μεγάλας προσόδους ἔχουσιν. 3. Ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ πολλή σίτου ἀφθονία ἦν. 4. Ἡ θάλαττα μεγάλη ἐστίν. 5. Μέγα πάθος προσαγορεύομεν Ἰλιάδα κακῶν. 6. Πολλάκις ἐξ ὀλίγης ἡδονῆς μέγα γίγνεται ἄλγος. 7. Πραέσι λόγοις ἡδέως εἰκομεν. 8. Τὰ μεγάλα δῶρα τῆς τύχης ἔχει φόβον. 9. Πολλῶν ἀνθρώπων ἔθῃ ἐστὶ πραέα. 10. Οἱ παῖδες τοὺς πραεῖς (πράους) πατέρας καὶ τὰς πραεῖας μητέρας στέργουσιν. 11. Ἀλέξανδρον, τὸν τῶν Μακεδόνων βασιλέα, μέγαν ἀπαγορεύουσιν.

1. Abstain from much wine. 2. Kings have (to kings are) great revenues. 3. Egypt has (in Egypt is) great abundance of corn. 4. Croesus has (to Croesus are) great riches. 5. Strive after mild manners. 6. Women have (to women is) a mild nature (φύσις). 7. Alexander, king of the Macedonians, is called the Great.

¹ § 145, 3.

XXX.

1. Ἀριστείδης πτωχότατος ἦν, ἀλλὰ δικαιοτάτος. 2. Οἱ Κύκλωπες βιαιότατοι ἦσαν. 3. Καλλίας πλουσιώτατος ἦν Ἀθηναίων. 4. Οὐδὲν σιωπῆς ἐστὶ χρησιμώτερον. 5. Σιγὴ ποτ' ἐστὶν αἰρετωτέρα λόγου. 6. Οὐκ ἔστι σοφίας τιμώτερον. 7. Σοφία πλούτου κτήμα τιμωτέρον ἐστίν. 8. Ἡ Λακεδαιμονίων δίαιτα ἦν ἀπλουστάτη. 9. Οὐδὲν πατρίδος τοῖς ἀνθρώποις φίλτερον. 10. Οἱ Ἰνδοὶ παλαιότατον ἔθνος νομίζονται. 11. Οἱ Σπαρτιατικοὶ νεανίαι ἐρρωμενέστεροι ἦσαν τῶν Ἀθηναίων. 12. Πολλοὶ τῶν χελιδόνων εἰσὶ λαλίστεροι.

1. The father is wiser than the son. 2. The most valuable possession is that of virtue. 3. The life of Socrates was very simple. 4. No one of the Athenians was more just than Aristides. 5. The eldest are not always the wisest. 6. Men are quieter than boys. 7. The Lacedæmonians were very strong. 8. The raven is very thievish.

XXXI.

1. Τὸ γῆρας βαρύτερόν ἐστιν Αἴτης. 2. Ὁ θάνατος τῷ βαθύτῳ ὕπνῳ παραπλήσιός ἐστιν. 3. Οἱ νέοι τοῖς τῶν πρεσβυτέρων ἐπαίνοις χαίρουσιν. 4. Φιλίας δικαίας κτήσις ἐστιν ἀσφαλεστάτη. 5. Ἡ μεσότης ἐν πᾶσιν ἀσφαλεστέρα ἐστίν. 6. Οἱ γέροντες ἀσθενέστεροί εἰσι τῶν νέων. 7. Οἱ κόρακες μελάντατοί εἰσιν. 8. Ἡ Ἀφροδίτη ἦν εὐχαριτωτάτη. 9. Οἱ εὐσεβέστατοι εὐδαιμονέστατοί εἰσιν. 10. Σωκράτης ἐγκρατέστατος ἦν καὶ σωφρονέστατος. 11. Ἐν ταῖς ἀτυχίαις πολλάκις οἱ ἄνθρωποι σωφρονέστεροί εἰσιν, ἢ ἐν ταῖς εὐτυχίαις.

1. Age is very burdensome. 2. Nothing is quicker than thought. 3. No bird is (there is not a bird) blacker than the raven. 4. The Æthiopians are very dark. 5. No one of the Athenians was more moderate or more sensible than Socrates. 6. No one was more rapacious than Critias. 7. Nothing is more graceful than a beautiful flower.

XXXII.

1. Ὁ βαθύτατος ὕπνος ἡδιστός ἐστιν. 2. Οὐδὲν θάπτόν ἐστι τῆς ἡβης. 3. Τὴν αἰσχίστην δουλείαν οἱ ἀκράτεῖς δουλεύουσιν. 4. Πάντων ἡδιστόν ἐστιν ἡ φιλία. 5. Οὐδὲν αἰσχρόν ἐστιν, ἢ ἄλλα¹ μὲν ἐν νῷ ἔχειν, ἄλλα¹ δὲ λέγειν. 6. Ὁ τῶν πλουσίων βίος πολλάκις οἰκτρό-

τερός ἐστίν, ἢ ὁ τῶν πενήτων. 7. Τάχιστα ὁ καιρὸς μεταφέρει τὰ πράγματα.

1. Nothing is more pleasant than a very deep sleep. 2. Nothing is more disgraceful than slavery. 3. The horses are very quick. 4. There is nothing more inimical than bad advice. 5. The poor have always a very miserable life. 6. Nothing is more miserable than poverty.

¹ ἄλλα . . . ἄλλα, *one thing . . . another.*

XXXIII.

1. Ταῖς γυναιξίν ἡ σωφροσύνη καλλίστη ἀρετὴ ἐστίν. 2. Οὐκ ἔστι κτῆμα κάλλιον φίλου. 3. Ἡ δουλεία τῷ ἐλευθέρῳ ἀλγίστη ἐστίν. 4. Ἡ ὁδὸς μηκίστη ἐστίν. 5. Ὁ κροκοδείλος ἐξ ἐλαχίστου γίγνεται μέγιστος. 6. Ἡ γῆ ἐλάττων ἐστὶ τοῦ ἡλίου. 7. Στέργε καὶ τὰ μείω. 8. Ὀλίγιστοι ἄνθρωποι εὐδαίμονες εἰσιν. 9. Οὐδεὶς νόμος ἰσχύει μείζον τῆς ἀνάγκης. 10. Μικρὰ κέρδη πολλὰ κίς μείζονας βλάβας φέρει. 11. Ἀναρχίας μείζον οὐκ ἔστι κακόν. 12. Ὁ πόλεμος πλεῖστα κακὰ φέρει. 13. Τυνὴ ἐσθλὴ πλεῖστα ἀγαθὰ τῷ οἴκῳ φέρει. 14. Τὰ ἀναγκαῖα τοῦ βίου φέρε ὡς ῥᾶστα. 15. Τὸ κελεύειν ῥᾶόν ἐστι τοῦ πράττειν. 16. Οἱ καρποὶ πεπαίτατοί εἰσιν. 17. Ἐν τῷ τοῦ πατρὸς κήπῳ οἱ βότρυες πεπαίτεροί εἰσιν, ἢ ἐν τῷ τοῦ γείτονος. 18. Ἰβηρία τρέφει πιότατα πρόβατα.

1. There is nothing better than a very diligent life. 2. The opinion of the old is the best. 3. The best adviser is time. 4. Nothing is better than that which is most safe (than the safest). 5. The worst (persons) are often very fortunate. 6. Nothing is worse than flattery. 7. The immoderate man is a slave to pleasures. 8. To a free man nothing is more painful than slavery. 9. The crocodile is

very long. 10. The son is smaller than the father. 11. The good often have more property than the bad. 12. The poor are often in greater honor than the rich.

XXXIV.

1. Ἐγὼ μὲν γράφω, σὺ δὲ παίζεις. 2. Σέβομαί σε, ὦ μέγα Ζεῦ. 3. ὦ παῖ, ἄκουέ μου. 4. Ὁ πατήρ μοι φίλτατός ἐστιν. 5. Ὁ θεὸς αἰεὶ σε βλέπει. 6. Εἴ με βλάπτεις, οὐκ ἔχθρων διαφέρεις. 7. Ἐγὼ ἐρῶμενέστερός εἰμί σου. 8. Ἡδέως πείθομαί σοι, ὦ πάτερ. 9. Ἡμεῖς ὑμῖν συγχαίρομεν. 10. Ἡ λύρα ὑμᾶς εὐφραίνει. 11. Ὁ θεὸς ἡμῖν πολλὰ ἀγαθὰ παρέχει. 12. Ὁ πατήρ ὑμᾶς στέργει. 13. Ἀνδρείως μάχεσθε, ὦ στρατιῶται· ἡμῶν γάρ ἐστι τὴν πόλιν φυλάττειν· εἰ γὰρ ὑμεῖς φεύγετε, πᾶσα ἡ πόλις διαφθείρεται. 14. Ἡμῶν ἐστίν, ὦ παῖδες, τὰ γράμματα σπουδαίως μανθάνειν. 15. Ἡ μήτηρ νὺν στέργει.

1. *We* write, but *you* play. 2. *We both* are writing, but *you both* are playing. 3. I reverence you, O gods! 4. God sees you always. 5. If you injure us, you do not differ from enemies. 6. *You* rejoice with us. 7. I obey you cheerfully, O parents! 8. Our (the) mother loves us both. 9. It is my duty (it is of me) to guard the house; for I am the guardian of the house. 10. It is thy duty, O boy, to learn diligently; for *thou* art a pupil. 11. The lyre affords (to) me and thee pleasure. 12. Our (the) father gratifies both of us (us both) cheerfully; for *both of us* study literature diligently.

XXXV.

1. Φίλων ἔπαινον μᾶλλον ἢ σπαντοῦ λέγε. 2. Ἀρετὴ καθ' ἑαυτὴν ἐστὶ καλή. 3. Οἱ πλεονέκται ἑαυτοὺς μὲν

πλουτίζουσιν, ἄλλους δὲ βλάπτουσιν. 4. Οὐχ οἱ ἀκρατεῖς τοῖς μὲν ἄλλοις βλαβεροί, ἑαυτοῖς (σφίσιν αὐτοῖς) δὲ ὠφέλιμοί εἰσιν, ἀλλὰ κακοῦργοι μὲν τῶν ἄλλων, ἑαυτῶν (σφῶν αὐτῶν) δὲ πολὺ κακουργότεροι. 5. Ἡμεῖς ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς ἥδιστα χαριζόμεθα. 6. Ἄφθονοι Οὐρανίδαι καὶ ἐν ἀλλήλοις εἰσίν. 7. Οἱ κακοὶ ἀλλήλους βλάπτουσιν.

1. The wise carry about their (the) possessions with them. 2. The avaricious man makes himself rich, but he injures others. 3. Ye please yourselves. 4. The immoderate man is not injurious to others and useful to himself, but he is an evil-doer to others and much more injurious to himself. 5. Good children love one another.

XXXVI.

1. Ὁ ἀνὴρ οὗτος οἱ οὗτος ὁ ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς ἐστίν. 2. Ἡ γνώμη αὕτη οἱ αὕτη ἡ γνώμη δικαία ἐστίν. 3. Ἡ γυνὴ ἥδε οἱ ἥδε ἡ γυνὴ καλὴ ἐστίν. 4. Ὁ ἀνὴρ ἐκεῖνος οἱ ἐκεῖνος ὁ ἀνὴρ βασιλεὺς ἐστίν. 5. Ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτός οἱ αὐτός ὁ βασιλεὺς στρατηγός ἐστίν. 6. Φέρε, ὦ παῖ, αὐτῷ τὴν κλεῖν. 7. Ἐνιοὶ περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν τῆς αὐτῆς ἡμέρας οὐ ταῦτὰ γυγνώσκουσιν. 8. Τὸ λέγειν καὶ τὸ πράττειν οὐ ταυτόν ἐστιν. 9. Ταῦτα τὰ ῥόδα, ἃ θάλλει ἐν τῷ κήπῳ, καλὰ ἐστίν. 10. Σοφόν τι χρῆμα ὁ ἀνθρωπὸς ἐστίν. 11. Εἰ φιλίαν τοῦ (τινὸς) διώκεις, αὐτοῦ τὸν τρόπον ἐξέταξε. 12. Τίς γράφει τὴν ἐπιστολὴν; 13. Ὡς ἔχεις, τούτων ἄλλοις παρέχου. 14. Ὁλβιος, ὃ παῖδες φίλοι εἰσίν. 15. Ἐκεῖνος ὀλβιώτατος, ὅτῳ (ᾧτινι) μηδὲν κακὸν ἐστίν. 16. Τί φροντίζεις; 17. Οὐ λέγω, ὃ τι φροντίζω. 18. Οἷον τὸ ἔθος ἐκάστου, τοῖος ὁ βίος. 19. Δέγε μοι, ἥτις ἐστὶν ἐκείνη ἡ γυνή.

1. These men are good. 2. These opinions are just. 3. The children of these women are beautiful. 4. That rose is beautiful. 5. The father himself is writing the letter. 6. His son is good. 7. Her daughter is beautiful. 8. I admire the beautiful rose; bring it to me. 9. The children of the same parents often differ. 10. That rose which blooms in the garden is beautiful. 11. Virtue is something beautiful. 12. What are you thinking about? 13. I am thinking what (*fem.*) friendship is. 14. What is more beautiful than virtue.

XXXVII.

1. *Εὐφράτης ποταμός ἐστι τὸ εὖρος τεττάρων σταδίων.* 2. *Τὸ δὲ στάδιον ἔχει πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι καὶ ἑκατὸν βήματα ἢ πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι καὶ ἑξακοσίους πόδας.* 3. *Κύρῳ παρήσαν αἱ ἐκ Πελοποννήσου νῆες τριάκοντα πέντε.* 4. *Τοῦ Σάρου Κιλικίας ποταμοῦ τὸ εὖρος ἦν τρία πλέθρα.* 5. *Τὸ δὲ πλέθρον ἔχει τέτταρας καὶ ἑκατὸν πόδας.* 6. *Κύδνος Κιλικίας ποταμὸς εὐρὸς ἐστι δύο (δυεῖν) πλέθρων.* 7. *Τοῦ Μαιάνδρου Φρυγίας ποταμοῦ τὸ εὖρος ἐστὶν εἴκοσι πέντε ποδῶν.* 8. *Ὁ παρασάγγης, Περσικὸν μέτρον, ἔχει τριάκοντα στάδια ἢ πενήκοντα καὶ ἑπτακοσίους καὶ ὀκτακισχίλους καὶ μυρίους πόδας.*

1. Seventy years afford about 25,555 days. 2. The extent (number) of the way from the battle at (*ἐν*) Babylon to (*εἰς*) Cotyora on the retreat (*gen.*), amounts to (is) 122 days' journeys, 620 parasangs, 18,600 stadia; the length (multitude) of the time eight months. 3. The number of the armament is 12,639,850. 4. The generals of the armament are four, each of 300,000 (*gen.*). 5. In the battle were present 96,650 soldiers and 150 scythe-bearing chariots.

XXXVIII.

1. Βόε τὸ ἄροτρον ἄγεται. 2. Χαίρωμεν, ὦ παῖδες.
 3. Ὁ γραμμάτων ἄπειρος οὐ βλέπει βλέπων. 4. Ὁ παῖς
 τῷ πατρὶ ῥόδον φέρει, ἵνα χαίρῃ.¹ 5. Ὁ παῖς τῷ πατρὶ
 ῥόδον ἔφερεν, ἵνα χαίροι.¹ 6. Ὅτε οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐπλησίαζον,
 οἱ βάρβαροι ἀπέφευγον. 7. Λακεδαιμόνιοι μουσικῆς ἀπεί-
 ρως εἶχον. 8. Οἱ πολέμοι ἐκατὸν πολίτας πεφονεύκασιν.
 9. Ὁ μάντις τὰ μέλλοντα καλῶς πεπροφήτευσεν. 10. Τὰ
 τέκνα εὖ πεπαίδευκας. 11. Μήδεια τὰ τέκνα πεφονευκυῖα
 ἔχαιρεν. 12. Σαρδανάπαλος στολὴν γυναικείαν ἐνεδεδύκει.
 13. Ὅτε ἥλιος κατεδεδύκει, οἱ πολέμοι ἐπλησίαζον. 14.
 Ἀλέξανδρος ἐπιδιώκων Δαρεῖον, τὸν τῶν Περσῶν βασιλέα,
 πολλῶν χρημάτων ἐκεκυριεύκει.

1. The sun has gone down (is set). 2. The Lacedæmo-
 nians have destroyed Plataea. 3. Diodorus (Διόδωρος) says
 that Alexander (*acc. w. inf.*), pursuing Darius, obtained
 many treasures. 4. The enemies had killed 400 soldiers.
 5. Two women sing. 6. The boys study literature dili-
 gently, that their parents may rejoice.¹ 7. The boys studied
 literature very diligently, that their parents might rejoice.¹
 8. Let the citizen defend the laws. 9. Let friends care for
 friends. 10. Those who are unacquainted with literature
 do not see, when they see. 11. May the gods avert the
 danger from us!

¹ The Subj. follows principal tenses and the Opt. historical tenses.

XXXIX.

1. Οἱ στρατιῶται τὴν πόλιν ἀπὸ τῶν πολεμίων ἀπολύ-
 σουσιν. 2. Ὁ χρηστὸς ἄνθρωπος καὶ¹ τοῖς ἐκγόνοις φυ-
 τεύσει. 3. Ὁ ἄγγελος ἐπήγγελλε τοῖς πολίταις, ὅτι οἱ
 πολέμοι τῷ στρατεύματι ἐπιβουλεύσειεν. 4. Ἀχιλλεὺς

Ἀγαμέμνονι ἐμήνισεν. 5. Ὅι Ἕλληνες ἀνδρεία πολλὰ ἴσχυσαν. 6. Πρὶν ἂν ὑμφοῖν μῦθον ἀκούσης, μὴ δικάζε. 7. Τίς ἂν πιστεύσαι (πιστεύσειε) ψεύστη; 8. Ὁ ἄγγελος ἐπὶγγέλλεν, ὅτι οἱ πολέμοι τῇ στρατιᾷ ἐπιβουλεύσαιεν. 9. Ἀκουσόν μου, ὦ φίλε. 10. Ἐταῖρος ἐταίρῳ πιστεύσάτω. 11. Τὴν πόλιν λέγουσι μέγαν κίνδυνον κινδυνεύσαι.

1. You will free the town from the enemies. 2. Good men will plant also for their descendants. 3. He said that the town would incur great danger. 4. We entreated the magistrates with many tears. 5. Achilles killed Hector (Ἑκτωρ, ορος). 6. Judge not (*pl.*) before you have heard the account of both. 7. Thou canst not trust (*opt. w. ἂν*) a liar. 8. May we complete (*merely the opt.*) everything well. 9. May the soldiers free us from the enemies. 10. Hear me, O friends! 11. Friends should trust (*imp.*) friends. 12. To command (*aor.*) is easier than to do.

¹ Also.

XL.

1. Γενναίως μαχώμεθα περὶ τῆς πατρίδος. 2. Ἀναγκαῖόν ἐστι τὸν υἱὸν πείθεσθαι τῷ πατρί. 3. Πολλοὶ ἀγαθοὶ πένονται. 4. Οἱ πολῖται τοῖς νόμοις πειθέσθων. 5. Εἰ βούλει καλῶς πράττειν, ἐργάζου. 6. Ψευδόμενος οὐδεὶς λανθάνει πολὺν χρόνον. 7. Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι μετ' αὐλῶν ἐστρατεύοντο. 8. Εἴθε πάντες ἄνευ ὀργῆς βουλευοῖντο. 9. Ἐὰν πένη, ὀλίγοι φίλοι. 10. Οἱ λησταὶ πεφόνευνται. 11. Δύο ἀδελφῶ ὑπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ διδασκάλου πεπαίδευσθον. 12. Ἡ βασιλεία ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου λέλγεται. 13. Πρὸ τοῦ ἔργου εὖ βεβούλευσο. 14. Οἱ πολέμοι εἰς τὴν ἄκραν κατακεκλείσθαι λέγονται. 15. Ξενοφώντας υἱά, Γρύλλος καὶ Διόδωρος, ἐπεπαιδεύσθησαν ἐν Σπάρτῃ.

1. The magistrate should consult without anger. 2. We will not lie, but always speak the truth. 3. Sons should obey their fathers. 4. With God and fate (*αἶσα*) it is terrible to contend. 5. Two men contended. 6. The soldiers fought courageously. 7. O that thou wouldst always worship the Deity! 8. The robber has been murdered. 9. The children of the friend have been well brought up. 10. The doors are said to have been shut. 11. Good and bad desires have been implanted in men. 12. The two children have been brought up by the same teacher.

XLI.

1. Οἱ πολέμιοι ἐπὶ τὴν ἡμετέραν πόλιν στρατεύονται. 2. Περὶ τῆς τῶν πολιτῶν σωτηρίας βουλευσόμεθα. 3. Ὁ πατήρ μοι ἔλεγεν, ὅτι πορεύσοιτο. 4. Οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐπὶ τοὺς Πέρσας ἐστρατεύσαντο. 5. Πρὸ τοῦ ἔργου εὖ βούλευσαι. 6. Πάντες τιμῆς¹ γεύσασθαι βούλονται. 7. Αἱ πύλαι τῆς νυκτὸς² κεκλείονται. 8. Ὁ Ἕκτωρ ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἀχιλλέως ἐφονεύθη. 9. Τὸ ἀδελφὸν ὑπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ διδασκάλου ἐπαιδευθήτην. 10. Πολλὰι δημοκρατίαι ὑπὸ τῶν τυράννων κατελύθησαν. 11. Μέγας φόβος τοὺς πολίτας ἔχει, μὴ αἱ συνθήκαι ὑπὸ τῶν πολεμίων λυθῶσιν. 12. Εἶθε πάντες νεανίαὶ καλῶς παιδευθεῖεν. 13. Φονεύητι, ὦ κακοῦργε.

1. You were both educated by the same teacher. 2. We were freed (*ἀπολύω*) from a great danger. 3. I fear much³ that the friend, who set off (*particip.*) six days ago, has been murdered by robbers. 4. The youth is said to be well brought up. 5. The treaties are said to have been violated by the enemies. 6. The robbers will be killed.

¹ § 158, 3, b. — ² § 158, 4. — ³ *A great fear holds me.*

XLII.

1. Οἱ στρατιῶται πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους πορεύεσθαι ἐκελεύσθησαν. 2. Σπάρτη ποτὲ ὑπὸ σεισμοῦ δεινῶς ἐσειέσθη. 3. Ἡ τῶν Περσῶν δύναμις ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων τέθραυσται. 4. Οἱ πολέμοι εἰς τὴν ἄκραν κατεκλείσθησαν. 5. Ὅτε οἱ βάρβαροι τῶν ἀσπίδων πρὸς τὰ δόρατα ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων κεκρουσμένων ἤσθάνοντο, δρόμῳ ἔφευγον. 6. Ὁ πόλεμος κατεπαύσθη.

1. The soldiers are ordered to march against the enemies. 2. Our town has been violently shaken by an earthquake. 3. The might of the Persians was crushed by the Hellenes. 4. The enemies have been shut up in the castle. 5. The shields were beaten by the enemies against their spears. 6. The war is ended.

XLIII.

1. Πολλάκις γνώμην ἐξαπατῶσιν ἰδέαι. 2. Ἐρῶ τῆς ἀρετῆς. 3. Πολλάκις νικᾷ καὶ κακὸς ἄνδρα ἀγαθόν. 4. Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ἐρώσι τῶν καλῶν. 5. Πολλοὶ ἄνθρωποι ἐν τῇ τῆς ἡλικίας ἀκμῇ τελευτῶσιν. 6. Ἀνάγκη ἐστὶ πάντας ἀνθρώπους τελευτᾶν. 7. Νοῦς ὁρᾷ καὶ νοῦς ἀκούει. 8. Περικλῆς ἤστραπτεν, ἐβρόντα, συνεκύκα τὴν Ἑλλάδα. 9. Τῷ πονοῦντι θεὸς συλλαμβάνει. 10. Δικαιοσύνην ἀσκέιτε καὶ ἔργῳ καὶ λόγῳ. 11. Ἀπὸ τῆς Νέστορος γλώττης, ὥσπερ μέλι, ὁ λόγος ἀπέρρει. 12. Ὁ Σωκράτης τοῦ σώματος οὐκ ἡμέλει, τοὺς δὲ ἀμελοῦντας οὐκ ἐπῆνει. 13. Εἶθε, ὦ θεός, τελοίης (τελοῖς) μοι τὴν εὐχὴν. 14. Εἶθε εὐτυχοῖτε (εὐτυχοίης), ὦ φίλοι.

1. Bad men are unfortunate, even if they are fortunate. 2. If God were willing, we could sail even on a reed. 3. Whatever thou doest, believe, God sees it. 4. Friends, who

work with friends, work for themselves. 5. Practise justice in word and deed. 6. The Greeks neglected neither the body nor the mind. 7. Children love their (the) parents. 8. Either be silent (*pl.*) or speak better. 9. With the mind (*dat.*) we see and hear. 10. Youths should be silent (*imp.*). 11. We will love virtue. 12. All citizens fear (fear holds all citizens) that (*μή, w. subj.*) the enemies will advance against the town. 13. It is well to love our parents.

XLIV.

1. Εὐνομία ἀμαυροῖ ὕβριν. 2. Ζήλου, ὦ παῖ, τοὺς ἐσθλοὺς καὶ σώφρονας ἀνδρας. 3. Πολλοὺς κακῶς πράττοντας ὀρθοὶ τύχη. 4. Πλήθος κακῶν τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην ζωὴν ἀμαυροῖ. 5. Αἱ περὶ τι σφοδραὶ ὀρέξεις τυφλοῦσιν εἰς τὰλλα τὴν ψυχὴν. 6. Τὴν ἀρετὴν καὶ τὴν σοφίαν ζηλωμεν. 7. Χρυσός ἐστιν ὁ δουλῶν θνητῶν φρένας. 8. Οἱ νεανῖαι τὴν σοφίαν ζηλοῖεν. 9. Οἱ πολέμοι ἐπλησίαζον, ἵνα τοὺς αἰχμαλώτους ἐλευθεροῖεν. 10. Περικλῆς ὑπὸ τῶν Ἀθηναίων ἠγαπάτο καὶ ἐτιμάτο. 11. Οἱ ἡμεροδρόμοι οὐκ ἐχρῶντο ὑποδήμασιν ἐν ταῖς ὁδοῖς. 12. Οὐκ αἰεκές, εἰάν τις ὑπ' ἐχθρῶν ἐξαπατᾶται. 13. Εἴθε πάντες γονεῖς ὑπὸ τῶν τέκνων ἀγαπῶντο. 14. Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ὑπὸ πάντων ἀγαπάσθων. 15. Εἴτε ὑπὸ φίλων ἐθέλεις ἀγαπᾶσθαι, τοὺς φίλους εὐεργέτει, εἴτε ὑπὸ τινος πόλεως ἐπιθυμεῖς τιμᾶσθαι, τὴν πόλιν ὠφέλει, εἴτε ὑπὸ τῆς Ἑλλάδος πάσης ἀξιοῖς ἐπ' ἀρετῇ θαυμάζεσθαι, τὴν Ἑλλάδα πειρῶ εὖ ποιεῖν.

1. Listen to both, in like manner, O judge! 2. It is not disgraceful if we are deceived by enemies. 3. Kind words heal sorrow. 4. Man rejoices in being (*part.*) honored by others. 5. We wish to be loved by friends and honored by the citizens. 6. The violent striving after anything

makes the soul blind for everything else. 7. The enemies approach, in order that they may free the prisoners. 8. Imitate, O youths, noble and wise men! 9. It is not easy to make praise equal to the virtues of the good.

XLV. AND XLVI.

1. Αἰδοῦ θεόν. 2. Φιλοῦντες φιλοῦνται, μισοῦντες μισοῦνται. 3. Αἰδεῖσθαι δεῖ φίλους. 4. Ἀπιστοῦνται οἱ λάλοι. κἂν ἀληθεύσιν. 5. Οἱ Πέρσαι ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐμισοῦντο καὶ κατεφρονοῦντο. 6. Τροία δέκα ἔτη ὑπὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐπολιορκεῖτο. 7. Οἱ πολῖται ἐφοβοῦντο, μὴ ἡ πόλις πολιορκεῖτο. 8. Μηδεὶς φοβεῖσθω θάνατον, ἀπόλυσιν κακῶν. 9. Ὑπὸ τῆς ἀνάγκης πάντα δουλοῦνται ταχύ. 10. Τοὺς φίλους ἐλευθερῶμεν, τοὺς δὲ ἐχθροὺς χειρώμεθα. 11. Τὸ ἦθος μάλιστα ἐκ τῶν ἔργων δηλοῦται. 12. Ὁ ὑπερήφανος ταπεινοῖτο. 13. Οὐ καλὸν ἐστὶ, τῇ σοφίᾳ γαυροῦσθαι. 14. Οἱ στρατιῶται ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων ἐδολοῦντο. 15. Πάντες κακοὶ ζημιοῦντο.

1. The immoderate are enslaved to the flesh and the passions. 2. Be (*pl.*) not proud of your wisdom (*dat.*). 3. May the haughty be brought low. 4. It is disgraceful to thwart the good. 5. The citizens fear that they may be subjugated by (*ὑπό, w. gen.*) the enemies. 6. Cowardly soldiers are punished by the general. 7. One who prides himself in (*part.*) his (*the*) wisdom (*dat.*) is not wise. 8. Worship (*pl.*) God. 9. One who loves (*part.*) is loved, one who hates (*part.*) is hated. 10. Those who do no (*not*) injustice (*part.*) need no law. 11. The king of the Persians was hated and despised by the Hellenes.

XLVII.

1. Ὁ παῖς τὴν ἐπιστολὴν ἐγγράφει. 2. Οἱ πολέμοι πρέσβεις εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἔπεμψαν. 3. Σοφοκλῆς μετὰ τὴν ἐν Σαλαμῖνι ναυμαχίαν περὶ τρόπαιον γυμνὸς ἀθλημιμένος ἐχόρευσεν. 4. Μύρμηκες γῆς μυχάτους οἴκους προλελοιπότες ἔρχονται βιότου κεχρημένοι. 5. Πολλάκις ὀργὴ ἀνθρώπων νοῦν ἐξεκάλυψεν. 6. Τῷ Ἐπαμεινώνδου σώματι συνέθαψε τὴν δύναμιν τῶν Θηβαίων ὁ καιρὸς. 7. Εὐριπίδης ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ τέθαπται. 8. Οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐτράφησαν ἐν σκληροῖς ἥθεσιν. 9. Ἀκούσας καλὸν μέλος τερφθείης ἄν. 10. Ῥῆμα παρὰ καιρὸν ριφθὲν ἀνέτρεψε πολλάκις βίον. 11. Οἱ φῶρες ἡμῖν τὰ χρήματα κεκλόφασιν. 12. Οἱ πολέμοι τὴν πόλιν ἀνατετρόφασιν. 13. Οἱ στρατιῶται τὰς τάξεις κατέλιπον.

1. The letter is (i. e. has been) written by the boy. 2. Ambassadors were sent (*aor.*) by enemies into the town. 3. Wine often discovers what the man has concealed in his heart. 4. With the body of Epaminondas the power of the Thebans was buried. 5. The future has been concealed by God from men. 6. The Lacedæmonians brought up (*aor.*) their children in rough manners. 7. A beautiful song delights (*aor.*) us. 8. Many treasures have been stolen by the thieves. 9. The enemies destroyed (*aor.*) the town.

XLVIII.

1. Παῦσόν με, ὦ φίλε, πόνων, σκέδασον δὲ μερίμνας, στρέψον δ' αὖθις εἰς εὐφροσύνας. 2. Μιθριδάτης Ἀσίαν ἥρπακεν. 3. Λόγισαι πρὸ ἔργου. 4. Οἱ θεοὶ τοῖς θνητοῖς ὄλβον ὥπασαν. 5. Ὁ θεὸς ἅπαντα συνήρμοκεν. 6. Ἦν σὺ κακῶς δικάσης, σὲ θεὸς μετέπειτα δικάσει. 7. Τοὺς συνετοὺς ἄν τις πείσειε τάχιστα εὖ λέγων.

8. Ἐν τοῖς Δράκοντος νόμοις μία ἅπασιν ὄριστο τοῖς ἁμαρτάνουσι ζημίᾳ, θάνατος. 9. Πλούτῳ πεποιθὼς ἄδικα μὴ πειρῶ ποιεῖν. 10. Ὅτι σεαυτοῦ μὴ φράσης ἐγκώμα. 11. Οἱ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἔφηβοι εἰθίσθησαν φέρειν λιμόν τε καὶ δίψος καὶ ῥύγος, ἔτι δὲ πληγὰς καὶ πόνους ἄλλους. 12. Εἰ πολέμων φροντικῆς, ὁ βίος σου ταραχθήσεται. 13. Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι αὖτις θαναμασθήσονται. 14. Πλούτῳ πολλοὶ ἤδη ἐμαλακίσθησαν.

1. Cares are dissipated through (διά, *w. acc.*) thee. 2. He will be in want who does not use his money. 3. Success is bestowed on mortals by the gods. 4. Everything is arranged by God. 5. The sensible can (*ἄν, w. opt.*) quickly be persuaded (*aor. 1 pass.*). 6. Draco fixed (*aor.*) for all offenders one punishment, death. 7. We shall always admire the Athenians. 8. The Athenians accustomed their youths to bear all hardships. 9. Socrates was admired for (*ἐπί, w. dat.*) his wisdom. 10. It is not well to rely upon riches. 11. The song has dissipated the cares.

XLIX.

1. Κρίναι φίλους οὐ ῥάδιον. 2. Ἡ ἀδολεσχία πολλοὺς ἤδη διέφθειρεν. 3. Ὁ ἄγγελος ἐπήγγειλε τὴν νίκην. 4. Οἱ πολέμοι τὴν χώραν διέφθειραν. 5. Ἦν ἀποκτείνης ἔχθρον σου, χεῖρα μιανεῖς. 6. Σπερὼ γῆρας· ὁ δὲ θεὸς αὐξήσει παρέξει. 7. Τὰ κρυπτὰ μὴ ἐκφήνης φίλου. 8. Φύσιν πονηρὰν μεταβαλεῖν οὐ ῥάδιον. 9. Ἡ τύχη πολλάκις τοὺς μέγα φρονούντας παραδόξως ἔσφηλεν. 10. Οἱ Πέρσαι πολλὰς ναῦς εἰς Ἑλλάδα ἀπεστάλκεσαν. 11. Θεὸν μὲν νοῆσαι, χαλεπὸν, φράσαι δὲ, ἀδύνατον· τὸ γὰρ ἀσώματον σώματι σημῆναι, ἀδύνατον. 12. Τὴν ψυχὴν καλοῖς νοήμασι περίστειλον. 13. Ὁ κῆπος καλοῖς

ῥόδοις τέθληεν. 14. Οἱ πολέμοι τὰ πεδία διαφθεροῦσιν. 15. Οἱ σοφισταὶ ἐκ τῆς σοφίας πολλὰ ἐκέρδαναν. 16. Ἐκάθρε Θησεὺς τῶν κακούργων τὴν ὁδὸν τὴν εἰς Ἀθῆνας ἐκ Τροιζῆνος. 17. Καλὸν ἐστὶ τὴν ὀργὴν πεπᾶναι. 18. Μὴ δυσχεράνης τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς.

1. The way to Athens from Træzen was cleared of evil-doers by Theseus. 2. By the Persians many ships had been sent to Hellas. 3. The boys gaped. 4. Already many haughty persons had been greatly shaken (*aor.* 2 *pass.*) by fortune. 5. By prating many have already been ruined. 6. The victory was announced by the messengers. 7. The country was laid waste (*aor.*) by the enemies. 8. The good (man) will pity the poor. 9. The good will choose the good for friends (*acc.*). 10. Thou hast derived great gain (hast gained many things) from wisdom. 11. One friend will not make known the secrets of another. 12. The citizens sowed (*aor.*) the fields, but the enemies laid them waste (*aor.*). 13. Vice will soon show itself.

L.

1. Οἱ στρατιῶται ὑπὸ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ εἰς τὴν μάχην παρωξύνθησαν. 2. Φίλιππος ἐν τῇ πολιορκίᾳ τῆς Μεθώνης εἰς τὸν ὀφθαλμὸν πληγεὶς τοξεύματι διεφθόρη¹ τὴν ὁρᾶσιν. 3. Σοφίας ὁ καρπὸς οὐποτε φθαρῆσεται. 4. Αἰσχυρθεῖν ἂν, εἰ φανείην μᾶλλον φροντίζειν τῆς ἑμαυτοῦ δόξης, ἢ τῆς κοινῆς σωτηρίας. 5. Μίλων, ὁ ἐκ Κρότωνος ἀθλητής, ταῦρον ἀράμενος ἔφερε διὰ τοῦ σταδίου μέσου. 6. Οἱ πολῖται τοὺς πολεμίους περὶ τῆς ἥττης ἀμννοῦνται. 7. Εἰ σπουδάζετε, πάντα τάχα περανθήσεται. 8. Κακὰ ἔργα εἰς τέλος ἐξεφάνη. 9. Ὁ στρατηγὸς τοῖς στρατιώταις ἐνετείλατο ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους ὀρμῆσαι. 10. Αἱ τιθῆναι ἐμπτύουσι τοῖς παιδίοις, ὥς

μὴ βασκανθῶσιν. 11. Οἱ πολέμοι διεσπάρησαν. 12. Ὀλόφυραι τοὺς πένητας. 13. Ὁ κριτὴς τὴν γνώμην ἀπεφώνησε.

1. The general encouraged (*aor.*) the soldiers to the battle. 2. The enemies have spread the report, that our army has been conquered. 3. The citizens revenged themselves on the enemies for the defeat. 4. If you are zealous, you will accomplish everything quickly. 5. The scattered enemies appeared (*plup.* 2) again. 6. If thou hast intercourse (*part.*) with good men, thou wilt be much delighted. 7. If thou hast had pity (*aor. mid. part.*) on the unfortunate, thou also will be pitied in misfortune (being unfortunate). 8. The town has been destroyed by the enemies.

¹ *Lox.*

LI.

1. Τοῖς στρατιώταις ἐν τῇ στρατιᾷ πολλὰ κακὰ συνεβέβηκε. 2. Σοφοῖς ὁμιλῶν καὶ αὐτὸς ἐκβήσῃ σοφός. 3. Λυκούργος πολυτέλειαν ἐξήλασε τῆς Σπάρτης. 4. Πολλοὶ συμπίοντες ἅπαξ γίνονται φίλοι. 5. Οὐκ ἐκπίομαι τὸν οἶνον. 6. Ὁ οἶνος ὑπὸ τῶν στρατιωτῶν ἐξεπόθη. 7. Τοὺς κακούργους οἱ θεοὶ ἀποτίσαιντο. 8. Οἱ πολῖται τοὺς πολεμίους ἔφθασαν εἰς τὴν πόλιν φυγόντες. 9. Κύνων δήξεται τὸν δακόντα. 10. Ὁ λαγὼς ὑπὸ τοῦ κυνὸς ἐδήχθη. 11. Οἱ κεκμηκότες στρατιῶται ἀνεπαύσαντο. 12. Ἀττικὴ ὑπὸ τῶν Περσῶν ἐτμήθη. 13. Ὁ τάλαρος νήματος βέβυσται. 14. Οἱ πρέσβεις εἰς τὴν πόλιν ἀφίκοντο. 15. Ὁ φίλος ὑπέσχετό μοι ἀφίξεσθαι. 16. Αἱ γυναῖκες ἡμπέσχοντο καλὰ ἱμάτια.

1. The enemies will proceed into our country. 2. The enemies were driven out of the town by the citizens. 3.

The law will exclude (drive away) no citizen from honor and offices of command. 4. The wine has been drunk up by the soldiers. 5. The laws will punish evil-doers. 6. The dog has bitten the hare. 7. If you will work (*part.*) you will be happy. 8. The enemies have laid waste the land. 9. The country is (i. e. has been) laid waste by enemies. 10. The woman filled (*aor.*) the basket with yarn. 11. The father is come. 12. The boy has promised the teacher to learn diligently.

LII.

1. Κέρδος πονηρὸν μὴ λαβεῖν βούλου ποτέ. 2. Δίκαια δράσας συμμάχου τεύξῃ θεοῦ. 3. Γράμματα μαθεῖν δεῖ καὶ μαθόντα νοῦν ἔχειν. 4. Λαβὲ πρόνοιαν τοῦ προσήκουτος βίου. 5. Ξένοις ἐπαρκῶν τῶν ἴσων τεύξῃ ποτέ. 6. Ὁ βασιλεὺς τῆς πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ἐπιβουλῆς οὐκ ἤσθετο. 7. Οἱ Πέρσαι τοῖς Ἑλλήσιν ἀπήχθοντο. 8. Φίλιππος αὐτὸς ἀπεφαίνετο διὰ χρυσίου μᾶλλον, ἢ διὰ τῶν ὅπλων ἠϋξήκεναι τὴν ἰδίαν βασιλείαν. 9. Οἱ στρατιῶται βραχὺν χρόνον κατέδαρθον. 10. Ὡς ὠσφροντο τάχιστα τῶν καμήλων οἱ ἵπποι, ὀπίσω ἀνέστρεφον. 11. Μὴ θίγῃς τοῦ κυνός. 12. Ἄγε δεῦρο, ἵνα πύθῃ τῆς λυγρᾶς ἀγγελίας. 13. Θεὸν ἐπιιορκῶν μὴ δόκει λεληθέναι. 14. Ἀρχῆς τετυχηκῶς ἴσθι ταύτης ἄξιος. 15. Καλὸν, μηδὲν εἰς φίλους ἀμαρτεῖν. 16. Μακάριος, ὅστις ἔτυχε γενναίου φίλου. 17. Μάθε φέρειν τὴν συμφοράν. 18. Οὐδεὶς πω ξένον ἐξαπατήσας ἀθανάτους ἔλαθεν. 19. Ἀπ' ἐσθλῶν ἐσθλὰ μαθήσῃ.

1. The king will not perceive the plots against him. 2. If thou drinkest (drinking), talk not much (*pl.*); for thou wilt err. 3. What man has not once erred? 4. The bad (man) is hated by the good. 5. Philip increased (*aor.*) his royal authority more by money than by arms. 6. From a

correct understanding will always spring (*βλαστάνω*) excellent resolutions. 7. I have slept only a short time. 8. I will not touch the dog. 9. Pericles has acquired great fame. 10. The bad will never acquire true fame. 11. We shall take precaution for a becoming life (*γεν.*). 12. The town was taken (*aor.*) by the enemy. 13. The ungrateful (person) has forgotten the favor. 14. The boy has studied literature well. 15. Hast thou heard the sad news?

LIII.

1. Πολλάκις ἐκ κακοῦ ἐσθλὸν ἐγένετο, καὶ κακὸν ἐξ ἀγαθοῦ. 2. Οἱ ἄνθρωποι πρὸς ἀρετὴν γηγόνασιν. 3. Μὴ σπεύδε πλουτεῖν, μὴ ταχὺ πένης γένη. 4. Μενέδημος πρὸς τὸν ἐρωτήσαντα, εἰ γήμῃ ὁ σπουδαῖος, ἔλεξεν· Ἐγὼ γεγάμηκα. 5. Ἡ τοῦ φίλου θυγατὴρ, ἐννύτην ἡμέραν γεγαμμένη, τέθηκεν. 6. Ἀχιλλέως θυμὸς ἐγεγήθει φόνον Ἀχαιῶν ὀρώντος. 7. Ἔδοξε τῷ στρατηγῷ ἐπὶ τοὺς πολεμίους στρατεύσασθαι. 8. Σωκράτης ἔλεξεν· Ὑπὸ πάντων μαρτυρήσεται μοι, ὅτι ἐγὼ ἡδίκησα μὲν οὐδένα πώποτε ἀνθρώπων, οὐδὲ χεῖρω ἐποίησα, βελτίους δὲ ποιεῖν ἐπειρώμην αἰεὶ τοὺς ἐμοὶ συνδιατρίβοντας. 9. Δημοσθένης ἐξύρατο τὴν κεφαλὴν. 10. Οἱ στρατιῶται εἰς τὴν πόλιν εἰσεώσθησαν. 11. Οἱ στρατιῶται ἀπέώσαντο τοὺς πολεμίους.

1. If thou actest so (so acting) thou wilt soon become poor. 2. The soldiers have fallen upon the enemies (*ἐμπίπτω, w. dat.*). 3. The daughter of my friend will marry the son of my brother. 4. The citizens will rejoice, if they hear (hearing) the defeat (*γεν.*) of the enemies. 5. It is determined (*perf. pass. of δοκέω*) that (*acc. w. inf.*) the soldiers march against the enemies. 6. All will bear testimony to thee, that thou hast conferred many favors on the state. 7. The slaves have had their heads shaven. 8. The enemies drove the soldiers into the town.

LIV.

1. Μήδεια Αἴσωνα ἀνεψήσασα νέον ποιῆσαι λέγεται.
2. Καθιούμέν σε, ὦ στρατηγέ, εἰς τὸν θρόνον τὸν βασιλείων.
3. Ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐπὶ τοῦ θρόνου καθιζήσεται.
4. Οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐν Σαλαμῖνι θαρράλως ἐμαχέσαντο.
5. Κύρος ὑπὸ Μανδάνης τῆς μητρὸς ἐρωτηθεὶς, εἰ βούλοιο μένειν παρὰ τῷ πάππῳ, οὐκ ἐμέλλησεν, ἀλλὰ ταχὺ ἔλεξεν, ὅτι μένειν βούλοιο.
6. Τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς τῆς ἀρετῆς μελήσει.
7. Οἱ στρατιῶται οἰηθέντες τοὺς πολεμίους ἀποφυγεῖν ᾔχοντο.
8. Ἡ ψυχὴ ἀναπτομένη οἰχίσεται ἀθάνατος καὶ ἄγηρως.
9. Οἱ κακοῦργοι μεγάλην ζημίαν ὠφείλσαν.
10. Ἡ ὄρνις ἀναπεπότηται.
11. Οἱ πολῖται δεινῶς ἐκχαρήκεσαν ἐπὶ τῇ νίκῃ.
12. Οἱ θηρευταὶ πᾶσαν τὴν νύκτα ἐν τοῖς ὄρεσι διεμεμενέκεσαν.
13. Τῆς λείας μέρος ὑπὸ τῶν στρατιωτῶν τῷ στρατηγῷ ἐνεμήθη (ἐνεμέθη).
14. Τρίποδες ἦσαν κρεῶν μεστοὶ νενεμημένων.

1. The soldiers courageously kept off (*aor. mid.*) the enemies. 2. Many herdsmen tended (*aor.*) the herds of goats on the mountains. 3. The father will wish to depart to-morrow. 4. A good general takes care that (that not, *ὅπως, μή, w. ind. fut.*) the soldiers may not want provisions. 5. The good will not wish to go about with the bad. 6. I will ask the father whether he has written the letter. 8. If thou art weary (being weary, *perf. part.*), thou wilt sleep comfortably (*ἡδέως*). 9. Those who are held by evil desires are all slaves. 10. Cowardly soldiers will not take part in dangers.

LV.

1. Καὶ βραδὺς εὐβουλος εἶλε ταχὺν ἄνδρα διώκων.
2. Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι Θεμιστοκλέα στρατηγὸν εἵλοντο ἐν τῷ Περσικῷ πολέμῳ.
3. Ὀδυσσεὺς εἰς Αἶδου μέγα δῶμα

ἦλθεν. 4. Ἦν ἂν μοῖραν ἔλῃς, ταύτην φέρε καὶ μὴ ἀγανύκτει. 5. Λυπούμεθ', ἂν πτάρῃ τις· ἂν εἴπῃ κακῶς, ὀργιζόμεθα· ἂν ἴδῃ τις ἐνύπνιον, σφόδρα φοβούμεθα· ἂν γλαυξ ἀνακρίῃ, δεδοίκαμεν. 6. Μὴ πίστευε τάχιστα, πρὶν ὑτρεκέως πέρας ὄψῃ. 7. Μετρίως φάγε. 8. Οὐδὲ εἰς Ὅμηρον εἶρηκε μακρόν. 9. Ὅστις λόγους, ὥς παρακαταθήκην, λαβὼν ἐξεῖπεν, ἄδικός ἐστιν, ἢ ἄγαν ἀκρατής. 10. Μὴ τοῦτο βλέψῃς, εἰ νεώτερος λέγω, ἀλλ' εἰ φρονούντων τοὺς λόγους ἀνδρῶν ἐρῶ. 11. Πένθει μετρίως τοὺς ἀποθανόντας φίλους· οὐ γὰρ τεθνήκασιν, ἀλλὰ τὴν αὐτὴν ὁδόν, ἣν πᾶσιν ἐλθεῖν ἔστ' ἀνάγκη, προεληλύθασιν. 12. Ξένους πένητας μὴ παραδράμῃς ἰδών. 13. Ποταμός τις καὶ ρεῦμα βίαιόν ἐστιν ὁ αἰών· ἅμα τε γὰρ ὤφθῃ καὶ παρενήνεκται καὶ ἄλλο παραφέρεται, τὸ δὲ ἐνεχθήσεται. 14. Ἐνεγκε λύπην καὶ βλάβην ἐρρωμένως. 15. Φίλον δι' ὀργὴν ἐν κακοῖς μὴ περιύδῃς. 16. Μήπω μέγαν εἴπῃς, πρὶν τελευτήσαντ' ἰδῃς.

1. The enemies have taken the town. 2. Themistocles was chosen general by the Athenians. 3. Come, (*aor.*) O friend, and see (*aor.*) the unhappy man. 4. If thou art hungry (being hungry), thou wilt eat with relish (*ἡδέως*). 5. The boy has eaten. 6. The provisions are (*i. e.* have been) eaten. 7. I have seen the unhappy (man). 8. The enemies were seen (*aor.*). 9. If thou seest thy poor friends (*part. aor.*), thou wilt not run past them. 10. The boy has run very fast. 11. The grief was borne (*aor.*) by the father with firmness. 12. What has been said to thee by thy friend?

LVI.

1. Ἡ πολυφιλία διίστησι καὶ ἀποσπᾷ καὶ ἀποστρέφει. 2. Εἴ τις θυσίαν προσφέρων εὖνουν νομίζει τὸν θεὸν καθίσταται, φρένας κούφας ἔχει. 3. Οὐδὲ τὸν αἶρα οἱ ἄνθρωποι

ποι τοῖς ὄρνισιν εἶων ἐλεύθερον, παγίδας καὶ νεφέλας ἱστάντες. 4. Φυλάττου, μὴ τὸ κέρδος σε τῆς δικαιοσύνης ἀφίστη. 5. Ἐν τῷ Πελοποννησιακῷ πολέμῳ εἰς ἀνὴρ, ὁ Περικλῆς, ἐξώρθου τὴν πόλιν καὶ ἀνίστη καὶ ἀντετάττετο καὶ τῷ λοιμῷ καὶ τῷ πολέμῳ. 6. Μὴ ἀφίστη τοὺς νέους τῆς ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρετὴν ὁδοῦ. 7. Τῷ καλῶς ποιοῦντι θεὸς πολλὰ ἀγαθὰ τίθησιν. 8. Ὁ Πλούτος πολλάκις μετατίθῃσι τὸν τῶν ἀνθρώπων τρόπον. 9. Πολλάκις οἱ ἄνθρωποι τοῖς ἰδίοις κακοῖς ἀλλότρια πρόστιθέασιν. 10. Εἰς τὸ βέλτιον τίθει τὸ μέλλον. 11. Ἀντίγονος Διόνυσον πάντα ἐμμεῖτο, καὶ κιττὸν μὲν περιτιθεῖς τῇ κεφαλῇ ἀντὶ διαδήματος Μακεδονικοῦ, θύρσον δὲ ἀντὶ σκήπτρου φέρων. 12. Οἱ σοφισταὶ τὴν ἀρετὴν προετίθεσαν. 13. Ἐντιθώμεν τοῖς νέοις τῆς σοφίας ἔρωτα. 14. Ἡ τύχη πάντα ἂν μετατιθεῖη.

1. Sportsmen place snares and nets for the birds. 2. The bad seek to sever the friendship of the good. 3. The trophies of Miltiades woke Themistocles from his sleep. 4. Let us not turn away youths from the way to virtue. 5. Do not sever (*pl.*) the friendship of the good. 6. The citizens were afraid that the enemies would make their allies revolt from them. 7. To those who do well the gods give (= place) many good things. 8. We often add others' ills to our own. 9. We often see riches change (changing) the character of men. 10. The war has changed everything. 11. God gave (placed, *aor.*) to men many good things. 12. The war will change everything. 13. Who would give (place, *opt. aor. w. ἂν*) laws to foolish men?

LVII.

1. Ἄ ἡ φύσις δέδωκε, ταῦτ' ἔχει μόνα ὁ ἄνθρωπος.
2. Ἡ φύσις ταύροις ἔδωκε κέρας, κέντρα μελίτταις. 3.

Ἐν σοι θεὸς ἔδωκε, τούτων χρήζουσι δίδου. 4. Ἐσθλῷ ἀνδρὶ καὶ ἐσθλὰ δίδωσι θεός. 5. Χρήματα δαίμων καὶ παγκάκῳ ἀνδρὶ δίδωσιν, ἀρετῆς δ' ὀλίγοις ἀνδράσι μοῖρ' ἔπεται. 6. Θεός μοι δοίη φίλους πιστούς. 7. Τοῖς πλουσίοις πρέπει τοῖς πτωχοῖς δύναι. 8. Οἱ στρατιῶται τὴν πόλιν τοῖς πολεμίοις προϋδίδουσαν. 9. Ὁ ἀγαθὸς χαίρει τοῖς πένησι χρημάτων μεταδιδούς. 10. Δεῖ τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς ἀνδρας γενναίως φέρειν, ὅ τι ἂν ὁ θεὸς διδῇ. 11. Ὅρκον φεύγε, κἂν δικαίως ὁμνύης. 12. Μὴ τι θεοὺς ἐπίορκον ἐπὶ ὁμνῷ. 13. Ὁ οἶνος μέτριος ληφθεὶς ῥώννυσιν. 14. Οἱ διδάσκαλοι τοὺς μαθητὰς μιμητὰς ἑαυτῶν ἀποδεικνύουσιν. 15. Ἡ πλαστικὴ δεικνύσι τὰ εἶδη τῶν θεῶν, τῶν ἀνθρώπων καὶ ἐνίοτε καὶ τῶν θηρῶν. 16. Μὴ ἀθέατα δείξης ἡλίφ. 17. Φρύγες ὄρκους οὐ χρώνται οὐτ' ὁμνύντες, οὐτ' ἄλλους ἑφορκούντες. 18. Οἱ κριταὶ τὰ ψηφίσματα ἀπεδείκνυσαν. 19. Ὁ βασιλεὺς τὸν αὐτοῦ νῦν στρατηγὸν ἀποδεδείχεν.

1. Avoid an oath, even if you swear justly. 2. Do not swear a false oath. 3. Those who swear a false oath are deserving of the greatest punishment. 4. The Phrygians did not swear. 5. The judges declare their resolutions. 6. May you never swear unadvisedly! 7. It is not becoming to swear unadvisedly. 8. The Athenians declared Alcibiades (Ἀλκιβιάδης, ου) general.

LVIII.

1. Τῷ μὲν τὸ σῶμα διατεθειμένῳ κακῶς χρεῖα ἐστὶν ἰατροῦ, τῷ δὲ τὴν ψυχὴν φίλου. 2. Ἐφόδιον εἰς τὸ γῆρας κατατίθου. 3. Οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι ἐν τῷ δευτέρῳ τοῦ Πελοποννησιακοῦ πολέμου ἔτει ὑπὸ τοῦ λοιμοῦ ἀθλιώτατα διέτεθσαν. 4. Τοὺς πιστοὺς τίθεσθαι δεῖ ἕκαστον ἑαυτῷ.

5. Οἱ πολῖται φοβούνται, μὴ οἱ πολέμιοι τῇ πόλει ἐπιτι-
θῶνται. 6. Θηβαίων πόλιν Ἀλέξανδρος, ἀπέδοτο τοὺς
ἐλευθέρους πάντας. 7. Ἐκὼν σεαυτὸν τῇ Κλωθοῖ συνεπι-
δίδου, παρέχων συννήσαι, οἷς τισί ποτε πράγμασι βούλεται.
8. Ὅμοίως αἰσχροῦν, ἀκούσαντα χρήσιμον λόγον μὴ μαν-
θάνειν, καὶ διδόμενόν τι ἀγαθὸν παρὰ τῶν φίλων μὴ λαμ-
βάνειν. 9. Οἱ πολῖται φοβούνται, μὴ ἡ πόλις προδιδῶται.
10. Μήποτε ὑπὸ τῶν φίλων προδιδόη.

1. The citizens attack the enemies. 2. We will take the
good as our friends. 3. The citizens feared that the ene-
mies might attack the town. 4. Put on (*aor.*) the crown.
5. Take care that the enemies do not attack (*subj. aor.*)
you. 6. Cræsus deposited many treasures of gold in his
house. 7. The character of men is often changed by riches.
8. Everything is given by God. 9. The wealth which is
given (*aor.*) by God is lasting. 10. The town was betrayed by
the soldiers to the enemies. 11. We must bear nobly what
is sent (given) by God. 12. The friend will not be betrayed
by the friend.

VOCABULARIES.

I. GREEK AND ENGLISH VOCABULARY.

[The verbs which are mentioned in the "List of Verbs" are here omitted.]

A.

ἀβίωτος, insupportable.	ἀδελφός, δ, brother.	Αἴγυπτος, ἡ, Egypt.
ἀβλάβεια, innocence.	ἀδηλος, uncertain.	αἶθρ, ἡ, the upper air.
ἀγαθόν, advantage.	ἀδικία, ἡ, injustice.	αἶθρια, ἡ, pure air.
ἀγαθός, good.	ἀδικος, unjust.	αἷμα, ατος, τό, blood.
ἄγαλμα, τό, statue.	ἀδολεσχής, ου, δ, prater.	αἶζ, γός, ἡ, goat.
Ἀγαμέμνων, ονος, δ, Agamemnon.	ἀδολεσχία, prating.	αἰρετός, chosen.
ἄγαν, too much.	ἀδυνατέω, to be unable.	αἰσχροός, disgraceful.
ἀγανακτέω, to be displeased.	ἀδύνατος, impossible.	αἰσχροός, disgracefully.
ἄγγελία, ἡ, message.	ἀεί, always.	Αἴσων, ονος, δ, Aeson.
ἄγγελος, δ, messenger.	δευκής, ές, unseemly.	Αἴτνη, ἡ, Aetna.
ἄγε, age, come now.	ἀετός, δ, eagle.	αἰχμάλωτος, captured.
ἄγέλη, ἡ, herd.	ἀηδής, ές, unpleasant.	αἶψα, quickly.
ἀγεννής, ές, ignoble.	ἀηδίζομαι, to be disgusted with.	αἰών, δ, age.
ἀγρως, ων, not growing old.	ἄήρ, έρος, δ, air.	ἰάτομαι, to heal.
ἄγκιστρον, τό, hook.	ἀθάνατος, immortal.	ἀκινάκης, ου, δ, a Persian sword.
ἀγορά, ἡ, market-place.	ἀθέατος, not to be seen.	ἀκμάζω, to be at the prime.
ἀγοραῖος, δ, trafficker.	Ἀθῆναι, ων, αι, Athens.	ἀκμή, point.
ἀγρός, δ, a field.	ἀθλητής, ου, δ, wrestler.	ἀκολάστως, ἀδν., with impunity.
ἄγχιους, shrewd.	ἀθλιος, troublesome.	ἄκρα, ἡ, summit.
ἄγών, ωνος, δ, contest.	ἀθλίως, miserably.	ἄκρατής, ές, immoderate.
ἁδαίμων, ον, inexperienced.	ἄθλον, τό, prize.	ἄκρατος, unmixed.
ἀδελφή, ἡ, sister.	ἀθυμέω, to be dispirited.	ἄκροατής, ου, δ, auditor.
ἀδελφοκτόνος, δ, murderer of a brother.	Ἀθως, ω, δ, Athos.	ἄκρόπολις, εως, ἡ, citadel.
	Αἰακός, δ, Aeacus.	ἄκρος, highest.
	Ἀΐδης, ου, δ, the lower world.	ἄκτις, ἰνος, ἡ, beam, ray.
	αἰδώς, ἡ, shame.	

ἄκων, οὔσα, ον, <i>unwilling.</i>	ἄν, with subj. instead of ἴάν, <i>if.</i>	ἄνευ, w. g. <i>without.</i>
ἀλγευνός, <i>painful.</i>	ἀναβαίνω, <i>to go up.</i>	ἀνευρίσκω, <i>to find.</i>
ἄλγος, οὖς, τό, <i>pain.</i>	ἀνάβασις, <i>a going up.</i>	ἀνέψω, <i>to boil up.</i>
ἄλεκτρων, ὄνος, ὁ, <i>a cock.</i>	ἀναγιγνώσκω, <i>to read.</i>	ἀνηκουστέω, w. d. <i>to be disobedient.</i>
Ἀλέξανδρος, ὁ, <i>Alexander.</i>	ἀναγκαῖος, <i>necessary.</i>	ἄνῆρ, ὁ, <i>man.</i>
ἀλήθεια, ἡ, <i>truth.</i>	ἀνάγκη, <i>necessity.</i>	ἄνθεμον, τό, <i>a flower.</i>
ἀληθής, ἐς, <i>true.</i>	ἀναζεύγνυμι, <i>to yoke again.</i>	ἄνθος, τό, <i>a flower.</i>
ἀληθινός, <i>true.</i>	ἀνυκαίω, <i>to burn.</i>	ἀνθρώπινος, <i>human.</i>
ἀληθῶς, <i>truly.</i>	ἀνακράζω, <i>to cry out.</i>	ἀνθρώπιον, τό, <i>man.</i>
ἄλις, <i>enough.</i>	ἀνακίπτω, <i>to peep up.</i>	ἄνθρωπος, ὁ, <i>man.</i>
ἀλήκη, ἡ, <i>strength.</i>	Ἀναξαγόρας, οὐ. ὁ, <i>Anaxagoras.</i>	ἄνισος, <i>unequal.</i>
Ἀλκιβιάδης, οὐ, ὁ, <i>Alcibiades.</i>	ἀναπαύω, <i>to cause to rest.</i>	ἀνίστημι, <i>to set up.</i>
ἄλκιμος, <i>strong.</i>	ἀναπειθω, <i>to persuade.</i>	ἀνοίγνυμι, <i>ἀνοίγω, to open.</i>
ἀλλά, <i>but.</i>	ἀναπέτομαι, <i>to fly up or away.</i>	ἀνόμοιος, <i>unlike.</i>
ἀλλήλων, <i>of one another.</i>	ἀναπλέω, <i>to sail upon the high sea; to sail back.</i>	ἄνομος, <i>lawless.</i>
ἄλλονθεν, <i>from another place.</i>	ἀναρπάζω, <i>to seize.</i>	ἄνοος, οὖν, <i>imprudent.</i>
ἄλλος, ἡ, ο, <i>another, alius.</i>	ἀναρχία, <i>anarchy.</i>	ἀνορθώω, <i>to raise up.</i>
ἄλλοτριος, <i>another's.</i>	ἀναστρέφω, <i>to turn round.</i>	ἀνορύττω, <i>to dig up again.</i>
ἄλλοτριως, <i>adv. foreign.</i>	ἀνατίθημι, <i>to put up.</i>	ἀνταλλάττω, <i>to exchange.</i>
ἄλσος, οὖς, τό, <i>grove.</i>	ἀνατρέπω, <i>to turn up.</i>	ἀντάξιος, w. g. <i>of equal worth.</i>
ἄλυστος, <i>without trouble.</i>	ἀναχωρέω, <i>to go back.</i>	Ἀντίγονος, ὁ, <i>Antigonus.</i>
ἄλωσις, εὖς, ἡ, <i>capture.</i>	ἀνδραποδιστής, οὐ, ὁ, <i>slave-dealer.</i>	ἀντιδικέω, <i>to defend at law.</i>
ἄμα, <i>at the same time.</i>	ἀνδράποδον, τό, <i>slave.</i>	ἀντιλέγω, <i>to contradict.</i>
ἁμάρτημα, τό, <i>error.</i>	ἀνδρεία, ἡ, <i>bravery.</i>	Ἀντισθένης, οὖς, ὁ, <i>Antisthenes.</i>
ἁμαρτία, ἡ, <i>offence.</i>	ἀνδρείος, <i>brave.</i>	ἀντιτάττω, <i>to set opposite.</i>
ἁμανρόω, <i>to darken.</i>	ἀνδρείως, <i>adv. bravely.</i>	ἄνω, <i>complete.</i>
ἁμβροσία, ἡ, <i>food of the gods.</i>	Ἀνδρόγεως, ω, ὁ, <i>Androgeus.</i>	ἄνω, <i>above.</i>
ἁμέλεια, ἡ, <i>carelessness.</i>	ἀνελευθερία, <i>disgraceful avarice.</i>	ἀνώγειν, τό, <i>hall.</i>
ἁμνημονέω, <i>to be forgetful of.</i>	ἀνέλπιστος, <i>unexpected</i>	ἄνωφελής, ἐς, <i>useless.</i>
ἁμοιβή, <i>exchange.</i>	ἄνεμος, ὁ, <i>wind.</i>	ἀξιώλογος, <i>worth mentioning.</i>
ἁμοιως, <i>without a share in.</i>	ἀνερωτάω, <i>to ask.</i>	ἄξιος, w. g. <i>worthy of.</i>
ἄμπελος, ἡ, <i>vine.</i>		ἀξιόω, <i>to think worthy.</i>
ἄμφω, <i>both.</i>		δοιδή, <i>song.</i>
		ἀπαγορεύω, <i>to call.</i>

ἀπάγω, <i>to lead away.</i>	ἀπώλλυμι, <i>to ruin.</i>	ἀρχήν, <i>from the beginning.</i>
ἀπαίδευτος, <i>uneducated.</i>	ἀπώλυστις, <i>delicetance.</i>	ἀρχιτέκτων, <i>ονος, ό, architect.</i>
ἀπαλλάττω, <i>to set free from.</i>	Ἀπώλλων, <i>ωνος, ό, Apollo.</i>	ἀσέλγεια, <i>ή, excess.</i>
ἀπαντάω, <i>w. d. to meet.</i>	ἀπορέω, <i>to be in want.</i>	ἀσέβεια, <i>ή, impiety.</i>
ἀπαξ, <i>once.</i>	ἀπορος, <i>difficult; εν ἀποροῖς εἶναι, to be in a strait.</i>	ἀσθενία, <i>ή, weakness.</i>
ἀπας, <i>altogether.</i>	ἀπορρέω, <i>to flow from.</i>	ἀσθενής, <i>ές, weak.</i>
ἀπειμι, <i>inf. ἀπεῖναι, to be absent.</i>	ἀπορρόή, <i>a flowing off.</i>	ἀσπίς, <i>ιδος, ή, shield.</i>
ἀπειμι, <i>inf. ἀπιῖναι, to go away.</i>	ἀποσβέννυμι, <i>to quench.</i>	ἀστεγος, <i>houseless.</i>
ἀπειρος, <i>w. g. unacquainted with.</i>	ἀποσπάω, <i>to draw away.</i>	ἀστραπή, <i>ή, lightning.</i>
ἀπελαύνω, <i>to drive away.</i>	ἀποστέλλω, <i>to send.</i>	ἀστράπτω, <i>to lighten.</i>
ἀπέρχομαι, <i>to go away.</i>	ἀποστερέω, <i>to deprive of.</i>	ἀστυ, <i>τό, city.</i>
ἀπεχθάνομαι, <i>to be hated.</i>	ἀποστρέφω, <i>to turn away.</i>	ἀσυνεσία, <i>ή, stupidity.</i>
ἀπέχομαι, <i>w. g. to abstain from; from</i>	ἀποτίθημι, <i>to put away.</i>	ἀσύνετος, <i>stupid.</i>
ἀπέχω, <i>to keep off; to be distant from.</i>	ἀποτίνω, <i>to compensate.</i>	ἀσφαλής, <i>ές, firm.</i>
ἀπήνη, <i>ή, wagon.</i>	ἀποτρέπω, <i>to turn away.</i>	ἀσώματος, <i>bodiless.</i>
ἀπιστεύω, <i>to disbelieve.</i>	ἀποφαίνομαι, <i>to show.</i>	ἀτάκτως, <i>adv. without order.</i>
ἀπιστος, <i>unfaithful.</i>	ἀποφεύγω, <i>w. a. to flee away.</i>	ἄτη, <i>infatuation.</i>
ἀπλός, <i>simple.</i>	ἀποχρῶμαι, <i>to have enough.</i>	ἀτιμάζω, <i>to despise.</i>
ἀποβιβάζω, <i>to go away.</i>	ἀπτομαι, <i>to touch.</i>	ἀτιμία, <i>ή, dishonor.</i>
ἀποβλέπω, <i>to look upon.</i>	ἀπωθέω, <i>to push away.</i>	ἀτρεκέως, <i>adv. exactly.</i>
ἀπογινώσκω, <i>to reject.</i>	ἄρα; <i>interrogative.</i>	Ἀττική, <i>ή, Attica.</i>
ἀποδείκνυμι, <i>to show.</i>	ἄρα, <i>igitur, therefore.</i>	ἀτυχέω, <i>to be unhappy.</i>
ἀποδέχομαι, <i>to receive.</i>	ἀργαλέος, <i>troublesome.</i>	ἀτύχημα, <i>τό, misfortune.</i>
ἀποδημιέω, <i>to be from home.</i>	ἀργάλεος, <i>made of silver.</i>	ἀτυχής, <i>ές, unfortunate.</i>
ἀποδιδράσκω, <i>to run away from.</i>	ἀργύριον, <i>τό, silver.</i>	ἀτυχία, <i>ή, misfortune.</i>
ἀποδίδωμι, <i>to give back.</i>	ἄργυρος, <i>ό, silver.</i>	αὖτις, <i>again.</i>
ἀποκαλέω, <i>to call back, name.</i>	ἀρετή, <i>ή, virtue.</i>	αὐλός, <i>ό, flute.</i>
ἀποκηρύττω, <i>to cause to be proclaimed.</i>	ἀριθμός, <i>ό, number.</i>	αὐξήσις, <i>increase.</i>
ἀποκρίνομαι, <i>to answer.</i>	Ἀριστείδης, <i>ον, ό, Aristides.</i>	αὖτος, <i>dry.</i>
ἀποκρύπτω, <i>to conceal.</i>	ἄρκτος, <i>ό, ή, a bear.</i>	αὖριον, <i>το-ποττω.</i>
ἀποκτείνω, <i>to kill.</i>	ἄρμα, <i>ατος, τό, chariot.</i>	αὐτόματος, <i>ό, deserter.</i>
ἀπολαύω, <i>w. g. to enjoy.</i>	ἀροτρον, <i>τό, a plough.</i>	αὐτονομία, <i>ή, freedom.</i>
	ἄρπαξ, <i>rapacious.</i>	αὐτόνομος, <i>free.</i>
	ἄρτος, <i>ό, bread.</i>	αὐτός, <i>self.</i>
	ἀρχή, <i>a beginning; την</i>	ἀφανής, <i>ές, unknown.</i>
		ἀφθονία, <i>absence of envy.</i>

ἄφθονος, unenvious.
ἀφήμι, to let go.
Ἄφροδίτη, ἡ, Venus.
ἄφρων, foolish.

ἀφύης, ἐς, without natu-
ral talent.
Ἀχαιοὺς, ὁ, an Achaian.
ἀχαριστία, ἡ, ingrati-
tude.

ἀχάριστος, ungrateful.
ἄχθος, οὖς, τό, burden.
Ἀχιλλεύς, ἑὺς, ὁ, Achil-
les.
ἄχρηστος, useless.

B.

Βαβυλωνία, ἡ, Babylo-
nia.
βάθος, οὖς, τό, depth.
βαθύς, εἰα, ὕ, deep.
βάρβαρος, barbarian.
βαρύς, εἰα, ὕ, heavy.
βασίλεια, ἡ, queen.
βασιλεία, ἡ, royal au-
thority.
βασίλεια, τά, palace.
βασίλειος, royal.
βασιλεύς, ἑὺς, ὁ, king.
βάτραχος, ὁ, frog.
βέβαιος, firm.

βῆμα, ατος, τό, step.
βία, ἡ, violence.
βίαιος, violent.
βιβλίον, τό, book.
βίος, ὁ, life.
βίσιος, livelihood.
βλαβερός, injurious.
βλάβη, ἡ, injury.
βοήθεια, ἡ, help.
βοηθέω, w. d. to help.
βοήθημα, ατος, τό,
help.
βοηθός, ὁ, helper.
βορρᾶς, ᾧ, ὁ, Boreas.

βότρυς, ὄς, ὁ, cluster
of grapes.
βοῦλεμα, advice.
βουλή, ἡ, advice.
βοῦς, ὁ, ἡ, ox.
βραδύς, εἰα, ὕ, slow.
βραχύς, εἰα, ὕ, short.
βροντή, ἡ, thunder.
βροτός, mortal.
βρῶμα, ατος, τό, food.
βρώσις, ἑὺς, ἡ, eating.
βυσσόθεν, from the
depth.
βωμός, ὁ, altar.

Γ.

γάλα, τό, milk.
γαμετή, ἡ, wife.
γάμος, ὁ, marriage.
Γανυμήδης, εὺς, ὁ, Ga-
nymede.
γάρ, for (stands after
the first word of the
sentence).
γαστήρ, ἡ, belly.
γέ, at least.
γείτων, ονος, ὁ, neighbor.
γέλως, ωτος, ὁ, laughter.
γένεσις, ἑὺς, ὁ, origin.

γενναῖος, of noble birth.
γενναῖως, nobly.
γέρας, τό, reward.
γέρων, οντος, ὁ, old man.
γεωμέτρης, ου, ὁ, geome-
ter.
γῆ, ἡ, the earth.
γῆρας, τό, old age.
γίγας, ατος, ὁ, giant.
γλαύξ, κός, ἡ, owl.
γλυκύς, εἰα, ὕ, sweet.
γλῶττα, ἡ, tongue.
γνώμη, ἡ, opinion.

γονεύς, ὁ, parent.
γόνυ, ατος, τό, knee.
Γοργώ, οὖς, ἡ, Gorgo.
γράμμα, τό, letter.
γραῦς, η, old woman.
Γρύλλος, ὁ, Gryllus.
γυία, ἡ, field.
γυμνός, naked.
γυναικεῖος, belonging to
women.
γυναικιον, τό, little wo-
man.
γυνή, ἡ, woman.

Δ.

Δαίδαλος, <i>δ</i> , <i>Dædalus</i> .	διαβολή, <i>ή</i> , <i>calumny</i> .	δική, <i>ή</i> , <i>justice</i> .
δαίμονιον, τό, <i>deity</i> .	διαγίγνομαι, <i>to live</i> .	Διογένης, <i>ους</i> , <i>δ</i> , <i>Diogenes</i> .
δαίμων, <i>ονος</i> , <i>δ</i> , <i>ή</i> , <i>divin- ity</i> .	διάγω, <i>to carry through, live</i> .	Διόδωρος, <i>δ</i> , <i>Diodorus</i> .
δάκνω, <i>to bite</i> .	διάδημα, τό, <i>diadem</i> .	Διώνυσος, <i>δ</i> , <i>Bacchus</i> .
δάκρυον, τό, <i>a tear</i> .	διαίρω, <i>to divide</i> .	διότι, <i>because</i> .
δακτύλιος, <i>δ</i> , <i>ring</i> .	δίαστα, <i>ή</i> , <i>mode of life</i> .	dis, <i>dis</i> , twice.
δάκτυλος, <i>δ</i> , <i>finger</i> .	διακονία, <i>to serve</i> .	δίχα, <i>w g. apart from</i> .
δέ, <i>but</i> (stands after the first word of the sen- tence).	διαλύω, <i>to dissolve</i> .	διχόμυθος, <i>double-speak- ing</i> .
δέσις, <i>ews</i> , <i>ή</i> , <i>entreaty</i> .	διαμείβομαι, <i>to exchange</i> .	διχοστασία, <i>ή</i> , <i>quarrel</i> .
δεῖ, <i>it is necessary</i> .	διαμένω, <i>to remain</i> .	δίψος, <i>ους</i> , τό, <i>thirst</i> .
δειλη, <i>ή</i> , <i>evening</i> .	διανίμω, <i>to distribute</i> .	διώκω, <i>to pursue</i> .
δειλός, <i>timid</i> .	διαπράττω, <i>to effect</i> .	δμώς, <i>ως</i> , <i>δ</i> , <i>slave</i> .
δεινός, <i>fearful</i> .	διασπείρω, <i>to scatter</i> .	δόξα, <i>ή</i> , <i>report</i> .
δεινώς, <i>terribly</i> .	διατάττω, <i>to order</i> .	δόρυ, τό, <i>spear</i> .
δεκάς, <i>decade</i> .	διατελείω, <i>to complete</i> .	δορυφορέω, <i>w. a. to at- tend as a life-guard</i> .
δελφίς, <i>ινος</i> , <i>δ</i> , <i>dolphin</i> .	διατίθημι, <i>to put in or- der</i> .	δουλεία, <i>ή</i> , <i>servitude</i> .
δένδρον, τό, <i>tree</i> .	διατροφή, <i>ή</i> , <i>nourish- ment</i> .	δούλος, <i>δ</i> , <i>slave</i> .
δέον, τό, <i>duty</i> .	διαφέρω, <i>to differ from</i> .	Δράκων, <i>οντος</i> , <i>δ</i> , <i>Draco</i> .
δέσποινα, <i>ή</i> , <i>mistress of the house</i> .	διαφθείρω, <i>to destroy</i> .	δράω, <i>to do, act</i> .
δεσπότης, <i>ου</i> , <i>δ</i> , <i>master</i> .	διαφορά, <i>ή</i> , <i>difference</i> .	δρεπανηφόρος, <i>scythe- bearing</i> .
δείρο, <i>hither</i> .	διάφορος, <i>different</i> .	δρόμος, <i>δ</i> , <i>running</i> .
δήθεν, <i>namely, scilicet</i> .	διδακτός, <i>taught</i> .	δύναμις, <i>ή</i> , <i>power</i> .
δηλος, <i>evident</i> .	διδάσκαλος, <i>δ</i> , <i>teacher</i> .	δυνατός, <i>possible, power- ful</i> .
δηλώω, <i>to make evident</i> .	διελέγχω, <i>to censure, to make ashamed, con- vince</i> .	δύσκολος, <i>hard to please</i> .
Δημητήρ, <i>τρος</i> , <i>ή</i> , <i>Deme- ter or Ceres</i> .	διθύραμβος, <i>δ</i> , <i>song</i> .	δύστηνος, <i>unfortunate</i> .
δημοκρατία, <i>ή</i> , <i>democra- cy</i> .	διώστημι, <i>to separate</i> .	δυστυχία, <i>to be unfortu- nate</i> .
δημος, <i>δ</i> , <i>people</i> .	δικάζω, <i>to judge</i> .	δυσχεραίνω, <i>to be dis- pleased with</i> .
Δημοσθένης, <i>ους</i> , <i>δ</i> , <i>De- mosthenes</i> .	δικαίος, <i>just</i> .	δῶμα, <i>ατος</i> , τό, <i>house</i> .
δήτα, <i>certainly</i> .	δικαιοσύνη, <i>ή</i> , <i>justice</i> .	δώρον, τό, <i>gift</i> .
	δικαίως, <i>justly</i> .	
	δικαστής, <i>ου</i> , <i>δ</i> , <i>judge</i> .	

E.

ἐάν, w. subj. <i>if</i> .	ἐκκαίω, <i>to burn out</i> .	ἐμβάλλω, <i>to throw in</i> ;
ἔαρ, ἔαρος, τό, <i>spring</i> .	ἐκκαλύπτω, <i>to disclose</i> .	intrans. <i>to fall in or</i>
ἐαρινός, <i>belonging to</i>	ἐκκλησία, ἡ, <i>assembly</i> .	<i>upon</i> .
<i>spring</i> .	ἐκκλησιάζω, <i>to hold an</i>	ἐμβροχίζω, <i>to ensnare</i> .
ἐγγίζω, w. d. <i>to come</i>	<i>assembly</i> .	ἐμμένω, <i>to remain with</i> .
<i>near</i> .	ἐκλείψις (ἡ) ἡλίου, <i>eclipse</i>	ἐμπεδος, <i>firm</i> .
ἐγγύθεν, <i>from near,</i>	<i>of the sun</i> .	ἐμπειρος, w. g. <i>experi-</i>
<i>near</i> .	ἐκπέμπω, <i>to send out</i> .	<i>enced in</i> .
ἐγγύς, <i>near</i> .	ἐκπέτομαι, <i>to fly away</i> .	ἐμπίπρημι, <i>to set on fire</i> .
ἐγκλημα, τό, <i>accusation</i> .	ἐκπίνω, <i>to drink up</i> .	ἐμπίπτω, <i>to fall into</i> .
ἐγκράτεια, <i>self-control</i> .	ἐκπλέω, <i>to sail out</i> .	ἐμφυτεύω, <i>to implant</i> .
ἐγκρατής, ἐς, <i>continent</i> .	ἐκπλήττω, <i>to amaze</i> ;	ἐμφυτος, <i>implanted</i> .
ἐγκώμιον, τό, <i>eulogy</i> .	m. aor. <i>to be amazed</i> .	ἐμφύω, <i>to implant</i> .
ἔγγελος, vos, ἡ, <i>eel</i> .	ἐκπωμα, ατος, τό, <i>drink-</i>	ἐναντιόομαι, <i>to oppose</i> .
ἐγχωρεῖ, <i>it is possible,</i>	<i>ing-cup</i> .	ἐνάντιος, <i>opposite</i> .
<i>allowable</i> .	ἐκτός, w. g. <i>without</i> .	ἐνάω, <i>to kindle</i> (pass.
ἐγχώριος, <i>native</i> .	Ἔκτωρ, opos, ὁ, <i>Hector</i> .	<i>with σ</i>).
ἔθνος, ους, τό, <i>nation</i> .	ἐκφαίνω, <i>to make known</i> .	ἐνδεα, ἡ, <i>want</i> .
ἔθος, ους, τό, <i>custom</i> .	ἐκφέρω, <i>to bring forth</i> .	ἐνδείκνυμι, <i>to show</i> .
εἰ, <i>if</i> ; <i>in a question,</i>	ἐκφεύγω, w. a. <i>to flee</i>	ἐνδύω, <i>to put on</i> .
<i>whether</i> .	<i>from, escape</i> .	ἐνεγείρω, <i>to awaken</i> .
εἶδος, ους, τό, <i>form</i> .	ἐκόν, οὔσα, ὄν, <i>willing</i> .	ἐνέχω, <i>to have, hold</i> .
εἶθε, w. opt. <i>O that !</i>	ἐλαφος, ἡ, <i>stag</i> .	ἐνθα, <i>there</i> .
εἰκῇ, <i>inconsiderately</i> .	Ἑλένη, ἡ, <i>Helen</i> .	ἐνθάδε, <i>hither</i> .
εἰκός ἐστι(ν), <i>it is right</i> .	ἐλευθερία, ἡ, <i>freedom</i> .	ἐνθυμέομαι, dep. pass.
εἰκότως, adv. <i>naturally</i> .	ἐλεύθερος, <i>free</i> .	<i>to consider</i> .
εἰκών, ὄνος, ἡ, <i>statue</i> .	ἐλευθερόω, <i>to make free</i> .	ἐνιαυτός, ὁ, <i>year</i> .
εἶλον, see αἰρέω.	ἐλέφας, ὁ, <i>elephant</i> .	ἐνιοι, <i>some</i> .
εἴσειμι, <i>to go into</i> .	ἔλκος, τό, <i>a sore</i> .	ἐνίοτε, <i>sometimes</i> .
εἰσθεῖω, <i>to push in</i> .	Ἑλλάς, ἄδος, ἡ, <i>Hellas,</i>	ἐνίστημι, <i>to put into</i> .
εἶτα, <i>then</i> .	<i>Greece</i> .	ἐννατος, <i>ninth</i> .
εἶτε — εἴτε, <i>whether —</i>	Ἑλλην, ηρος, ὁ, <i>a Greek</i> .	ἐννυμι, see ἀμφιέννυμι.
<i>or</i> .	Ἑλληνίς, ἰδος, ἡ, <i>Gre-</i>	ἐνταῦθα, <i>here</i> .
ἐκάς, w. g. <i>far</i> .	<i>cian</i> .	ἐντέλλω, ομαι, <i>to com-</i>
ἐκαστός, η, ον, <i>each</i> .	Ἑλλησποντος, ὁ, <i>the</i>	<i>mission</i> .
ἐκβαίνω, <i>to go out</i> .	<i>Hellespont</i> .	ἐντεῦθεν, <i>hence</i> .
ἐκβάλλω, <i>to throw out</i> .	ἐλμυς, ινθος, ἡ, <i>worm</i> .	ἐντίθημι, <i>to put in</i> .
ἐκγονος, ὁ, ἡ, <i>descendant</i> .	ἐλπίς, <i>to hope</i> .	ἐντίμος, <i>honored</i> .
ἐκδύω τινα τι, <i>to strip off</i> .	ἐλπίς, ἰδος, ἡ, <i>hope</i> .	ἐντός, w. g. <i>within</i> .
ἐκεῖνος, η, ον, <i>that, he</i> .	ἐλώδης, ὠδες, <i>marshy</i> .	ἐνύπνιον, τό, <i>dream</i> .

ἐθαλείφω, to wipe off.	ἐπιθυμέω, to desire.	ἔρις, ἔριδος, ἡ, contention.
ἐξυμάρτανω, to err greatly.	ἐπιθυμία, ἡ, desire.	Ἑρμῆς, ου, ὁ, Hermes, Mercury.
ἐξαπατάω, to deceive completely.	ἐπικουφίζω, to alleviate.	ἐρπύζω, ἔρπω, to creep.
ἐξίεμι. ἐξίεναι, to go out.	ἐπιμέλεια, ἡ, care.	ἑρπυμίνος, εἰρηγ.
ἐξελαύνω, to drive out ; to lead out.	ἐπιμέλομαι, οὔμαι, to care for.	ἐρμμα, ατος, τό, defence.
ἐξεστι, it is lawful.	ἐπινοέω, to think of.	ἐρχομαι, to go, come.
ἐξετάζω, to examine.	ἐπινοκίω, to swear falsely.	ἔρως, εως, ὁ, love.
ἐξευρίσκω, to find out.	ἐπιόρκος, ὁ, perjured.	ἐρωτάω, to ask.
ἐξίημι, to send out.	ἐπιπίπτω, to fall upon.	ἑσθίω, to eat.
ἐξοκίλλω, to mislead.	ἐπισκοπέω, to look upon.	ἑσθλός, noble.
ἐξορθύω, to make straight.	ἐπίσταμαι, to know.	ἑσπέρα, ἡ, evening.
ἐξορκίω, to cause to swear.	ἐπιστάλλω, to command.	ἕστε, until.
ἔοικα, to be like.	ἐπιστήμη, ἡ, knowledge.	ἑστιάω, to entertain.
ἐορτάζω, to celebrate a feast.	ἐπιστήμων, w. g. acquainted with.	ἔσχατος, last.
ἐπαγγέλλω, to announce, mid. to promise.	ἐπιστολή, ἡ, epistle.	ἑταῖρος, ὁ, companion.
ἐπάγω, to bring on.	ἐπιτάττω, to intrust to.	ἕτερος, the other, alter.
ἐπαινος, ὁ, praise.	ἐπιτελείω, to accomplish.	ἕτι, besides.
ἐπαιτιόμαι, to accuse.	ἐπιτήδειος, fit.	ἑτοιμος, ready.
Ἐπαμινώνδας, ου, ὁ Epaminondas.	ἐπιτηδεύω, to manage.	ἑτοιμός, adv. readily.
ἐπάνω, to lead back.	ἐπιτίθημι, to put upon.	ἔτος, ους, τό, year.
ἐπαναφέρω, to bring back.	ἐπιτρέπω, to intrust to ; to permit.	εὖ, well, εὖ πράττω, to do well to.
ἐπαρκέω, w. d. to help.	ἐπιτροπέω, w. a. to be guardian.	Εὐβοία, ἡ, Euboea.
ἐπεί, when, since.	ἐπιφέρω, to bring upon.	εὐβουλος, consulting well.
εἰδάν, w. subj. when.	ἐπιχώριος, of or belonging to the country.	εὐγενής, of high birth.
ἐπειδή, since, because.	ἐπίμνημι, to swear by.	εὐδαιμονία, to be fortunate.
ἔπειτα, then.	ἔπος, ους, τό, word.	εὐδαιμονίζω, to account happy.
ἐπέρχομαι, to come to.	ἐποτρύνω, to urge on.	εὐδαιμων, ονος, fortunate.
ἐπιβουλεύω, to plot against.	ἐραμαι, to love.	εὐδιδος, serene.
ἐπιβουλή, ἡ, plot.	ἐραστής, ὁ, lover.	εὐδοκίμειω, to be celebrated.
ἐπιδείκνυμι, to show boastfully.	Ἐρατώ, ους, ἡ, Erato.	εὐδω, see καθεύδω.
ἐπιδιώκω, to pursue.	ἐράω, to love.	εὐεξία, ἡ, good condition.
	ἐργάζομαι, to work.	εὐεργεσία, ἡ, beneficence.
	ἔργον, τό, work.	εὐεστία, ἡ, prosperity.
	ἔρδω, to do.	εὐθύνω, to make straight.
	ἐρεῖδω, to prop.	
	ἐρίζω, to contend with.	

εὐθύς, adv. <i>immediately</i> .	Εὐριπίδης, ους, ό, <i>Euripides</i> .	Εὐφράτης, ου, ό, <i>Euphrates</i> .
εὐκλεία, ή, <i>fame</i> .	εὐρίσκω, <i>to find</i> .	εὐφροσύνη, ή, <i>mirth</i> .
εὐκόλως, adv. <i>quickly</i> .	εὖρος, ους, τό, <i>breadth</i> .	εὐχαρις, <i>attractive</i> .
εὐκοσμία, ή, <i>good order</i> .	εὐρύς, εἶα, ύ, <i>broad</i> .	εὐχάριστος, <i>winning</i> .
εὐμενής, ές, <i>well-disposed</i> .	εὐσεβέω, w. a. <i>to reverence</i> .	εὐχή, ή, <i>request</i> .
εὐμορφία, ή, <i>beauty of form</i> .	εὐσεβής, ές, <i>pious</i> .	ἔφηβος, ό, <i>a youth</i> .
εὐνομία, ή, <i>good administration</i> .	εὐτακτος, <i>well-ordered</i> .	ἐφίημι, <i>to send up to</i> .
εὖνοος, <i>well-disposed</i> .	εὐτυχέω, <i>to be fortunate</i> .	ἐφώδιον, τό, <i>travelling-money</i> .
εὐπορος, w. g. <i>abounding in</i> .	εὐτυχής, ές, <i>fortunate</i> .	ἔχθρος, <i>hostile</i> .
	εὐτυχία, ή, <i>good fortune</i> .	ἐχυρός, <i>firm</i> .
	εὐφραίνω, <i>to rejoice</i> .	ἔως, <i>as long as</i> .
		ἔως, ω, ή, <i>morning</i> .

Z.

Ζεύς, ό, <i>Zeus or Jupiter</i> .	ζημιόω, <i>to punish</i> .	ζωή, ή, <i>life</i> .
ζημία, ή, <i>injury</i> .	ζητέω, <i>to seek</i> .	ζῶον, τό, <i>animal</i> .

H.

"H, or ; η — η, aut — aut.	ἡδονή, ή, <i>pleasure</i> .	ἡνίοχος, ό, <i>guide</i> .
ἡ, <i>where</i> .	ἡδύς, εἶα, ύ, <i>sweet</i> .	ἡπιος, <i>mild</i> .
ἡβάσκω, ἡβάω, <i>to come to manhood</i> .	ἡθος, ους, τό, <i>custom</i> .	"Hρα, ή, <i>Hera or Juno</i> .
ἡβη, ή, <i>youth</i> .	ἡκιστα, <i>least of all</i> .	Ἡρακλῆς, έους, ό, <i>Hercules</i> .
ἡγεμονεύω, <i>to point out the way</i> .	ἡλικία, ή, <i>age</i> .	ἡρώς, ωος, ό, <i>hero</i> .
ἡγεμών, όνος, ό, <i>leader</i> .	ἡλίκος, <i>as great as</i> .	ἡσυχάζω, <i>to be quiet</i> .
ἡγέομαι, <i>to lead</i> .	ἡλιος, ό, <i>sun</i> .	ἡσυχία, ή, <i>stillness</i> .
ἡδέως, adv. <i>pleasantly</i> .	ἡμέρα, ή, <i>day</i> .	ἡσυχος, <i>quiet</i> .
ἡδη, <i>already</i> .	ἡμεροδρόμος, ό, <i>courier</i> .	ἡττα, ή, <i>defeat</i> .
	ἡρίθεος, ό, <i>demigod</i> .	
	ἦν, w. subj. <i>if</i> .	
	ἡνίκα, <i>when</i> .	

Θ.

θάλαττα, ή, <i>sea</i> .	θάνατος, ό, <i>death</i> .	θεῖον, τό, <i>deity</i> .
θαλία, ή, <i>feast</i> .	θαρράλεις, adv. <i>boldly</i> .	θεῖος, <i>godlike</i> .
θάλλω, <i>to bloom</i> .	θαυμαστός, <i>wonderful</i> .	θέλω, <i>to charm</i> .
θάλλος, ους, τό, <i>heat</i> .	θεατής, ου, ό, <i>spectator</i> .	θεμελίον, τό, <i>foundation</i> .

Θεμιστοκλῆς. ἴους, δ, Τηβαίαι, Thebes.	θρίξ, τριχός, ἡ, hair.
Themistocles.	θρόνος, δ, throne.
θεός, δ, God.	θρόσκω, to leap.
θεράπεινα, ἡ, female servant.	θυγάτηρ ποσ. ἡ, daughter.
θεραπεία, ἡ, care.	θυμός, δ, mind.
θεραπεύω, to honor.	θύρα, ἡ, door.
θεράπων, οντος, δ, servant.	θύσος, δ, a thyrsus.
θέρος, ους, τό, summer.	θύσια, ἡ, sacrifice.
	θύω, to sacrifice.
	θύω, θωός, δ, ἡ, jackall.
θηρία, τό, wild beast.	
θηρευτής, οὔ, δ, hunter-man.	
θηρίον, τό, wild beast.	
θησαυρός, δ, treasure.	
Θησεύς, ἴως, δ, Theseus.	
θλάω, to bruise.	
θνητός mortal.	
θύρυβος, δ, tumult.	

I.

ἰάσθαι, dep. mid. to heal.	ἰδύνω, to set right.	ἰὼν, τό, violet.
ἱατρός, δ, physician.	ἱκανός, sufficient, able.	ἱππεύς, ἴως, δ, horseman.
Ἰβηρία, ἡ, Spain.	Ἰκαρος, δ, Icarus.	ἱππεύω, to ride.
ἰδέα, ἡ, appearance.	ἱκετεύω, to supplicate.	ἵππος, δ, horse.
ἴδιος, οὖν, peculiar.	ἱκέτης, ου, δ, suppliant.	ἴσος, equal.
ἰδιώτης, ου, δ, private man; layman.	ἱλεως, ων, merciful.	ἱστός, δ, loom.
ἰδρύω, to build.	ἱλιάς, δος, ἡ, the Iliad.	ἰσχυρός, strong.
ἰδρώς, ὤτος, δ, sweat.	ἱμάτιον, τό, garment.	ἴσως, perhaps.
ἱερεύς, ἴως, δ, priest.	ἴνα, that; in order that.	ἵχνοι, ους, τό, track.
ἱερόν, τό, victim.	Ἰνδική, ἡ, India.	ἵχθυς, ὕος, δ, fish.
ἱερός, w. g. sacred to.	Ἰνδοί, οἱ, inhabitants of India.	

K.

καθαίρω, to purify.	κακῶω, to treat ill, hurt.	καρδιά, ἡ, heart.
καθίστημι, to establish.	κακῶς, adv. badly.	καρπός, δ, fruit.
καί, and, even; καί — καί, both — and (et — et).	κάλαμος, δ, reed.	κάρτα, very.
καινός, new.	Καλλίας, ου, δ, Callias.	καρτερέω, to be patient.
καίριος, opportune.	κάλλος, ους, τό, beauty.	καρτερός, strong.
καιρός, the right time.	καλοκἀγαθία, ἡ, rectitude.	Κάστωρ, ορος, δ, Castor.
κακία, ἡ, vice.	καλός, beautiful.	κατάβασις, ἡ, retreat.
κακόνοος, ill-disposed.	καλῶς, adv. well.	καταγελᾶω, w. g. to laugh at.
κακός, bad, wicked.	κάμηλος, δ, ἡ, camel.	καταδραμάω, to fall asleep.
κακότης, ἡ, wickedness.	κᾶν, even if.	καταδύω, to go down.
κακοῦργος, δ, evil-doer.	κάνειν, τό, basket.	κατακαίω, to burn down.
	κάπρος, δ, wild boar.	

κατακλαίω, to bewail.	κῆπος, δ, garden.	κράνος. ους, τό, helmet.
κατακλείω, to shut.	κῆρ, κῆρος, τό, heart	κρατήρ, ἦρος, δ, mixing-
κατακρύπτω, to hide.	κηρός, ό, wax.	δουλ.
καταλαμβάνω, shine upon.	κήρυξ, ὕκος, δ, herald.	κράτος, ους, τό, strength.
καταλείπω, to leave be-	κιθάρα ἡ, lyre.	κραυγή, ἡ, shout.
hind.	Κιλικία, ἡ, Cilicia.	κρέας, τό, flesh.
καταλύω, to loosen.	κίνδυνος, δ danger	Κρισάιος, belonging to
κατανέμω, to distribute.	κῖς, κίος, δ, corn-worm.	Crisa.
καταπαύω, to put a stop	κίστη, ἡ, chest	κριτής, οὐ, ό, judge.
to.	κιττός, δ, ivy.	Κριτίας, ου, ό, Critias.
καταπετρόω, to stone to	κλεις, ἡ, key.	Κροίσκος, ό, Cræsus.
death.	Κλειώ, οὐς, ἡ, Clio.	κροκόδειλος, ό, crocodile.
καταπλήττω, to astonish.	κλέος, ους, τό, fame.	κρόμμον, τό, onion.
κατασκευάζω, to prepare.	κλέπτης, ου, ό, thief.	Κρότων, ωνος, ό, Croto-
κατατίθημι, to lay down.	κλοπή, ἡ, theft.	na.
καταφλέγω, to burn	κλόπιμος, thievish.	κρύπτος, concealed.
down.	Κλωθώ, οὐς, ἡ, Clotho.	κρύπτω, to conceal.
καταφρονέω, to despise.	κλώψ, ωπός, ό, thief.	κτείς, ενός, ό, comb.
καταφυγή, ἡ, refuge	κοινός, common ; τό κοι-	κτῆμα, ατος, τό, posses-
κατεργάζομαι, to accom-	νόν, commonwealth.	sion.
plish.	κοινωνία, ἡ, communion.	κτῆσις, ἡ, possession.
κατέχω, to restrain.	κοίρανος, ό, ruler.	κυβερνήτης, ό, pilot.
κατήγορος, ό, accuser.	κολακεία, ἡ flattery.	κύβος, ό, a die, cube.
κάτοπτρον, τό, mirror.	κολακεύω, w. a. to flat-	Κυδνος, ό, Cydnus.
κάτω, below.	ter.	κύπελλον, τό, goblet.
καῖμα, ατος, τό, heal.	κόλαξ, ακος, ό, flatterer.	κύριος, w. g. having pow-
κάω, see καίω.	κολαστής, οὐ, ό, punisher.	er over.
Κελτιβήρες, Celtiberi-	κόλπος, ό, bosom.	Κύκλωψ, ωπος, ό, Cy-
ans.	κομίζω, to bring.	clops.
κέντρον, τό, sting.	κόραξ ακος, ό, crow.	Κῦρος, ό, Cyrus.
κέραμος, ό, clay.	Κορίνθιος, ό, Corinthian.	κύων, κυνός, ό, ἡ, dog.
κέρδος. ους, τό, gain.	κόρυς, υθος, ἡ, helmet.	κώμη, ἡ, village.
κευθμών, ὠνος, ό, lair.	κόσμος, ό, ornament.	κωτίλος, loquacious.
κεφαλή, ἡ, head.	κούφος, light.	κωφός, dumb.

Λ

Λακεδαιμόνιος, ό, Lace-	λαλέω, to talk.	λέαινα, ἡ, lioness.
dæmonian.	λάλος, talkative.	λεία, ἡ, booty.
λαγώς, ώ, ό, hare.	λαμπρός, brilliant.	λειμών, ὠνος, ό, mead-
λαίλαψ, απος, ἡ, storm.	λάρυγξ, υγγος, ό, throat.	σω.

Λεωνίδας, ου, ό, <i>Leonidas</i> .	λίμνη, ή <i>marsh</i> .	λύπη, ή, <i>disgrace</i> .
λεπτός, <i>thin</i> .	λιμός, ό, <i>hunger</i> .	λύπη, ή, <i>sorrow</i> .
λέων, οντος, ό, <i>lion</i> .	λόγιος, <i>eloquent</i> .	λυπηρός, <i>sad</i> .
λέως, ό, <i>people</i> .	λόγος, ό, <i>word</i> .	λύρα, ή, <i>lyre</i> .
λήρος, ό, <i>loquacity</i> .	λοιμός, ό, <i>pestilence</i> .	λυρικός, <i>lyric</i> .
ληστής, ου, ό, <i>robber</i> .	λοιπός, <i>remaining</i> .	Λυσανδρος, ό, <i>Lysander</i> .
Λιβύη, ή, <i>Libya</i> .	λόφος, ό, <i>crest</i> .	Λυσίας, ου, ό, <i>Lysias</i> .
λίθος, ό, <i>stone</i> .	λυγρός, <i>sad</i> .	λύχνος, ό, <i>lamp</i> .
λήμνη, ένος, ό, <i>harbor</i> .	Λυδία, ή, <i>Lydia</i> .	λύω, <i>to loose</i> .
	Λυκούργος, ό, <i>Lycurgus</i> .	

M.

μαθητής, ου, ό, <i>a pupil</i> .	μάχομαι, <i>to fight</i> .	μεσότης, <i>mediocrity</i> .
Μαίανδρος, ό, <i>Mæander</i> .	μέγας, άλη, <i>a, great</i> .	μεστός, w. g. <i>full</i> .
μάκαρ, αρος, <i>happy</i> .	μέγεθος, ους, τό, <i>greatness</i> .	μεταβάλλω, <i>to change</i> .
μακαρίζω, <i>to esteem happy</i> .	μέθη, ή, <i>drunkenness</i> .	μεταβολή, ή, <i>change</i> .
μακάριος, <i>happy</i> .	μεθήμεν ουος, <i>negligent</i> .	μεταδίδωμι, <i>to give a share of</i> .
Μακεδονία, ή, <i>Macedonia</i> .	μεθίμι, <i>to let go</i> .	μεταλλάττω, <i>to change</i> .
Μακεδονικός, <i>Macedonian</i> .	μεθύω, <i>to be drunk</i> .	μεταξύ, w. g. <i>between</i> .
Μακεδών, όνος, ό, <i>a Macedonian</i> .	Μεθώνη, ή, <i>Methone</i> .	μεταπέμπομαι, <i>to send for</i> .
μακράν, <i>far</i> .	μενέριον, τό, <i>young boy</i> .	μετατίθημι, <i>to change</i> .
μακρός, <i>long</i> .	μέλας, αυα, <i>black</i> .	μεταφέρω, <i>to remove, change</i> .
μαλακίζω, <i>to render effeminate</i> .	μέλι, ιτος, τό, <i>honey</i> .	μεταχειρίζομαι, <i>to take in hand</i> .
μαλακός, <i>soft</i> .	μέλιττα, ή, <i>a bee</i> .	μετέπειτα, <i>afterwards</i> .
μαλθακός, <i>soft</i> .	μέλος, ους, τό, <i>song</i> .	μετέχω, <i>to take part in</i> .
μάλιστα, <i>especially</i> .	μέμψις, εως, ή, <i>reproach</i> .	μέτριος, <i>moderate</i> .
μάλλον, <i>rather</i> .	μέν — δέ, <i>truly — but</i> .	μετρίως, <i>adv. moderately</i> .
Μανδάνη, ή, <i>Mandane</i> .	Μενέλεως, εω, ό, <i>Mene-laus</i> .	μέτρον, τό, <i>measure</i> .
Μαντινεία, ή, <i>Mantineæ</i> .	μενεναίνω, w. d. <i>to bear ill-will towards</i> .	μέχρι, <i>until</i> .
μάντις, εως, ό, <i>prophet</i> .	μένω, <i>to remain ; w. a. to await</i> , 2 pf. μέμω- να, <i>to desire</i> .	μή, <i>not</i> , after expressions of fear.
μαρτυρία, ή, <i>testimony</i> .	μερίζω, <i>to divide</i> .	μηδαμou, <i>nowhere ; μη- δαμου εΐναι, to be of no value</i> .
μάρτυς, τυπος, ό, <i>witness</i> .	μέριμνα, ή, <i>care</i> .	Μήδεια, ή, <i>Medea</i> .
μαστιγών, <i>to scourge</i> .	μέρος, ους, τό, <i>part</i> .	μηδείς, εμία, έν, <i>no one</i> .
μαστιζω, <i>to whip</i> .	μεσημβρία, ή, <i>midday</i> .	
μάστιξ, έγος, ή, <i>scourge</i> .	μέσος, <i>middle</i> .	
μάχη, ή, <i>battle</i> .		

μηδέποτε, <i>never.</i>	Μιλτιάδης, ου, δ, <i>Miltiades.</i>	μόρσιμος, <i>fated</i>
Μήδος, ό, <i>a Mede.</i>		Μούσα, ή, <i>a Muse.</i>
μήκος, ους, τό, <i>length.</i>	Μίλων, ωνος, ό, <i>Milo.</i>	μουσική, ή, <i>music.</i>
μήν, νός, ό, <i>month.</i>	μιμητής, ου, δ, <i>imitator.</i>	μοχθηρός, <i>miserable,</i>
μήνις, ιος or ιδος, ή, <i>anger.</i>	Μίνως (Gen. Μίνως and Μίνω), ό, <i>Minos.</i>	base.
μηνίω, w. d. <i>to be angry with.</i>	μισθός, ό, <i>reward.</i>	μόχθος, ό, <i>toil, distress.</i>
μήποτε, <i>never.</i>	μισθόω, <i>to let out.</i>	μοχλός, ό, <i>bolt.</i>
μήπω, <i>not yet.</i>	μνᾶ, ᾶς, ή, <i>mina.</i>	μῦθος, ό, <i>word.</i>
μήτε — μήτε, <i>neither — nor.</i>	μνήμη, ή, <i>memory.</i>	μυία, ή, <i>fly.</i>
μήτηρ, τρος, ή, <i>mother.</i>	μνηστήρ, ηρος, ό, <i>suitor.</i>	μυρίος, <i>innumerable.</i>
Μιθριδάτης, ου, ό, <i>Mithridates.</i>	μόλις, <i>with difficulty.</i>	μύρμηξ, κος, ό, <i>ant.</i>
μικρός, <i>small.</i>	μοναρχία, ή, <i>monarchy.</i>	μύρον, τό, <i>perfumery.</i>
	μόνον, <i>only.</i>	μῦς, ὕος, ή, <i>mouse.</i>
	μόνος, <i>alone.</i>	μύχματος, <i>inmost.</i>
	μοῖρα, ή, <i>fate.</i>	μύω, <i>to close.</i>
		μωρός, <i>foolish, a fool.</i>

N.

ναί, <i>truly.</i>	μα, pf. νενέμηκα; aor. pass. ἐνεμήθην and ἐνεμέθην).	νίφει, <i>it snows.</i>
Νάξιος, ό, <i>Naxian.</i>	νέος, <i>young.</i>	νοέω, <i>to think.</i>
ναυαγία, ή, <i>shipwreck.</i>	νέότης, ητος, ή, <i>youth.</i>	νόημα. ατος, τό, <i>thought</i>
ναυαγός, ό, <i>shipwrecked.</i>	Νέστωρ, οπος, ό, <i>Nestor.</i>	νομάς, ἄδος, ό, ή, <i>nomad.</i>
ναυμαχία, ή, <i>sea-fight.</i>	νεφέλη, ή, <i>cloud.</i>	νομέυς, ἑως, ό, <i>shepherd.</i>
ναυτής, ου, ό, <i>sailor.</i>	νέφος, ους. τό, <i>cloud.</i>	νομή, ή, <i>pasture.</i>
ναυτικός, <i>nautical; τὸ ναυτικόν, a fleet.</i>	νέω, <i>to swim.</i>	νομίζω, <i>to think.</i>
νεανίας, ου. ό, <i>a youth.</i>	νεώς, ώ, ό, <i>temple.</i>	νόμμος, <i>customary.</i>
Νεῖλος, ό, <i>Nile.</i>	νῆ, <i>yes, truly.</i>	νόμος, ό, <i>law.</i>
νεκρός, <i>dead.</i>	νήμα, ατος, τό, <i>yarn.</i>	νόος, ό, <i>mind.</i>
νέκταρ, απος, τό, <i>nectar.</i>	νημεία, ή, <i>a calm.</i>	νοσέω, <i>to be sick.</i>
νέκος, vos, ό, <i>corpse.</i>	νήσος, ή, <i>island.</i>	νόσος, ή, <i>disease.</i>
Νεμεά, ή, <i>Nemea.</i>	νικάω, <i>to conquer.</i>	νότος, ό, <i>south wind.</i>
νέμω, <i>to divide (fut. νεμῶ and νενήσω, aor. ἐνει-</i>	νική, ή, <i>victory.</i>	Νύμφη. ή, <i>a Nymph.</i>
		νῦν, <i>now.</i>
		νύξ, νυκτός, ή, <i>night.</i>

Ξ

ξενία, ή, <i>hospitality.</i>	Ξενοφών, ὠντος, ό, <i>Xenophon.</i>	ξηραίνω, <i>to dry.</i>
ξένος, ό, <i>guest.</i>	ξέω, <i>to scrape (formation of tense).</i>	ξίφος, ους, τό, <i>sword.</i>
Ξενοφάνης, ους, ό, <i>Xenophanes.</i>		ξύλον, τό, <i>wood.</i>
		ξύρω, ξύρομαι, <i>to shave.</i>

O.

ὀδάζω, to bile.	ὀμλία, ἡ, intercourse	ὀρθός, straight.
ὀδε, this.	will.	ὀρθόω, to make straight.
ὀδός, ἡ, way.	ὀμογάστριος, ὁ, brother.	ὀρθριος, early.
ὀδοῦς, ὄντος, ὁ, tooth.	ὀμόγλωττος, speaking the	ὀρκειον, τό, oak.
ὀδύρομαι, to mourn.	same language.	ὀρκος, ὁ, oak.
Ὀδυσσεύς, ἔως, ὁ, Ulys-	ὀμοιότης, τητος, like-	ὀρμάω, to rush.
ses.	ness.	ὀρμή, ἡ, impulse.
ὀζω, to smell of.	ὀμοίως, in like manner.	ὀρνιθοθήρας, α, ὁ, bird-
ὅθεν, whence.	ὀμολογέω, to agree with,	catcher.
ὀλ, whither.	admit.	ὄρνις, ἴδος, ὁ, ἡ, bird.
οἰακίζω, to steer.	ὄνειρος, ὁ, dream.	ὄρος, οὐς, τό, mountain.
οἶδα, I know.	ὀνησις, ἔως, ἡ, advan-	ὄρνυξ, γος, ὁ, quail.
οἶγνυμι, οἶγω, see ἀνοίγ.	tage.	ὄρχηθμός, ὁ, dance.
οἰκείος, belonging to,	ὄνομα, ατος, τό, name.	ὅσιος, holy.
own, intimate.	ὀνομάζω, to name.	ὀτμή, ἡ, smell.
οἰκέτης, ου, ὁ, servant.	ὄντως, really.	ὄσος, as great as.
οἰκίω, to dwell.	ὀξύς, εἶα, ὕ, sharp,	ὄσπερ, ἤπερ. ὅπερ, who-
οἰκησις, ἔως, ἡ, dwelling.	sour.	ever.
οἰκία, ἡ, house.	ὀπάζω, to bestow.	ὄστιόν. οὖν, τό, bone.
οἶκος, ὁ, house.	ὀπη, whither, where.	ὄστις, ἥτις, ὅτι, whoever.
οἰκουρίω, to guard a	ὀπίσω, back.	ὄταν, w. subj. when.
house.	ὀπλίτης, ου, ὁ, heavy-	ὄτε, when.
οἰμώζω, to lament.	armed man.	ὄτι, that, because.
οἰκτρός, pitiable.	ὄπλον, τό, weapon.	οὐ, not; οὐ, where.
οἶνος, ὁ, wine.	ὄποι, whither.	οὐδαμῇ, nowhere.
οἶνοχόος, ὁ, cupbearer.	ὀποῖος, qualis, of what	οὐδέ, neither.
οἶος, such as; w. inf.	sort.	οὐδεὶς, εἰα, ἐν, no one.
instead of ὥστε, so	ὀπόσος, quantus, as	οὐδέποτε, never.
that.	great as.	οὐκ, not.
ὄϊς, ὄϊος, ὁ, ἡ, sheep.	ὀποσοῦν, how great,	οὐκέτι, no longer.
ὄλβιος, happy.	how long, soever.	οὖν, therefore.
ὄλβος, ὁ, riches.	ὀπότεν, w. subj. when.	οὐποτε, never.
ὀλιγαρχία, oligarchy.	ὀπότε, when, since.	Οὐρανίδαι, οἱ, gods, in-
ὀλίγοι, few.	ὀπότερος, which of two.	habitants of Olympus.
ὀλίγος, little.	ὅπου, where.	οὐράνιος, heavenly.
ὄλος, whole.	ὅπως, how.	οὖς, ὠτός, τό, ear.
ὀλοφύρομαι, to pity.	ὄρᾱσις, ἔως, ἡ, sight.	οὐσία, possession.
Ὀμηρος, ὁ, Homer.	ὀρᾶω, to see.	οὔτε — οὔτε, neither —
ὀμνέω, w. ἄ. to asso-	ὀργή, ἡ, anger.	nor.
ciate with.	ὀρεξίς, a striving after.	οὔτω(ς), thus.

οὐχ, <i>not</i> .	ὄχλος, ὁ, <i>the common</i>	ὄψις, <i>late</i> .
ὀφθαλμός, ὁ, <i>eye</i> .	people (<i>plebs</i>).	ὄψις, εως, ἡ, <i>sight, vi-</i>
ὄφης, εως, ὁ, <i>snake</i> .	ὄψ, ὀπός, ἡ, <i>voice</i> .	age.
ὀχέω, <i>to bear, endure</i> .	ὀψέ, <i>late</i> .	ὀψοφάγος, <i>daintiness</i> .

II

παγίς, ἴδος, ἡ, <i>trap</i> .	παρακαταθήκη, ἡ, <i>pledge</i> .	πέλαγος, οὐς, τό, <i>sea</i> .
πάγκακος, <i>thoroughly</i>	παραλαμβάνω, <i>to receive</i> .	Πελοποννησιακός, <i>Pelo-</i>
<i>bad</i> .	παράνομος, <i>contrary to</i>	<i>ponnesian</i> .
πάθος, οὐς, <i>suffering</i> .	<i>law</i> .	Πελοπόννησος, ἡ, <i>Pelo-</i>
παιάν, ἄνος, ὁ, <i>war-song</i> .	παραπλάζω, <i>mislead</i> .	<i>ponnesus</i> .
παιδεία, ἡ, <i>education</i> .	παραπλήσιος, <i>like</i> .	Πέλοψ, ὀπος, ὁ, <i>Pe-</i>
παιδεύω, <i>to educate</i> .	παρασκευάζω, <i>to pre-</i>	<i>lops</i> .
παιδίον, τό, <i>little child</i> .	<i>pare</i> .	πελταστής, ὁ, <i>shields-</i>
παίζω, <i>to play</i> .	παρτείνω, <i>to stretch out</i> .	<i>man</i> .
παῖς, δός, ὁ, ἡ, <i>child</i> .	παρτίθημι, <i>to place be-</i>	πένης, ητος, ὁ, ἡ, <i>poor</i> .
παίω, <i>to strike</i> .	<i>side, provide</i> .	πενητεύω, <i>to be poor</i> .
πάλαι, <i>formerly, long</i>	παρτρέχω, <i>to run by or</i>	πενθίω, <i>to grieve</i> .
<i>ago; οἱ παλαι, the</i>	<i>past</i> .	πενθικῶς ἔχω, <i>w. g. to</i>
<i>ancients</i> .	παρφέρω, <i>to carry by</i>	<i>be sad about some-</i>
παλαίω, <i>to wrestle (pass.</i>	<i>or past</i> .	<i>thing</i> .
<i>w. σ, according to)</i> .	παρέχω, <i>to offer, grant</i> .	πενία, ἡ, <i>poverty</i> .
παλαιός, <i>ancient</i> .	παρίημι, <i>to let pass, neg-</i>	πενυχτός, <i>poor</i> .
πάλιν, <i>again</i> .	<i>lect</i> .	πεπρωμένη, ἡ, <i>fate</i> .
πανταχοῦ, <i>everywhere,</i>	παρίστημι, <i>to place be-</i>	πέπων, ονος, <i>ripe</i> .
<i>in all respects</i> .	<i>side</i> .	περαιός, <i>beyond</i> .
παντοδαπός, <i>of every</i>	παροξύνω, <i>to encourage</i> .	πέρας, ατος, τό, <i>end</i> .
<i>kind</i> .	παρῆρσία, ἡ, <i>frankness</i> .	περιάγω, <i>to lead round</i> .
πάντως, <i>wholly</i> .	πᾶς, <i>every, all</i> .	περιβάλλω, <i>to throw</i>
πάνυ, <i>altogether, very</i> .	πατήρ, ρός, ὁ, <i>father</i> .	<i>round</i> .
πάππος, ὁ, <i>grandfather</i> .	πάτριος, <i>belonging to the</i>	περίδρομος, <i>running</i>
παραγγέλλω, <i>to order</i> .	<i>country</i> .	<i>round</i> .
παραδίδωμι, <i>give over to,</i>	πατρίς, ἴδος, ἡ, <i>native</i>	Περικλῆς, εἰους, ὁ, <i>Peri-</i>
<i>commit</i> .	<i>country</i> .	<i>cles</i> .
παραδόξως, <i>adv. unex-</i>	Πάτροκλος, ὁ, <i>Patroclus</i> .	περιοράω, <i>to overlook,</i>
<i>pectedly</i> .	πάτρω, ωος, ὁ, <i>uncle</i> .	<i>permi</i> .
παραθήκη, ἡ, <i>something</i>	πέδη, ἡ, <i>fetter</i> .	περίπλοος, οὐς, ὁ, <i>voyage</i>
<i>intrusted</i> .	πεδίον, τό, <i>a plain</i> .	<i>round</i> .
παρακαλέω, <i>to call to, to</i>	πειθώ, οὐς, ἡ, <i>persuasive-</i>	περιβρέω, <i>to flow round</i> .
<i>exhort</i> .	<i>ness</i> .	περιστέλλω, <i>to clothe</i> .

περιτίθημι, to put or set round.	πλούσιος, rich.	πῶνος, ὁ, toil.
περιτρέπω, to turn round.	πλουτέω, to be or become rich.	πορεύω, to lead forward.
περιττός, beyond the usual number, more than sufficient.	πλούτος, ὁ, riches.	πορθείω, to destroy.
περιφέρω, to carry about.	πλύω, to wash.	ποριστικός, w. g. skilled in procuring.
Περσεφόνη, ἡ, Proserpine.	πνέω, to breathe, blow.	πορφύρεος (οὔτε), purple.
Πέρσης, ου, ὁ, a Persian.	πόθεν; whence?	Ποσειδών, ὄνος, ὁ, Poseidon, Neptune.
Περσικός, Persian.	ποιητής, οὔ, ὁ, poet.	πύσις, εως, ἡ, drinking.
πέτρα, ἡ, rock.	ποικίλος, variegated.	πόσος; how great?
πῆ; whither? where?	ποιμήν, ἐνος, ὁ, shepherd.	ποταμός, ὁ, river.
πηγή, ἡ, fountain.	ποιός; of what kind?	ποτέ, once.
πήχυς, εως, ὁ, cubit.	πολεμέω, w. d. to carry on war.	πότερος, which of two.
πικρός, bitter.	πολέμιος, hostile.	ποτόν, τό, drink.
πίστις, εως, ἡ, belief.	πολεμικός, warlike.	πούς, ποδός, ὁ, foot.
πιστός, trustworthy.	πόλεμος, ὁ, war.	πράγμα, ατος, τό, an action.
πίσιον, ονος, fat.	πολιορκέω, to besiege.	πρακτικός, capable of accomplishing, obtaining.
πλαστική, ἡ, sculpture.	πολιορκία, ἡ, siege.	πράξις, εως, ἡ, an action.
Πλάτεια, ἡ, Platæa.	πόλις, εως, ἡ, city.	πρᾶος, mild.
πλέθρον, τό, measure of 100 feet.	πολιτεία, ἡ, the state, civil polity.	πράττω, to do, act; πράττω, πράττομαι, to demand of one.
πλείστος, most.	πολίτης, ου, ὁ, citizen.	πρέπει, it is becoming.
πλέκω, to knit, weave.	πολιτικός, relating to the state.	πρέσβεις, οἱ, ambassadors.
πλεονάκις, oftener.	πολλάκις, often.	πρεσβυτέρης, οὔ, ὁ, ambassador.
πλεονέκτης, ου, avaricious.	πολλαπλάσιος, many times more.	πρέσβυς, εια, υ, old.
πλεονεξία, ἡ, avarice.	πολλοί, many.	πρίασθαι, to buy.
πλευρά, ἡ, side.	Πολυδεύκης, ους, ὁ, Polux.	πρίν, before.
πληγή, ἡ, a blow, wound.	πολυλόγος, loquacious.	πρίω, to saw.
πλήθος, ους, τό, multitude.	πολύπονος, laborious.	προαιρέομαι, to prefer.
πλήν, w. g. except.	πολύς, much.	πρόβατον, τό, sheep.
πλήρης, ες, w. g. full, satisfied with.	πολυτέλεια, ἡ, costliness.	πρόγονος, ὁ, ancestor.
πλησιός, near.	πολυτελής, ἐς, costly.	προδίδωμι, to betray.
πλίνθος, ἡ, brick.	πολυφιλία, ἡ, multitude of friends.	προδότης, οὔ, ὁ, betrayer.
πλόος = πλοῦς, ὁ, voyage.	πολυχειρία, ἡ, multitude of hands, of workmen.	προέρχομαι, to go before.
	πονέω, to toil.	προθυμία, ἡ, willingness.
	πονηρός, wicked.	

πρόθυμος, <i>willing.</i>	πρόσειμι, <i>inf. προσείναι, to go to.</i>	προτρίπω, <i>to turn to.</i>
προθύμως, <i>adv. willingly.</i>	προσελεύω, <i>to advance towards.</i>	προφητεύω, <i>to prophesy.</i>
προλείπω, <i>to forsake.</i>	προσέρχομαι, <i>to come to.</i>	πρυτανεῖον, τό, <i>court of justice at Athens.</i>
πρόμαχος, ό, <i>fighting in front, champion.</i>	προσῆκει, <i>it is becoming.</i>	πρώτος, <i>early.</i>
προνοέω, <i>to consider beforehand.</i>	προσήκων, <i>becoming.</i>	πτερόν, τό, <i>wing.</i>
πρόνοια, ή, <i>foresight.</i>	πρόσθεν, <i>before.</i>	πτέρυξ, γος, ή, <i>wing.</i>
πρόοιδα, <i>to know beforehand.</i>	προσθετός, <i>artificial.</i>	πτωχός, <i>very poor.</i>
προσαγορεύω, <i>to call, name.</i>	προσκυνέω, <i>w. a. to worship, honor.</i>	Πυθαγόρας, ου, ό, <i>Pythagoras.</i>
προσβάλλω, <i>w. g. to procure for.</i>	πρόσδοος, ή, <i>approach.</i>	πυκνός, <i>numerous, compact.</i>
προσβλέπω, <i>to look at.</i>	προσπίπτω, <i>to fall upon, occur.</i>	πύλη, ή, <i>gate.</i>
προσδοκάω, <i>to expect.</i>	προσποιέω, <i>to add to.</i>	πύρ, πυρός, τό, <i>fire.</i>
πρόσειμι, <i>inf. προσείναι, to be present.</i>	προστίθηναι, <i>to add.</i>	πύργος, ό, <i>tower.</i>
	προσφέρω, <i>to bring to.</i>	πῶ, <i>yet.</i>
	πρότερος, <i>before, sooner.</i>	πώποτε, <i>ever.</i>
	προτίθημι, <i>to put before.</i>	πῶς; <i>how?</i>

P.

ράδιος, <i>easy.</i>	ρίγος, ους, τό, <i>cold.</i>	ροδοδάκτυλος, <i>rosy-fingered.</i>
ράδιως, <i>adv. easily.</i>	ρίπτω, <i>to throw.</i>	ρόδον, τό, <i>rose.</i>
ρέυμα, ατος, τό, <i>stream.</i>	ρίπτω, <i>to throw.</i>	ρούα, ή, <i>pomegranate.</i>
ρήμα, ατος, τό, <i>word.</i>	ρίς, ρινός, ή, <i>nose.</i>	ρόπαλον, τό, <i>a club.</i>
ρήτωρ, ορος, ό, <i>orator.</i>	ρίψ, ρίπος, ή, <i>reed.</i>	

Σ.

Σαλαμίς, ίνος, ή, <i>Salamis.</i>	Σάρδος, ό, <i>the Sarus.</i>	σήμα, τό, <i>sign, monument.</i>
σάλπιγξ, ιγγος, ή, <i>trumpet.</i>	σάρξ, σαρκός, ή, <i>flesh.</i>	σημαίνω, <i>to give a sign.</i>
σαλπικτής, ου, ό, <i>trumpeter.</i>	σαφής, ές, <i>clear.</i>	σημειον, τό, <i>sign.</i>
Σάμιος, ό, <i>Samian.</i>	σαφώς, <i>clearly.</i>	σιγάω, <i>to be silent.</i>
Σαρδανάπαλος, ό, <i>Sardanapalus.</i>	σέβας, τό, <i>respect.</i>	σιγή, ή, <i>silence.</i>
Σάρδεις εων, αί, <i>Sardis.</i>	σέβομαι, <i>to honor.</i>	σίδηρος, ό, <i>iron.</i>
	σεισμός, ό, <i>earthquake.</i>	σίναπι, εος, τό, <i>mustard.</i>
	σείω, <i>to shake.</i>	σίτος, ό, <i>corn.</i>
	σίλας, αος, τό, <i>splendor.</i>	σιωπή, ή, <i>silence.</i>

σιωπηλός, <i>silent.</i>	στρατιώτης, ου, ὁ, <i>soldier.</i>	συναρμόζω, <i>to fit together.</i>
σκάφος, ους, τό, <i>trench.</i>	στρατοπέδον, τό, <i>encampment, encamped army.</i>	σύνδεσμος, ὁ, <i>band; conjunction.</i>
σκήπτρον, τό, <i>sceptre.</i>	στρατός, ὁ, <i>army.</i>	συνδιατρίβω, <i>to live with.</i>
σκιά, ἡ, <i>shadow.</i>	στρεβλῶ, <i>to torture.</i>	σύνειμι, inf. συνείναι, <i>to be with.</i>
σκληρός, <i>dry.</i>	Συμαρίτης, ου, ὁ, <i>Sybarite.</i>	σύνειμι, inf. συνείναι, <i>w. d. to come or assemble with.</i>
σκολιός, <i>crooked.</i>	συγγνώμων, ου, w. g. <i>pardoning; agreeing with.</i>	συνεξομοίω, <i>to make equal.</i>
σκότος, ὁ and τό, <i>darkness.</i>	συγγράφω, <i>to describe.</i>	συνεπιδίδωμι, <i>to give up.</i>
σοφία, ἡ, <i>wisdom.</i>	συγκυάω, <i>to confound.</i>	συνεργός, ὁ, <i>helper.</i>
σοφιστής, ου, ὁ, <i>sophist.</i>	συγχαίρω, <i>to rejoice with.</i>	σύνεσις, εως, ἡ, <i>understanding.</i>
Σοφοκλῆς, ἴους, ὁ, <i>Sophocles.</i>	συχχέω, <i>to pour together.</i>	συνετός, <i>sensible.</i>
σοφός, <i>wise.</i>	συκῇ, ἡ, <i>fig-tree.</i>	συνήθεια, ἡ, <i>intercourse.</i>
σπάνις, εως, ἡ, <i>need.</i>	σῦκον, τό, <i>fig.</i>	συνήπτω, <i>to bury with.</i>
σπανίως, adv. <i>rarely.</i>	σullaμβάνω, <i>to take with, seize.</i>	συνθήκη, ἡ, <i>treaty.</i>
Σπάρτη, ἡ, <i>Sparta.</i>	Σύλλας, ου, ὁ, <i>Sylla.</i>	συνίστημι, <i>to put together.</i>
Σπαρτιάτης, ου, ὁ, <i>Spartan.</i>	συλλέγω, <i>to collect.</i>	συνίτω, <i>to spin with.</i>
Σπαρτιατικός, <i>Spartan.</i>	σύλλογος, ὁ, <i>assembly.</i>	σύνουδα, <i>to know with; εἰμαντῆ, to be conscious.</i>
σπῆω, <i>to draw.</i>	συμβάινω, <i>to go with.</i>	συντάττω, <i>to arrange.</i>
σπουδαῖος, <i>zealous.</i>	συμβουλευώ, <i>to advise.</i>	συντρέχω, <i>to run with one.</i>
σπουδαίως, adv. <i>zealously.</i>	σύμβουλος, ὁ, <i>adviser.</i>	συντυγχάνω, <i>to meet with, happen.</i>
σπουδή, ἡ, <i>zeal.</i>	συμμαχία, ἡ, <i>alliance, aid.</i>	σῦριγξ, εγγος, ἡ, <i>flute.</i>
σταγών, ὄνος, ἡ, <i>drop.</i>	σύμμαχος, ὁ, <i>ally.</i>	Σύρος, ὁ, <i>a Syrian.</i>
στάδιον, τό, <i>stadium.</i>	σύμπας, <i>all together.</i>	σύρψ, <i>to draw.</i>
σταθμός, ὁ, <i>a station.</i>	συνπλήννυμι, <i>to join together.</i>	σῦς, σῦός, ὁ, ἡ, <i>boar, sow.</i>
στάσις, εως, ἡ, <i>faction.</i>	σμπίνω, <i>to drink with.</i>	συσκηνέω, <i>to tent with, eat with.</i>
στάχυς, ὅς, ὁ, <i>ear of corn.</i>	συνπίπτω, <i>to fall with.</i>	σφαῖρα, ἡ, <i>ball.</i>
στέγη, ἡ, <i>roof, house.</i>	σyrκονέω, <i>to work with.</i>	
στέργω, w. a. <i>to love; w. d. to be contented with.</i>	συνφέρω, <i>to carry with.</i>	
στέφανος, ὁ, <i>crown.</i>	συμφορά, ἡ, <i>an event.</i>	
στήλη, ἡ, <i>pillar.</i>	συναίρωμαι, w. g. <i>to take part in.</i>	
στολή, ἡ, <i>robe.</i>	συναπάλλυνμι, <i>to destroy together.</i>	
στόμα, ατος, τό, <i>mouth.</i>		
στράτευμα, ατος, τό, <i>army.</i>		
στρατηγός, ὁ, <i>a general.</i>		
στρατιά, ἡ, <i>army.</i>		

σφόδρα, <i>very.</i>	Σωκράτης, ους, ό, <i>Socrates.</i>	σωτηρία, ή, <i>preservation.</i>
σφοδρός, <i>violent.</i>	σώμα, ατος, τό, <i>the body.</i>	σωφροσύνη, ή, <i>modesty.</i>
σφύρα, ή, <i>hammer.</i>	σωτήρ, ήρος, ό, <i>preserver.</i>	σώφρων, <i>wise.</i>
σχολαίος, <i>lazy.</i>		

T.

τάλαντον, τό, <i>talent (a weight).</i>	τέλος, ους, τό, <i>end.</i>	τοσοῦτος, <i>so great.</i>
τάλαρος ό, <i>little basket.</i>	τέρας, ατος, τό, <i>wonder.</i>	τότε, <i>then.</i>
τάλας, αια, αν, <i>wretched.</i>	τέττιξ, ήτος, ό, <i>grass-hopper.</i>	τραγικός, <i>tragic.</i>
Τάνταλος, ό, <i>Tantalus.</i>	τέχνη, ή, <i>art.</i>	τράγος, ό, <i>goat.</i>
τάξις, εως, ή, <i>order.</i>	τεχνίτης, ου, ό, <i>artist.</i>	τραγωδία, ή, <i>tragedy.</i>
ταπεινός, <i>low, humble.</i>	Τηλέμαχος, ό, <i>Telemachus.</i>	τράπεζα, ή, <i>table.</i>
ταπεινώω, <i>to humble.</i>	τηλικούτος, <i>so large.</i>	τρήρης, ήρους, ή, <i>trireme.</i>
ταραχή, ή, <i>confusion.</i>	τηλοῦ, <i>far.</i>	τρίπους, οδος, <i>tripod.</i>
τάττω, <i>to arrange.</i>	τιάρη, ή, <i>turban.</i>	Τροίη, ήρος, ή, <i>Troezene.</i>
ταῦρος, ό, <i>bull.</i>	τιθήνη, ή, <i>nurse.</i>	τρόπαιον, τό, <i>trophy.</i>
ταυτολογία, ή, <i>tautology.</i>	τιμή, ή, <i>honor.</i>	τρόπος, ό, <i>way, manner.</i>
τάφος, ή, <i>grave.</i>	τίμιος, <i>honored.</i>	τρύφη, ή, <i>luxury.</i>
τάχα, <i>quickly.</i>	τιμωρία, ή, <i>punishment.</i>	τρυφήτης, ου, ό, <i>luxurious.</i>
ταχέως, <i>quickly.</i>	τοί, <i>indeed.</i>	τύμβος, ό, <i>tomb.</i>
τάχος, ους, τό, <i>quickness.</i>	τοίνυν, <i>hence, therefore.</i>	τυραννίς, ίδος, ή, <i>tyranny.</i>
τάως, ταώ, ό, <i>peacock.</i>	τοίος, <i>of such a nature.</i>	τύραννος, ό, <i>tyrant.</i>
τέ — καί, both — and.	τοιοῦτος, <i>such.</i>	τύρβη, ή, <i>crowd, bustle.</i>
Τεγέα, ή, <i>Tegea.</i>	τολμάω, <i>to dare.</i>	τυφλόω, <i>to make blind.</i>
τείχος, ους, τό, <i>wall.</i>	τόξευμα, ατος, τό, <i>arrow.</i>	τύχη, ή <i>fortune.</i>
τέκνον, τό, <i>child.</i>	τοξική, ή, <i>archery.</i>	
τελευταίος, <i>last.</i>	τόξον, τό, <i>bow.</i>	
τελευτάω, <i>to end, die.</i>	τόπος, ό, <i>place.</i>	
τελευτή, ή, <i>end, death.</i>		

Υ.

ύάκνθος, ό, <i>hyacinth.</i>	ύδωρ, τό, <i>water.</i>	υπεξίστημι, <i>to remove ;</i>
ύβρις, εως, ή, <i>insolence.</i>	υει, <i>it rains.</i>	mid. <i>to go or come</i>
ύβριστής, ου, ό, <i>insolent man.</i>	υιός, ό, <i>son.</i>	<i>out from.</i>
υγαινω, <i>to be in good health.</i>	υπακούειν, w. d. <i>to obey.</i>	υπερβάλλω, <i>to throw</i>
	υπάρχω, <i>to be at hand,</i>	<i>beyond, exceed.</i>
	<i>to be.</i>	υπερβασία, ή, <i>trespass.</i>

ὑπερήφανος, <i>haughty.</i>	ὑπογραφή, ἡ, <i>paint, painting.</i>	ὑποφέρω, <i>to endure.</i>
ὑπεροράω, <i>to look over, to despise.</i>	ὑπόδημα ατος, τό, <i>sandal.</i>	ὑποχωρέω, <i>to go back.</i>
ὑπέρφρων, <i>haughty.</i>	ὑπόθεσις, εως, ἡ, <i>hypothesis.</i>	ὑστεραίος, <i>following.</i>
ὑπηρέτω, w. ᾧ, <i>to aid, serve.</i>	ὑπομένω, w. α. <i>to await, endure.</i>	ὑστερος, <i>later, following.</i>
ὑπνος, ὁ, <i>sleep.</i>		ὑψος, οὖς, τό, <i>height.</i>
		ὑψόω, <i>to elevate.</i>

Φ.

φανρός, <i>evident.</i>	φιλοσοφία, <i>to philosophize.</i>	φροντίς, ἰδος, ἡ, <i>concern.</i>
φάρμακον, τό, <i>remedy.</i>	φίλος, ὁ, <i>a friend, dear.</i>	Φρυγία, ἡ, <i>Phrygia.</i>
φαῦλος, <i>bad, evil.</i>	φιλοχρημοσύνη, ἡ, <i>avarice.</i>	Φρίξ, ὕγος, ὁ, <i>a Phrygian.</i>
φίναξ, ἄκος, ὁ, <i>impostor.</i>	φοβέω, <i>to frighten.</i>	φυλακή, ἡ, <i>guard, watch.</i>
Φίρεκῦδης, οὖς, ὁ, <i>Phercydes.</i>	φόβος, ὁ, <i>fear.</i>	φύλαξ, κος, ὁ, <i>a guard.</i>
φθόνος, ὁ, <i>envy.</i>	φονίκεος (οὖς), <i>purple.</i>	φυλάττω, <i>to guard; mid. w. α. to guard against something.</i>
φιάλη, ἡ, <i>drinking-cup.</i>	φονεύς, εως, ὁ, <i>murderer.</i>	φύσσημα, ατος, τό, <i>breath.</i>
φιλόανθρωπος, <i>philanthropic.</i>	φονεύω, <i>to murder.</i>	φύσις, εως, ἡ, <i>nature.</i>
φιλία, ἡ, <i>friendship.</i>	φόνος, ὁ, <i>murder.</i>	φυτεύω, <i>to plant.</i>
φίλιος, <i>friendly.</i>	φορβή, ἡ, <i>pasture, food.</i>	φύω, <i>to bring forth.</i>
φιλοκερδής, ἐς, <i>fond of gain.</i>	φορέω, <i>to carry.</i>	φωνέω, <i>to produce a sound, speak.</i>
φιλομαθής, ἐς, <i>fond of learning.</i>	φόρμυγξ, ἱγγος, ἡ, <i>harp.</i>	φωνή, ἡ, <i>voice.</i>
φιλόξενος, <i>hospitable.</i>	φρήν, ἐνός, ἡ, <i>mind.</i>	φώρ, φωρός, ὁ, <i>thief.</i>
	φρονέω, <i>to think.</i>	
	φροντίζω, <i>to care for.</i>	

Χ.

χαίνω, <i>to yawn.</i>	χειμών, ὦνος, ὁ, <i>winter.</i>	χοίρειος, <i>of swine.</i>
χαλεπός, <i>troublesome.</i>	χείρ, ρός, ἡ, <i>hand.</i>	χόλος, ὁ, <i>anger.</i>
χαλινός, <i>bridle.</i>	χειρόομαι, <i>to subdue.</i>	χορεύω, <i>to dance.</i>
χαλκός, ὁ, <i>brass.</i>	χελιδών, ὄνος, ἡ, <i>swallow.</i>	χορός, ὁ, <i>dance.</i>
χάλκεος, <i>brazen.</i>	χέω, <i>to pour.</i>	χρεία, ἡ, <i>need.</i>
χαρίεις, <i>graceful.</i>	χθές, <i>yesterday.</i>	χρή, <i>it is necessary.</i>
χαριέντως, <i>gracefully.</i>	χθών, ὄνος, ἡ, <i>the earth.</i>	χρηζω, w. g. <i>to be in want.</i>
χαρίζομαι, <i>to gratify.</i>	χιτών, ὦνος, ὁ, <i>coat.</i>	χρήμα, ατος, τό, <i>a thing, property.</i>
χάρις, ἱτος, ἡ, <i>favor.</i>	χιών, ὄνος, ἡ, <i>snow.</i>	
χάσκω, <i>to yawn.</i>	χοεύς, χοῶς, ὁ, <i>measure.</i>	

χρήσιμος, <i>useful.</i>	χρυσίον, τό, <i>gold.</i>	χρώννυμι, <i>to color.</i>
χρησμοσύνη, <i>poverty.</i>	χρυσός, ό, <i>gold.</i>	χώρα, ή, <i>country, region.</i>
χρηστός, <i>useful.</i>	χρύσεος (οὗς), εἶα (ῆ),	χωρίς, w. g. <i>separately,</i>
χρίω, <i>to anoint.</i>	εον (οὖν), <i>golden.</i>	<i>apart from.</i>
χρόνος, ό, <i>time.</i>	χρῶμα, ατος, τό, <i>skin.</i>	χωρισμός, ό, <i>separation.</i>

Ψ.

ψευδής, ές, <i>false.</i>	ψεύδος, ους, τό, <i>a lie.</i>	ψήφισμα, ατος, τό, <i>de-</i>
ψεύδορκος, <i>perjured ;</i>	ψεύστης, ου, ό, <i>liar.</i>	<i>crete.</i>
τὸ ψεύδορκον, <i>perjury.</i>	ψήν, ψηνός, ό, <i>wasp.</i>	ψυχή, ή, <i>the soul.</i>

Ω.

ὦδή, ή, <i>song.</i>	cause ; ὥς τάχιστα, <i>δστε, so that.</i>	
ὠκύς, εἶα, ύ, <i>quick.</i>	as soon as possible ; ὠφέλεια, ή, <i>advan-</i>	
ὠμος, ό, <i>shoulder.</i>	with indefinite num- <i>tage.</i>	
ὠνος, <i>for sale ; τὰ ὠνα,</i>	bers ; — <i>that ; in or-</i>	ὠφέλιμος, <i>useful.</i>
<i>wares.</i>	<i>der that.</i>	ὠψ, ὠπός, ή, <i>eye, counte-</i>
ὠς, <i>as, when, how, be-</i>	ὠσπερ, <i>as, just as.</i>	<i>nance.</i>

II. ENGLISH AND GREEK VOCABULARY.

A.

Abandon, ἐκλείπω, προλείπω, κατα- λείπω, ἐπιλείπω, ἀφίημι.	Absent, ἀπών.
Ability, δύναμις, εως, ή.	Absent, to be, ἄπειμι.
Abide by, παραμένω, ἐμμένω.	Abstain from, ἀπέχομαι.
Able, to be, δύναμαι, ισχύω, οἷός τέ εἰμι, ἔχω.	Abundance, ἀφθονία, ή.
Abolish, λύω.	Accompany, ἔπομαι.
Abounding in, εὐπορος.	Accomplish, ἐξεργάζομαι, τελέω, διατελέω, περαίνω, ἀνύω ; to ac- complish, as a journey, κατανύω ; = to effect, διαπράττομαι.
About, περί, ἀμφί.	According to, in accordance with, κατά.
Abroad, to travel, ἀποδημέω.	Account of, ον, διά, ἐπί, ἔνεκα, ὑπέρ.
Absence, in the, ἀπών.	

- Account, on this, διὰ τοῦτο.
 Accuse of, γράφομαι, κατηγορέω, διώκω.
 Accuser, κατηγορος, ὁ.
 Accustom, ἐθίζω.
 Acheron, Ἀχέρων, οὗτος, ὁ.
 Acherusian, Ἀχερουσίος.
 Achieve, ἐξεργάζομαι, διαπράττομαι.
 Achilles, Ἀχιλλεύς, ἑως, ὁ.
 Acquainted with, to be, οἶδα, ἐπίσταμαι.
 Acquire, κτάομαι, προσποιέω, λαγχάνω.
 Acquisition, κτήσις, εως, ἡ.
 Acquit, ἀπολύειν.
 Acropolis, Ἀκρόπολις, εως, ἡ.
 Across, passage, πάροδος, ἡ.
 Act, an, πράξις, εως, ἡ, πρᾶγμα, τό; = work, ἔργον, τό.
 Act, to, πράττω, δράω.
 Action, see Act.
 Add, προσποιέω, προστίθηναι, ἐπιτίθηναι.
 Administer, διοικέω, πολιτεύω; to be an administrator, οἰκέω; to administer the government, διοικέω τὴν πόλιν.
 Administration, good, εὐνομία, ἡ.
 Admire, θαυμάζω, ἄγαμαι.
 Adorn, κοσμέω, ἀγάλλω, ἀσκέω.
 Adorn with (invest), ἀμφιέννυμι τινά τι.
 Adranum, Ἀδρανον, τό.
 Adult, τέλειος.
 Advance, προβαίνειν, ὁρμάω.
 Advantage, ὠφέλεια, ἡ, ὄνησις, εως, ἡ.
 —, an, ἀγαθόν, τό; advantages, τὰ ἀγαθὰ.
 —, for the, of, πρὸς.
 Advantageous, χρήσιμος, χρηστός, ὠφέλιμος.
 Advice, βουλή, ἡ, βουλευμα, τό.
 Advise, βουλεύω, συμβουλεύω τινί.
 Adviser, σύμβουλος, ὁ.
 Æolus, Αἰόλος, ὁ.
 Æschines, Αἰσχίνης, ου, ὁ.
 Ætna, Αἴτνη, ἡ.
 Æson, Αἴσων, ονος, ὁ.
 Æthiopian, an, Αἰθίοψ, ἴσπος, ὁ.
 Affair, πρᾶγμα, τό; = occupation, πράξις, ἡ.
 Affirm, φημί.
 Affliction, πάθος, ους, τό.
 Afford, παρέχω, παρέχομαι.
 Afraid, to be, φοβέομαι.
 After, μετά.
 Afterwards, ἔπειτα, μετέπειτα.
 Again, αὖθις, πάλιν.
 Against, ἀντί, πρὸς, ἐπί.
 Agamemnon, Ἀγαμέμνων, ονος, ὁ.
 Age, ἡλικία, ἡ.
 —, old, ἡγρας, αος, τό.
 Agesilaus, Ἀγησιλάος, άου, ὁ.
 Agreeable, ἡδύς, εἰα, ὁ.
 Agriculture, γεωργία, ἡ.
 Aid, to render, βοηθεῖω, w. d.
 Ajax, Αἴας, αὐτος, ὁ.
 Alarm, to, καταπλήττω.
 Alcestis, Ἀλkestis, ιος and ἴδος, ἡ.
 Alcibiades, Ἀλκιβιάδης, ου, ὁ.
 Alexander, Ἀλέξανδρος, ὁ.
 Alike, ὁμοίως.
 All, πᾶς, ἅπας.
 Alleviate, ἐπικουφίζω; to alleviate, as grief, θεραπεύω.
 Alliance, συμμαχία, ἡ.
 Allow, εἰώω.
 Allowable, to be, ἔξεστι.
 Ally, an, σύμμαχος, ὁ.
 Almost, σχεδόν, ὀλίγον δεῖν.
 Alone, μόνος; adv. μόνον.
 Already, ἤδη.
 Also, καί.
 Altar, βωμός, ὁ.

Alternately, ἐν μέρει.

Although, καὶν ὁ καὶ ἐάν, καίπερ.

Always, ἀεί.

Am (to be), εἰμί, γίγνομαι, ὑπάρχω, ἔχω w. adv.

Amazon, Ἀμαζών, ὄνος, ἡ.

Ambassador, πρεσβευτής, οὗ, ὁ.

Ambassadors, πρέσβεις, οἱ.

Amid, ἐν.

Among, ἐν, παρά.

Amputate, ἀποτέμνω.

Anaxagoras, Ἀναξαγόρας, οὗ, ὁ.

Ancestors, προγεννημένοι, οἱ.

Ancient, παλαιός.

And, καί.

Anger, ὀργή, ἡ, χόλος, ὁ.

Angry, to be, ὀργίζομαι, ἐν ὀργῇ ἔχω.

Angry with, to be, ἄχθομαι.

Animal, ζῷον, τὸ, θηρίον, τό.

Announce, ἀγγέλλω.

Annually, κατ' ἐνιαυτόν.

Anoint, ἀλείφω, χρίω.

Another, ἄλλος.

Ant, μύρμηξ, ηκος, ὁ.

Antisthenes, Ἀντισθένης, οὗ, ὁ.

Any one, τις.

Anything, τι.

Anywhere, ποῦ; in a sentence with a negative, οὐδαμοῦ.

Anxiety, see Care.

Apollo, Ἀπόλλων, ὠνος, ὁ.

Apollodorus, Ἀπολλόδωρος, ὁ.

Appear, φαίνομαι.

Appetite, γαστήρ, ἔρος, ἡ.

Appoint, ἀποδείκνυμι; = appoint something to one, ὀρίζω.

Apprehend, συλλαμβάνω.

Approach, to, πλησιάζω, πρόσκειμι.

Approbation, δοκιμασία, ἡ.

Approve of, ἐπαινέω.

Arabia, Ἀραβία, ἡ.

Arabians, Ἀραβες, οἱ.

Araspas, Ἀράσπας, οὗ, ὁ.

Arcadian, Ἀρκάς, ἄδος, ὁ.

Archestratus, Ἀρχέστρατος, ὁ.

Archer, τοξότης, οὗ, ὁ.

Archery, τοξικὴ, ἡ.

Ardor, σπουδή, ἡ, θυμός, ὁ.

Argument, λόγος, ὁ.

Ariseus, Ἀριαῖος, ὁ.

Arise (= to be), γίγνομαι.

Aristides, Ἀριστείδης, οὗ, ὁ.

Aristippus, Ἀρίστιππος, ὁ.

Aristogiton, Ἀριστογείτων, οὗ, ὁ.

Aristotle, Ἀριστοτέλης, οὗ, ὁ.

Armament, στόλος, ὁ.

Arms (weapons), ὅπλα, τά.

Army, στρατιά, ἡ, στρατός, ὁ.

Around, περί, ἀμφί.

Arrange, διατάττω, συντάττω.

Arrogant, ὑβριστής, οὗ, ὑπέρφρων.

Arrow, τόξευμα, τό.

Arsamus, Ἀρσαμος, ὁ.

Art, τέχνη, ἡ.

Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης, οὗ, ὁ.

Artemis, Ἀρτεμις, ἴδος, ἡ.

Artificer, ἐργάτης, οὗ, ὁ, ἐργάτης, οὗ, ὁ.

Artist, τεχνίτης, οὗ, ὁ.

As, ὥς, ὥσπερ.

As long as, ὥς.

As much, τοσοῦτος.

As soon as, ὥς τάχιστα.

As well as, καὶ — καί.

Ascend the throne, εἰς βασιλείαν καταστῆναι.

Ascertain, πυνθάνομαι.

Ashamed, to be, αἰδέομαι, αἰσχύνομαι.

Asia, Ἀσία, ἡ.

Ask, ἐρωτάω, αἰτέω.

Aspire after, ὀρέγομαι w. γ., διώκειν w. α.

Assert, φημί.

Assist, παραστήναι, συμπονέω ;
= to defend, ἀμύνω.

Assign to, δίδωμι.

Associate with, ὁμιλέω, σύνειμι.

Assured, to be (think), νομίζω,
ἡγέομαι.

Assyria, Ἀσσυρία, ἡ.

Assyrian, Ἀσσύριος, ὁ.

Astonish, καταπλήττω.

Astyages, Ἀστυάγης, οὗς, ὁ.

At, παρά.

Athenian, Ἀθηναῖος, ὁ.

Athens, Ἀθῆναι, αἱ.

Athos, Ἄθως, ὡ, ὁ.

Atlantis, Ἀτλαντίς, ἰδος, ἡ.

Attack, an, προσβολή, ἡ.

Attack, to, ἐπιτίθεμαι.

Attempt, to, πειράομαι ; = do,
ποιέω.

Attend to, ἐπιμελέομαι, φρον-
τίζω.

Attica, Ἀττική, ἡ.

Attractive, εὐχαρις, ἦτος.

Auditor, ἀκροατής, οὗ, ὁ.

Audible, ἀκουστός.

Author, αἴτιος, ὁ.

Authority, royal, βασιλεία, ἡ.

Avail, δύναμαι, ισχύω.

Avarice, πλεονεξία, ἡ, φιλοχρημο-
σύνη, ἡ.

Avaricious, πλεονέκτης, ου.

Avert, ἀλέξω, ἀμύνω, ἀποτρέπω.

Avoid, φεύγω.

Await, προσδοκάω, ὑπομένω w. a.

Awake, to be, ἐγρηγορέναι.

Awaken, ἐγείρω, ἀνίστημι ; = to
afford, παρέχω, ὁπάζω.

Away, to lead, ἀπάγω.

B.

Babylon, Βαβυλών, ὦνος, ἡ.

Back, ὀπίσω ; go back, ἀναχωρέω.

Bad, κακός, πονηρός, φαῦλος.

Bad, the (abstract), κακόν, τό.

Ball, σφαῖρα, ἡ.

Banish, ἐκβάλλω.

Banter, παίζω.

Barbarian, α, βάρβαρος, ὁ.

Base, ταπεινός, κακός, πονηρός.

Basias, Βασίας, ου, ὁ.

Basket, κάπεον, τό.

Bathe one's self, λούομαι.

Battle, μάχη, ἡ.

Be, to, εἰμί, γίγνομαι, ἔχω w. adj.
or adv.

Be with, σύνειμι.

Bear (carry), φέρω, φερέω βαστά-
ζω ; = endure, τλήμι ; = bring
forth, produce, φύω, ἀναφύω,
τίκτω.

Beast (wild), θηρίον, τό.

Beat, κρούω.

Beautiful, καλός ; beautiful per-
sons, οἱ καλοί.

—, the, καλόν, τό.

Beautifully, καλῶς.

Beauty, καλόν, τό, κάλλος, οὗς,
τό.

Because, ὅτι, διότι.

Because of, διὰ.

Become, γίγνομαι.

Becomes, it, προσήκει.

Becoming, προσήκων.

—, it is, προσήκει.

Befitting, προσήκων.

Before, πρό.

— (conj.), πρίν, πρότερον.

Beforehand, to observe, προνοέω.

Beg off, ἐξαίτέομαι.

Beget, τίκτω.

Begin, ἀρχομαι.
 Beginning, ἀρχή, ἡ.
 Behalf of, in, ὑπέρ.
 Behind, ὀπίσω; to leave behind, καταλείπω.
 Being, to come into, γίνομαι.
 Believe (trust), πείθομαι; = think, ἠγέομαι, νομίζω, δοκεῖ w. d.
 Believe in gods, θεοὺς νομίζω.
 Believed, to be, πιστεύομαι.
 Belly, γαστήρ, ἑρος, ἡ.
 Beloved, to be. See To love.
 Benefactor, εὐεργέτης, ου, ὁ.
 Beneficence, εὐεργεσία, ἡ.
 Benefit, to, ὠφελέω, δύννημι.
 Benefit, εὐεργεσία, ἡ, χάρις ιτος, ἡ; to confer a, εὐεργετέω w. a.
 Bereave, στερέω, ἀποστερέω τινά τινος, ἀφαιρέομαι.
 Beside, πρὸς w. d.
 Besides, ἐτι, πλήν.
 Besiege, πολιορκέω.
 Best, to be the, ἀριστεύω.
 Bestow, δίδωμι, ὁπάζω.
 Betimes, εὐθύς.
 Betray, προδίδωμι.
 Betrayer, προδότης, ου, ὁ.
 Between, μεταξύ.
 Beware of, φυλάττομαι w. a., εὐλαβέομαι τι.
 Beyond, prep. ὑπέρ.
 Beyond desert, παρ' ἀξίαν.
 Bid, κελεύω w. a. and inf.
 Bind, δέω.
 Bird, ὄρνις, ἴθος, ὁ, ἡ.
 Birth, γένος, ους, τό.
 Bite, δάκνω.
 Black, μέλας.
 Blame, to, ἐλέγχω, ψέγω.
 Blessing, a, ἀγαθόν, τό, εὐεργεσία, ἡ.
 Blind, adj. τυφλός.
 —, to make, τυφλόω.

Blood, αἷμα, τό.
 Bloom, ἀκμή, ἡ.
 Bloom, to, θάλλω.
 Blow, to, πνέω.
 Blow, a, πληγή, ἡ.
 Blush, to, ἐρυθραίνομαι w. aor. and fut. pass.
 Boar, κάπρος, ὁ.
 Boastful display of, to make, ἐπιδείκνυμι.
 Body, the, σῶμα, τό.
 —, in a (= together), σύμψας.
 Boeotia, Βοιωτία, ἡ.
 Boil, to, ἔψω, ζέννυμι.
 Boldly, θαρράλεως.
 Boldness (of speech), παρρησία, ἡ.
 Bolt, μοχλός, ὁ.
 Booty, λεία, ἡ.
 Bore through, τρυπάω.
 Borders, μεθόρια, τά.
 Born, to be, φῦναί, γίνομαι.
 Both, ἀμφω.
 Both — and, καί — καί, τέ — καί.
 Boundary, πέρασ, ατος, τό, μεθόρια, τά.
 Bow, τόξον, τό.
 Bowl, mixing, κρατήρ, ἡρος, ὁ.
 Boy, παῖς, ὁ.
 Bracelet, ψελλίον, τό.
 Brasidas, Βρασιδᾶς, ου, ὁ.
 Brass, χαλκός, ὁ.
 Brave, ἀνδρείος, γενναῖος.
 Bravely, ἀνδρείως, γενναίως.
 Bravery, ἀνδρία, ἡ, ἀρετή, ἡ.
 Bread, ἄρτος, ὁ.
 Break, ῥήγνυμι, διαρρήγνυμι, κατέγνυμι.
 — up an encampment, ἀναζεύγνυμι, ὁρμάω.
 — in pieces, διαρρήγνυμι.
 Breathe, πνέω, ἐμπνέω.
 Bridge over, to, ζεύγνυμι w. a.
 Bridle, χαλινός, ὁ.

Brilliant, λαμπρός.

Bring, ἄγω, φέρω, κομίζω.

— forward, as a charge, κατηγορώ.

— on, ἐπάγω.

— to, προσφέρω.

— up (= educate), παιδεύω, τρέφω.

Brother, ἀδελφός, δ.

Brute, βόσκημα, τό.

Build, ἰδρύω, κτίζω.

Bull, ταυρός, δ.

Burden, ἄχθος, ους, τό.

Burdensome, βαρύς, χαλεπός, ἀργαλός.

Burn, καίω, πύμπρημι.

Burn down, κατακαίω, καταφλέγω, ἐμπύρημι.

Bury, θάπτω.

Business, ἔργον, τό, πρᾶγμα, τό.

But, δέ, ἀλλά.

But also, ἀλλά καί.

By, ὑπό, διά, παρά, πρὸς.

C.

Cadmus, Κάδμος, δ.

Calamity, ἀτυχία, ἡ, κακόν, τό.

Call, to, καλέω, ἀπαγορεύω ;
= name, ὀνομάζω.

Call to mind, μνημονεύω τι.

Callixenus, Καλλιξένος, δ.

Calumny, διαβολή, ἡ.

Can (be able), δύναμαι.

Capacity, δύναμις, ἡ ; in a private, ἰδίᾳ ; in a public, δημοσίᾳ.

Carduchians, Καρδοῦχοι, οἱ, adj. ιος.

Care, ἐπιμέλεια, ἡ, φροντίς, ἴδος, ἡ, μέριμνα, ἡ.

Care, to, care for, take care for, ἐπιμέλομαι, φροντίζω.

Careful, to be (w. inf.), φροντίζω
w. g.

Carefully, ἐπιμελῶς.

Carousal, πόσις, εὖς, ἡ.

Carry, φέρω, βαστάζω.

— about, περιφέρω.

— on war, πολεμέω w. d.

— off, ἀπάγω.

Carthage, Καρχηδών, ὄνος, ἡ.

Cast down, to, ρίπτω.

Castle, ἀκρά, ἡ.

Catana, Κατάνη, ἡ.

Catch, θηρεύω, ἀγρεύω.

Caucasus, Καυκάσος, δ.

Cause (= affairs), πρᾶγμα, τό.

Cauterize, καίω, ἀποκαίω.

Cease, παύομαι, διαλείπω.

Cecrops, Κέκροψ, ὄνος, δ.

Celsæ, Κελαιναί, αἱ.

Celebrate (= praise), ἐπαινέω.

— in song, ᾄδω, ὑμνέω.

Celestial, οὐράνιος.

Cell, οἰκίδιον, τό.

Censure, ψέγω, μέμφομαι τι, ἐγκαλέω.

Centre, μέσος, μεσότης, πτος, ἡ.

Certainly not, or never, οὐ μή.

Chærecrates, Χαιρεκράτης, ους, δ.

Chaldeans, Χαλδαῖοι, οἱ.

Chalcidian, Χαλκιδεύς, εὖς, δ.

Chance, τύχη, ἡ.

Change, to, μεταλλάττω, μεταβάλλω.

Character, τρόπος, δ, ἥθος, ους, τό.

Character of Deity, τὰ τοῦ θεοῦ.

Charge, to take in, λαμβάνω.

Charge, to (= attack), ἐπιτίθεμαι
w. d.

Chariot, ἄρμα, τό.
 Charioteer, ἡνίοχος, ό.
 Charm, τερπόν, τό.
 Charmides, Χαρμίδης, ου, ό.
 Cheerfully, ἡδέως.
 Chian, Χίος, ό.
 Child, παῖς, ό ή, τέκνον, τό.
 Choice (adj.), πολυτελής, ές.
 Choose, αἰρέομαι; = will, βουλεύομαι, έθέλω.
 Cilicia, Κιλικία, ή.
 Circumference, περίμετρος, ή.
 Citizen, πολίτης, ό.
 City, πόλις, ή.
 Clear, to (= free from wild beasts), εξημερώω; = purify, καθαίρω.
 Clearchus, Κλέαρχος, ό.
 Cleave to, ἔχομαι w. g.
 Cleonymus, Κλεώνυμος, ό.
 Cleopompus, Κλεόπομπος, ό.
 Clitus, Κλείτος, ό.
 Close (adj.), έγγύς.
 — to, κλείω.
 Clothes, έσθής, ητος, ή.
 Cluster (of grapes), βύτρυς, ό.
 Cold, ψύκος, τό, ρίγος, τό.
 — (adj.), ψυχρός.
 Collect, συλλέγω, συνίστημι.
 Colony, αποικία, ή.
 Combatant, αθλητής, ό.
 Combat, μάχη, ή; to engage in single combat, μονομαχέω w. d.
 Come, έρχομαι, αφικνέομαι = I have come, am present, ηκω.
 — in or into, εισέρχομαι, εισεimi.
 Come into existence, γίγνομαι.
 — together, συνέρχομαι.
 — to a knowledge of, γινώσκω.
 Command (= office), αρχή, ή.
 Command, to, κελεύω, επιτάττω, προστάττω; of generals, παραγγέλλω.
 Command, to be at one's, πάρεimi.

Commander, επιτακτήρ, ητος, ό;
 = a general, στρατηγός, ό; to be a commander, αρχω.
 Commend, επαινέω.
 Common, κοινός.
 Common origin, συγγενής, ές.
 Companion, έταίρος, ό.
 Compare, όμοιόω τινί τι, εικάζω τινί τι.
 Comparison with, in, παρά w. a.
 Compassion upon, to have, κατελέω τινά.
 Competent, ικανός.
 Complete, to, διατελέω.
 Compulsion, ανάγκη, ή.
 Comrade, έταίρος, ό.
 Conceal, απο-, κατακρύπτω, κεύθω.
 Concealed, κρυπτός.
 Concerns, it, μέλει.
 Concerned, to be, φροντίζω w. g.
 Condemn, κρίνω; to death, θανάτω.
 Confer blessings, εύ ποιέω τινά, ευεργετέω τινά; great blessings, μεγάλα ευεργετέω τινά.
 Confide in, επιτρέπω, πεποιθέναι.
 Confidence, to have, in, θαρρέω.
 Confine (= shut up), κατακλείω, καθείργω.
 Conformably to, μετά w. g.
 Confused noises, θόρυβοι, οι.
 Congratulate, συνήδομαι w. d.
 Conquer, νικάω.
 Conscious, συνειδώς; to be conscious, συνοιδα.
 Consider, σκοπέω, νοέω; be considered, νομίζομαι.
 Considerate (= moderate), μέτριος.
 —, to be, σωφρονέω.
 Consideration, λογισμός, ό.
 Constitutionally, νομίμως.
 Construction (building), οικόδημησις, εως, ή.

Consult an oracle, *μαντεύομαι*.

Consume, *ἀναλίσκω*.

Contemplate, *θεωρέω, σκοπέω*.

Contend (fight), *μάχομαι*; as in music, with destiny, &c., *ἐρίζω* w. d.

Contentedly, very, *αὐταρκέστατα*.

Contention, *ἔρις, ἵδος, ἦ*.

Contest, *μάχη, ἦ. ἀγών, ὦνος, ὁ*.

Continue, *διατελέω, διάγω*.

Continually, *ἀεί, συνεχῶς*; also by *διατελέω* with the Part.

Contrary to, *παρά*.

Contrive, *μηχανάομαι*.

Control, *κυριεύω* w. g, *κρατέω* w. g.

Conversation, *διάλογος, ὁ*; = instruction, *ὁμλία, ἦ*.

Converse with, *διαλέγομαι τι*.

Convict, to, *ελέγχω, ἐξελέγχω*.

Convince, *πείθω* w. a.

Co-operation, with the, of, *συνεργούτος τινος*.

Corn, *σίτος, ὁ*.

—, ear of, *στάχυς, ὅς, ὁ*.

Corpse, *νέκυσ, ὅς, ὁ, νεκρός, ὁ*.

Correct (adj.), *ὀρθός*.

Correctly *ὀρθῶς*.

Corrode, *ἐσθίω*.

Corrupt, to, *διαφθείρω*.

Cotyōra, *Κοτύωρα, τά*

Counsel, *βουλή, ἦ*.

Country *χώρα, γῆ, ἦ*; one's country, *πατρίς, ἵδος, ἦ*.

—, of the, belonging to the, *πάτριος*.

Country, native, *πατρίς, ἵδος, ἦ*.

Courage, *ἀρετή, ἦ. θυμός, ὁ*.

Courageously, *θαῤῥαλέως*.

Courier, *ἄγγελος, ὁ, ἡμεροδρόμος, ὁ*.

Course, *δρόμος, ὁ*; = journey, *ὁδός, ἦ*.

Court, *θύραι, αἱ*.

— of justice, *δικαστήριον, τό*.

Cow *βοῦς, ἦ*.

Creature, *ζῶον, τό*.

Credit, to, *πείθομαι*.

Crete, *Κρήτη, ἦ*.

Crime (= insolence), *ὑβρις, εως, ἦ*.

Critias, *Κριτίας, ου, ὁ*.

Croak, *κρῶζω*.

Crocodile, *κροκοδείλος, ὁ*.

Cræsus, *Κροῖσος, ὁ*.

Crotonian, *Κροτωνιάτης, ου, ὁ*.

Crown, a, *στέφανος, ὁ*.

Crush, *θραύω*.

Cry, a, *κραυγή, ἦ*.

Cry out, *κρίζω, ἀνακρίζω*; to cry out to, *βοάω τι*.

Cubit, *πῆχυς, εως, ὁ*.

Culture (= education), *παιδεία, ἦ. παιδευσίς, ἦ*.

Cultivation. See Culture.

Cup, *κύπελλον, τό*.

Custom, *ἔθος, ους, τό, ἥθος, ους, τό*; it is an established custom, *νομίζεται*.

Cyaxares, *Κυαξάρης, ους (acc. ην), ὁ*.

Cyclops, *Κύκλωψ, ωπος, ὁ*.

Cyrus, *Κύρος, ὁ*.

D.

Dainty food, *ἔψον, τό*.

Dance, to, *χορεύω, ἀρχέομαι*.

Danger, *κίνδυνος, ὁ*.

Danger, to incur, or be in danger of, *κινδυνεύω*.

Dare, *τολμάω*.

- Darius**, Δαρείος, ὁ.
Dark (= black), μέλας.
Darkness, νύξ, νυκτός, ἡ.
Daughter, θυγάτηρ, τρός, ἡ.
Day, ἡμέρα, ἡ.
Daybreak, at, ἅμα ἡμέρᾳ.
Dead, ἀποτεθνηκώς, νεκρός; to be dead, τεθνηκέναι.
Deal, a great deal of, πολὺς.
Dear, φίλος.
Death, θάνατος, ὁ.
 —, to put to, ἀποκτείνω.
Deceive, ἐξαπατάω.
Decide, κρίνω, διακ., διαγιγνώσκω.
 — upon, βουλεύομαι.
Declare, ἀποφαίνομαι, ἀποδείκνυμι.
Decree, a, ψήφισμα τό.
Deed, πρᾶγμα, τό, ἔργον, τό.
Deem, νομίζω; to be deemed worthy, ἀξιούμαι.
Deep, βαθύς.
Defeat, ἥττα, ἡ.
Defence (by speech), ἀπολογία, ἡ.
Defend, φυλάττω; to defend one's self by speaking, ἀπολογέομαι; by force, or fortress, ἀμύνομαι.
Defendant, ἀπολογούμενος.
Deformed (= disgraceful), αἰσχυρός.
Degenerate, to, μεταβολὴν ἐπὶ τὸ κακὸν λαμβάνω.
Deity, θεῖον, τό, δαιμόνιον, τό, θεός, ὁ.
Delay, to, μέλλω.
Deliberate, to, βουλεύομαι.
Delight, to, εὐφραίνω, τέρπω.
Delight in, τέρπομαι, ἀγάλλομαι.
Deliver, σώζω ἀπαλλάττω; = to free from, ἐλευθερόω.
 —, up, παραδίδωμι.
Delivered, to be (= to be saved), σώζομαι.
Deliverance (= safety), σωτηρία, ἡ; = freedom from, ἀπολύσις, ἡ.
- Delos**, Δῆλος, ἡ.
Demand, to (= ask), αἰτέω.
Demean one's self to one, προσφέρομαι τινι; kindly to, φιλοφρόνως ἔχω w. d.
Demeter (Ceres), Δημήτηρ, τρος, ἡ.
Demosthenes, Δημοσθένης, ους, ὁ.
Deny, ἀρνέομαι.
Depart, ἀπείμι, ἀπαλλάττομαι, ἀπέρχομαι.
Departed (= dead), ἀποτεθνηκώς.
Dependent, to be (= be ruled), ἄρχομαι, κρατέομαι.
Deplore, κλαίω.
Deposit, τίθημι; in something, ἔν τινι.
Deposited, a thing, παρακαταθήκη, ἡ.
Deprive, στερέω, ἀφαιρέομαι.
Derive (= enjoy, e. g. advantages), ἀπολαύω; derive gain, κερδαίνω.
Descendant, ἔκγονος, ὁ, ἡ.
Descend from, ἔκγονος, ὁ, ἡ.
Describe, συγγράφω.
Desert, beyond one's, παρ' ἀξίαν.
Desert, to, καταλείπω, ἀποφεύγω.
Deserter, φυγάς, ἄδос, ὁ.
Deserve, ἄξιος εἰμί.
Deserving, ἄξιος.
 —, to think, ἀξιόω.
Desire, a, ἐπιθυμία, ἡ, ὄρεξις, εως, ἡ.
Desire, to, ἐπιθυμέω; = wish, βούλομαι; = pray, εὐχομαι.
Desirable, αἰρετός.
Desirous, to be (= wish), ἐθέλω.
Despair, to, ἀπογινώσκω, ἀθυμέω; of one's self, ἀπογινώσκω ἑμαυτόν.
Despise, ἀτιμάζω, καταφρονέω.
Despised, to be, καταφρονέομαι.
Destiny, μοῖρα, ἡ.

- Destroy, *φθείρω, διαφθείρω, καταλύω, ἀλλυμι*; = overthrow, *ἀνατρέπω*.
 Determine (= resolve), *γινώσκω*.
 Determined, it is, *δοκεῖ*.
 Devote one's self to (= turn), *τρέπομαι*.
 Diana, *Ἀρτεμίς, ἴδος, ἡ*.
 Die, to, *θνήσκω, ἀποθ, τελευτάω*.
 — for *ὑπεραποθνήσκω*.
 Differ from, *διαφέρω w g*.
 Different, *διάφορος*; to run in different directions, *διαδιδράσκω*.
 from, to be, *διαφέρω*.
 Difficult, *βαρύς, εἰα ὕ, δύσκολος*.
 Dignity (gravity), *βάρος, ους, τό*.
 Dig through, *διωρύττω, διασκάπτω*.
 Diligence, *σπουδή, ἡ*.
 Diligent, *σπουδαῖος*.
 Diligently, *σπουδαίως*.
 Diodorus, *Διόδωρος, ὁ*.
 Diogenes, *Διογένης, ους, ὁ*.
 Diphridas, *Διφρίδας, -α, ὁ*.
 Direct, to, *ὀθύνω*; = towards something, *κατευθύνω*; one's self, *τρέπομαι*; = to manage, *οἰκέω*.
 Disappear, *ἀφανίζομαι w. aor. pass*.
 Disclose, *ἐκκαλύπτω*.
 Discourse, *λόγος, ὁ*.
 Discourse, to, *διαλέγομαι*.
 Discover (= show), *φαίνω*.
 Discreet, *φρόνιμος, συνετός*.
 Disease, *νόσος, ἡ*.
 Disgrace, *λύμη, ἡ*.
 Disgraceful, *αἰσχροῦς*.
 Disgracefully, *αἰσχροῶς*.
 Dishonest, *πονηρός*.
 Dishonor *ατιμία, ἡ*.
 Dishonorable, *αἰσχροῦς, ἀεικής, ἐς*.
 Disorder, *ταραχή, ἡ*; to throw into disorder, *ταράττω*.
Dispel, λύω.
- Dispirited, to be, *ἀθυμέω*.
 Display, *ἀποφαίνομαι, ἀποδείκνυμι*.
 Displease, *ἀπαρίσκω τι*.
 Displeased with, to be, *ἀχθομαι*.
 Dispose (= arrange), *τεχνάομαι*.
 Disposed, kindly *εὖνους*.
 Disposition (= feeling), *γνώμη, ἡ, φρένες, αἱ*.
 Dissension, *διχοστασία, ἡ*.
 Dissipate (= scatter), *σκεδάζω*.
 Dissolute, *ἀκρατής, ἐς*.
 Dissolve, *καταλύω, διαλύω*.
 Distance, at a, from, *πρόσωθεν*.
 Distant, to be, from, *ἀπέχω*.
 Distinguish one's self, be distinguished for, *διαφέρω*.
 Distinguished for, *ἐπίσημος*.
 Disturb, *ταράττω, συγχέω*.
 Disturbance, *ταραχή, ἡ*.
 Divide, *μερίζω, κίνω, κατανέμω*.
 Divine, *θείος*.
 Divination, *μαντική, ἡ*.
 Do, *πράττω, ποιέω, δράω*.
 Do good to, *εὖποιέω τινα, εὐεργετώ τινα*; do wrong, *ἀδικέω, κακῶς ποιέω*.
 Dog, *κύων, κυνός, ὁ, ἡ*.
 Domestic, *ὁ οἶκος*.
 Dominion, *ἀρχή, ἡ, ἡγεμονία, ἡ*.
 Door, *θύρα, ἡ, πύλη, ἡ*.
 Double-speaking, *διχόμυθος*.
 Doubtful, to be (= fearful), *φοβέομαι*.
 Draco, *Δράκων, οντος, ὁ*.
 Draw, *σύρω*.
 Draw up (of an army), *τάττω*; (laws) *συγγράφω*.
 Dress, *στολή, ἡ, ἱμάτιον, τό*.
 Dress in, *ἀμφιέννυμι*.
 Dried up, *ἐσκληκώς, νία, ὅς*.
 Drink, to, *πίνω*.
 — out or up, *ἐκπίνω*.
 Drive, *ελαίνω*.

Drive away, ἀπελαύνω, ἀπωθίω.

— in, εἰσελαύνω, εἰσωθίω.

— out, ἐξελαύνω.

Drunkenness, μέθη, ἡ.

During, κατά, ἐν.

Duty, θέον, τό.

Duty or part of any one, it is, εἰμί w. g.

Dwell, οἰκέω, ναίω; = to be, εἰμί; = be in, πρόσκειμι; = lie, κείμεναι.

Dwelling, οἰκία, ἡ, οἶκος, ὁ, οἶκημα, τό.

E.

Each, ἕκαστος.

Each other, ἀλλήλων.

Eager to learn, φιλομαθής, ἐς.

for honor, φιλότιμος.

Eagle, αἰετός, ὁ.

Ear, οὖς, ὠτός, τό.

Earn, to (= work out), ἐξεργάζομαι.

Earth, the, γῆ, ἡ, χθών, χθονός, ἡ.

Earthen, κεράμειος.

Earthquake, σεισμός, ὁ.

Ease, ἡσυχία, ἡ.

Easily, ῥαδίως.

East, ἑως, ὦ, ἡ.

Easy, ῥάδιος.

Eat, ἐσθίω.

Echo, ἡχώ, οὗς, ἡ.

Edge, ἔσχατος.

Educate, παιδεύω, διδάσκω.

Education, παιδεία, ἡ, διδασκαλία, ἡ.

Educated, πεπαιδευμένος.

Effect, to (= accomplish), ἐξεργάζομαι.

Effeminate, to render, μαλακίω.

Efforts (= by themselves), καθ' ἑαυτοὺς.

Egypt, Αἴγυπτος, ἡ.

Egyptian, Αἰγύπτιος, ὁ.

Either — or, ἢ — ἢ.

Elder. See Old.

Elegance (= gracefulness), χάρις, ιος, ἡ.

Elevate, ἐνέω.

Eloquent, λόγιος.

Else, everything, ἄλλος, λοιπός.

Embassy, πρεσβεία, ἡ.

Embrace, ἀσπάζομαι.

Employ, χράσσομαι w. d.

Employed in, to be zealously, σπουδάζω.

Empty itself (of a river), ἐμβαλ-
λω, ἐξίημι.

Emulation, φιλοτιμία, ἡ.

Encampment, στρατόπεδον, τό.

—, to break up an, ἀναζεύγνυμι.

Encounter, to, ἵκωσθηναι w. d.

Encourage, παρακαλῶ, παραμυ-
θεῖσθαι.

End, τέλος, οὗς, τό; end, e. g. of
war, καταλύσις, εὖς, ἡ.

End of life, τελευτή τοῦ βίου.

Endeavor to, πειράσσομαι dep. pass.

Endure, φέρω, ὑποφέρω, ὑπομένω.

Enduring, very καρτερικός.

Enemy, πολέμιος, ὁ, ἐχθρός, ὁ.

Energy, δύναμις, εὖς, ἡ.

Enfeeble, τείρω, κατίνυμι.

Engage with (of an army), συμ-
μύγνυμι.

— in a naval battle, ναυμαχέω;
in single combat, μονομαχέω.

Enjoin upon, ἐπιβάλλω.

Enjoy (taste), ἀπολαύω w. g.
γεύομαι w. g. allow one to en-
joy (participate in) something,
μεταδίδωμι τινὶ τινας.

Enlarge, *πλουτύνω*.

Enlist, *συγγράφω*; intrans. *στρατεύομαι*.

Enrich, *πλουτίζω*.

Enslave, *δουλώω*.

Enslaved, to be, *δουλεύω*.

Enter *εἰσβάλλω* = to take a course or way, *τρέπομαι ὁδόν*.

Entreat, *ἱκετεύω*.

Entreaty *δέησις*, *εως*, *ή*; to gain release by, *ἐξαστέομαι*.

Entrust to, *ἐπιτρέπω*.

Enumerate, *καταριθμέω*.

Envy, *φθόνος*, *ὁ*.

—, to, *φθονέω*; envy onesomething, or on account of something, *φθονέω τινί τινας*.

Epaminondas, *Ἐπαμινώνδας*, *ον*, *τό*.

Ephesus, *Ἐφεσος*, *ή*.

Epic poetry, *ποιήσεις τῶν ἔπων*, or *τὰ ἔπη*.

Equal, *ἴσος*.

—, to make, *ἰξισόω*.

Equivalent, to be, *ἀντάξιος εἰμι*.

Ere, *πρίν*.

Erect, to, *ὀρθόω*, *ἐξορθύω*; as a statue, *ἀνατίθηναι*, *ἀνίστημι*.

Eretian, *Ἐρετριεύς*, *εως*, *ὁ*.

Err, *ἀμαρτάνω*.

Escape, to, *ἀποφεύγω* w. a.

Especially, *μάλιστα*.

Establish, *καθίστημι*.

Established custom, it is, *νομίζεται*.

Esteem, to, *τιμάω*, *θεραπεύω*; = value much, *ποιέομαι περὶ πολλοῦ*; = consider, think, *νομίζω*.

— happy, *μακαρίζω*, *ζηλώω*.

Esteemed, *τίμος*.

Estimable, *ἄξιος*.

Euphrates, *Εὐφράτης*, *ον*, *ὁ*.

Europe, *Εὐρώπη*, *ή*.

Euryalus, *Εὐρύαλος*, *ὁ*.

Eurysthenes, *Εὐρυσθένης*, *ους*, *ὁ*.

Eurystheus, *Εὐρυσθεύς*, *εως*, *ὁ*.

Euxinus Pontus, *Εὐξείνως Πόντος*.

Even, *καί*.

— if, *καί ἴάν*.

— now, *καί νῦν*.

— though, *καί ἴάν*.

Evening, *δελή*, *ή*.

Event, *συμφορά*, *ή*.

Ever (= always), *ἀεί*.

Every, *πᾶς*; = quicque, *ἕκαστος*.

Everything, *πάν*.

Everywhere, *πανταχοῦ*.

Evident, *δῆλος*, *φανερὸς*.

Evidence, *τεκμήριον*, *τό*.

Evil, *κακός*, *πονηρός*, *φαῦλος*.

Evil, an, *κακόν*, *τό*, *κακία*, *ή*.

Evil-doer, *κακουργος*, *ὁ*.

Exact from, to, *ἀπαίτέω τί τινα*, *πράττω τί τινα*.

Exalt, *ὑψόω*.

Examine, *ἐξετάζω*, *ἐλέγχω*.

Examination, *ἔλεγχος*, *τό*; = de-liberation, *κρίσις*, *εως*, *ή*.

Excellence *καλοκαγαθία*, *ή*, *ἀρετή*, *ή*.

Excellent, *ἀγαθός*.

Except, *πλήν*.

Excess (= luxury), *τρυφή*, *ή*; excess in anything, *ἀσέλγεια*, *ή*.

Exchange, to, *μεταλλάττω*; = to exchange one thing for another, *ἀντικαταλλάττομαί τί τινας*.

Excite, *ἐγείρω*.

Exclude, *ἀπελαύνω*.

Execute (= accomplish), *ἐπιτελέω*, *διανύω*.

Exercise, to, *γυμνάζω*, *ἀσκέω*; = to make trial of, *πειράομαι*.

Exercise, *ἀσκησις*, *εως*, *ή*.

Exhort, *προτρέπω*, *παρακαλέω*.

Existence, to come into, *γίγνομαι*.

Expect (= hope), *ἐλπίζω*; = look for, *ὑποπτεύω, προσδοκάω*.

Expedition, to make an, *στρατεύω*.

Experience, *ἐμπειρία, ἡ*.

Exploit, *πράγμα, τό*.

Exposed to. See **Stratagems**.

Express, to, *φράζω, ἐκφαίνω, ἀποφαίνω*.

Extent, *ἀριθμός, ὁ, πλήθος, οὗς, τό*.

Exterior, *σχήματα, τά*.

Extol, *εἰς ὕψος ἐξαιρέω*.

Extraordinarily, *δεινώς*.

Eye, *ὀφθαλμός, ὁ*.

F.

Face, *πρόσωπον, τό, ὄψις, εὖς, ἡ*.

Fail, *ἐκλείπω, προλ., καταλ., ἐπιλ.*

Fair (= beautiful), *καλός*.

Faithful, *πιστός*.

Fall, to, *πίπτω*.

— **away**, *ἀπο-, περιῥρέω*.

— **back** (= retreat), *ἀποχωρέω*.

— **upon**, *ἐμπίπτω*.

— **into** (of a river), *εἰςβάλλω, ἐμβάλλω*.

Falsely, *ἐπιτορκέω*.

Fame, *εὐκλεία, ἡ, κλέος, εὖς, τό*;
= report, *δόξα, ἡ*.

Famine, *λιμός, ὁ*.

Famous, *εὐκλής, ἐς, φανερός*.

Far (of distance), *μακράν, τηλοῦ*;
with comp. *πολύ*.

Far, so far from, *ἀντί*.

Fare, to, *πράττω* w. adv., e. g. *εὖ*,
to fare well.

Fast, to hold, *ἔχομαι* w. g.

Fasten, *κλείω*.

Fat, *πίων, ονός*.

Fate, *μοῖρα, ἡ*; = fortune, *τύχη, ἡ*.

Fated, it is, *εἴμαρται* w. d.

Father, *πατήρ, τρός, ὁ*.

Fault, *ἀμαρτία, ἡ*.

Favor, *χάρις, ἵτος, ἡ*.

—, a, *εὐεργεσία, ἡ*.

— **on, to confer a, do to**, *εὖ ποιέω* w. a., *εὐεργετέω* w. a.

—, **to receive a**, *εὖ πάσχω*.

Fear, *φόβος, ὁ*.

—, to, *φοβέομαι, δέδοικα*.

Fearful, *δεινός*; to be, *φοβέομαι*.

Feet, *πόδες, οἱ*.

Fellow-combatant, *σύμμαχος, ὁ*.

Fetter, a, *πέδη, ἡ*.

Few, *ὀλίγοι, αἱ, α*.

Field, *ἀγρός, ὁ, γνία, ἡ*.

Fight, to, *μάχομαι*.

Fill, *πίμπλημι, ἐμπίπλημι*.

Filled with, *μεστός, πληρής, ἐς*.

Find, *εὕρισκω*.

Fine (= beautiful), *καλός*.

Fine, a, *χρήματα, τά, ζημία, ἡ*; to
punish by a, *ζημιόω*.

Fir, *πεύκη, ἡ*.

Fire, *πῦρ, πυρός, τό*.

—, to set on, *ἐμπίπρημι*.

Firm, *βέβαιος*; stand firm, *ὑπομένω*.

Firmness, *καρτερία*.

First, *πρῶτος*; adv. *πρῶτον, πρῶτα, τά*.

First, at, *ἐν ἀρχῇ*.

Fish, a, *ἰχθύς, ὅς, ὁ*.

Fit (proper), *ἐπιτήδειος, ἱκανός*.

Fit, in a, of madness, *μαινόμενος, δαιμονῶν*.

Fitted (= of such a nature), *τοιούτος*.

Fix (= determine), *ὀρίζω*; = to
make firm, *πύγνυμι*.

Flagon, χοῦς, δ.
 Flatter, κολακεύω.
 Flatterer, κόλαξ, ἄκος, δ.
 Flattery, κολακεία, ἡ.
 Flay, δέρω.
 Flee, φεύγω
 — away, ἀποφεύγω w. a.
 Flesh, κρέας, ἔως, τό, σάρξ, ρκός, ἡ.
 Fling, ρίπτω.
 Flock (= herd), ἀγέλη, ἡ.
 Flourish, to, βάλλω.
 Flow, to, ρέω.
 — by, παραβρέω.
 Flower, α, ἄθος, ους, τό, ἄνθεμον, τό.
 Flute, αὐλός, δ, σῦριγξ, ἑγγος, ἡ.
 Fly away, ἀναίτομαι, ἐκπίτομαι.
 Follow, ἔπομαι w. d., ἀκολουθεῖω w. d.
 Folly (madness), μανία, ἡ.
 Fond of learning, φιλομαθής, ἐς.
 Fond of war, φιλοπόλεμος.
 Food, βρῶμα. τό, βορά, ἡ.
 Fool, μῶρος, δ.
 Foolish, μῶρος.
 Foot of, at the, ὑπό.
 For, πρό, ὑπέρ, ἐπί; (conj.) γάρ.
 Forbid, ἀπαγορεύω.
 Force, military, δύναμις, εως, ἡ.
 — (violence), βιά, ἡ.
 —, to employ, βιάζομαι.
 Forefathers, προγεγεννημένοι, οἱ.
 Forehead, μέτωπον, τό.
 Foreign, ἀλλότριος.
 Foreign to (= besides), πλὴν w. g., χωρίς w. g., ἔξω w. g.
 Foreigner, ξένος, δ.
 Foresee, προοράω.

Forever, δι; to be forever (= abide in), εἰμί, διατρίβω.
 Forget, λανθάνομαι ἐπιλ. w. g.
 Former (= old), παλαιός.
 Forthwith, τὴν ταχίστην, ὡς τάχιστα.
 Fortify, ταχίζω.
 Fortune, τύχη, ἡ.
 —, good, εὐτυχία, ἡ.
 Fortunate, εὐδαίμων, ονος, εὐτυχής, ἐς.
 —, to be, εὐτυχέω, εὐδαιμονίω.
 Forward, to bring, as a charge, κατηγορεῖω.
 Found, to, κτίζω, ἰδρύω.
 Foundation, κρηπίς, ἰδος, ἡ; metaphor. θεμέλιον, τό.
 Fountain, πηγὴ, ἡ.
 Frankness, παρρησία, ἡ.
 Free, εἰλεύθερος.
 —, to, λύω, ἐλευθερώω.
 — from, ἀπολύω.
 Freedom, ἐλευθερία, ἡ; of the state, αὐτονομία, ἡ.
 — of speech, παρρησία, ἡ.
 Freemen, ἐλεύθεροι, οἱ.
 Friend, φίλος, δ, ἐραστής, οὗ, δ.
 Friendship, φιλία, ἡ.
 Frivolity, ραδιουργία, ἡ.
 Frog, βάτραχος, δ.
 From, ἀπό, ἐκ, παρά.
 Fruit, καρπός, δ.
 Fruits, first, ἀπαρχαί, αἱ.
 Fugitive, φυγὰς, ἄδος, δ.
 Fulfil, τελίω.
 Full, μεστός, πλήρης, ἐς.
 Full power, ἐξουσία, ἡ.
 Furnish, ἐπαρτίω.
 Future, the, τὸ μέλλον.

G.

- Gain, κέρδος, ους, τό, κτήσις, εως, ἡ.
 Gain, to (= acquire), κτάομαι;
 = get gain, κερδαίνω; to gain
 release, ἐξαιτέομαι.
 Gallant and noble, καλὸς καὶ ἀγα-
 θός; γενναῖος.
 Gape, κέχνη.
 Garden, κήπος, ὁ.
 Garland, στέφανος, ὁ.
 Garment, ἱμάτιον, τό, στολή, ἡ.
 Gate, πύλη, ἡ, θύρα, ἡ.
 General (common), κοινός.
 General, a, στρατηγός, ὁ.
 Generation of men, γενεά, ἡ.
 Generously, ἀφθόμως.
 Get out of the way of, εἴκω ὁδοῦ.
 Giant, γίγας, αὐτός, ὁ.
 Gift, δῶρον, τό.
 Give, δίδωμι, τίθημι.
 — a sign or signal, σημαίνω.
 — one a share of anything,
 μεταδίδωμι τινὶ τινος.
 — a response, χάω.
 — back, ἀποδίδωμι.
 — way, ἐνδίδωμι.
 Gladly, very (= by all means),
 πάντως.
 Go, βαίνω. πορεύομαι πρόσειμι.
 — about, περιβαίνω, ἔρβω.
 — back, ἀναχωρέω.
 — away, ἵππειμι, ἀπέρχομαι, ἀπο-
 βαίνω αἴχομαι.
 — down (as the sun), καταδύο-
 •μαι.
 — forward, προιέναι.
 — into, εἰσειμι; as a contest,
 &c., ἐνδύω.
 —, over (as to another party),
 ἀπέρχομαι, ἀποβαίνω.
 — through, διέρχομαι.
 — round, περιέειμι.
- Goat, τέρμα, αὐτός, τό.
 Goat, αἴξ, γὰς, ὁ, ἡ.
 Goblet, κύπελλον, τό.
 God, a god, θεός, ὁ.
 Goddess, θεά, ἡ.
 Gold, χρυσός, ὁ, χρυσίον, τό.
 Golden, χρύσεος, οὗς.
 Gone, to be, οἰχομαι.
 Good, ἀγαθός, καλός; οἱ ἀγαθοί, the
 good; τὸ ἀγαθόν, the good (ab-
 stract).
 Good-will, εὖνοια, ἡ.
 Govern, κρατέω w. g., ἄρχω w. g.
 Government, πολιτεία, ἡ; = a
 governed province, ἀρχή, ἡ.
 Governor's residence, ἀρχεῖον, τό.
 Graceful, χαρίεις, ἐπίχαρις, ἴτος.
 Gracefully, χαριέντως, ἐπιχαρίτως.
 Graces, χάριτες, αἱ.
 Gracious, ἱλεως.
 Grain, σίτος, ὁ.
 Grant, to, δίδωμι, παρέχω.
 Gratify, χαρίζομαι.
 Gratitude, εὐχαριστία, ἡ, χάρις,
 ἴτος, ἡ.
 Gravity, βάρος, ους, τό.
 Great, μέγας.
 Greatly, μεγάλως, δεινῶς.
 Great deal, πολὺς.
 Greatness, μέγεθος, ους, τό.
 Grecian, Ἑλληνικός.
 Greece, Ἑλλάς, ἄδως, ἡ.
 Greek, a, Ἕλληνας, ἄνθρωπος, ὁ.
 Grief, λύπη, ἡ.
 Grievous, χαλεπός.
 Grind, λείνω.
 Ground, the, χθών, οὗός, ἡ.
 Gross, μέγας.
 Growing old, not, ἀγήρευς, εν.
 Grow up, αἰξάνομαι w. παρ. εἶναι.
 Guard, the, φυλακή, ἡ.

Guard, to, φυλάττω, διαφυλάττω.
against, to be on one's
guard, φυλάττομαι.

Guardian, φύλαξ, κοσ, δ.

Guide, a, ἡγεμών, ὄνος, δ, ἡγίοχος, δ.

Guide, to, ἰδύναω, κατευθύνω, ἡγέομαι.

Guilty (= wrong-doer), ἀδίκων.

Gyges, Γύγης, ου. δ.

Gymnasium, παλαιστρα, ἡ.

H.

Hades, Ἅιδης, ου. δ.

Hair, θρίξ, τριχός, ἡ.

Halcyon, ἀλκυών, ὄνος, ἡ.

Hand, χεῖρ, χειρός, ἡ.

Happens, it, συμβαίνει, τυγχάνει,
συμπιπτεῖ.

Happiness, εὐδαιμονία, ἡ.

Happy, εὐδαιμων.

—, to be, εὐδαιμονίω, εὐτυχέω.

—, to esteem, μακαρίζω.

Harbor, λιμήν, ἑνος, δ.

Hard difficult) χαλεπός.

Hardship, πόνος, ὁ.

Hare, λαγώς, ὦς, δ.

Harmodius, Ἀρμόδιος, δ.

Harmony, ὁμόνοια, ἡ.

Harp, φόρμιξ, ἑγγος, ἡ.

Harp-playing, κιθαροψαλμία, ἡ.

Haste, σπουδή, ἡ.

Hasten, σπεύδω.

Hastily, to flee, οἶχομαι φεύγω.

Hate, to, μισέω, ἐχθαίρω.

Hated, to be, ἀπεχθάνομαι.

Hateful, μισητός.

Haughtiness, ὕβρις, εως ἡ.

Haughty, ὑπέρφρων, ὑπερήφανος.

Have, ἔχω, κικτημαι.

Head, κεφαλή, ἡ.

Heal, ἰάομαι, ἀκέομαι.

Health, ὑγίεια, ἡ.

Hear, ἀκούω, ἀκροάομαι w. g.

Heart, καρδία, ἡ, κῆρ, κῆρος, τό;
= feeling or disposition, ψύ-
χῃ, ἡ.

Heat, θάλλος, ους, τό.

Heaven, οὐρανός, δ.

Hector, Ἑκτωρ, ορος, δ.

Heed, to take, εὐλαβέομαι τι.

Height, ὕψος, ους, τό; = sum-
mit, ἄκρα, ἡ.

Helen, Ἑλένη, ἡ.

Hellas, Ἑλλάς, ἄδος, ἡ.

Helle, Ἑλλη, ἡ.

Hellenes, Ἕλληνες, οἱ.

Hellespont, Ἑλλησποντος, δ.

Help of, with the, σὺν.

Hera (Juno), Ἥρα, ἡ.

Herald, κήρυξ, ἑτος, δ.

Hercules, Ἡρακλῆς, ἑους, δ.

Herd, ἀγέλη, ἡ.

Herdsmen, νομεύς, ἑως, ὁ, ποιμήν,
ἑνος, δ.

Hermes (Mercury), Ἑρμῆς, ου, δ.

Hero, ἥρως, εως, δ.

Hide, κρύπτω, ἀποκρύπτω.

High-souled, μεγαλόψυχος.

Highly, very καὶ πάνν.

Highly, to esteem more, περὶ
μείζονος ποιέομαι, to reverence
or prize highly, περὶ πολλοῦ
ποιέομαι.

Hill, γήλοφος, δ.

Hinder, εἴργω.

Hired laborer, θῆς, θητός, δ.

Hipparchus, Ἱππαρχος, δ.

His own (business, possessions),
τὰ ἑαυτοῦ.

Historian, ἱστοριογράφος, δ.

Hold (have), ἔχω ; hold fast , ἔχομαι w. g. ; take hold of (= touch, engage in, effect), ἄπτομαι w. g.	Hope , to, ἐλπίζω, ἔλπομαι.
Hold before , προβάλλω.	Horn , κέρας, τό.
Hold out (= sustain the attack), ὑποστήναι.	Horse , ἵππος, ὁ.
Holy , ἱερός.	Host , ξένος, ὁ.
Home , οἶκος, ὁ.	Hostile , πολέμιος, ἐχθρός.
Homer , Ὅμηρος, ὁ.	House , οἶκος, ὁ, οἰκία, ἡ.
Honor , to, τιμάω.	Household , οἶκος, ὁ.
Honor , τιμή, ἡ.	How ? πῶς ; in an indirect question, ὅπως ; how much ? ὅσος ;
Honor-loving , φιλότιμος.	Human , ἀνθρώπινος ; human race , τὸ γένος ἀνθρώπων.
Honorable , εὐδοξος, καλός, φανερός.	Humane , φιλόανθρωπος.
Honored , τίμιος.	Hunger , λιμός, ὁ.
Hoof , ὄπλη, ἡ.	—, to, be hungry, πεινᾶω.
Hook , ἄγκιστρον, τό.	Hunt , to, θηρεύω.
Hope , ἐλπίς, ἵδος, ἡ.	Hunter (hunter), θηρευτής, οὗ, ὁ.
	Hurtful , βλαβερός.
	Husband , ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρός, ὁ.

I

If , εἰ, εἰάν, ἤν, ἄν.	In , ἐν.
Ignorant , ἀμαθής, ἐς.	In order to , by fut. part. or a final conjunction, as ἵνα, ὥς.
Illness , νόσος, ἡ.	Inactivity , ἀπραγμοσύνη, ἡ, ἀργία, ἡ ῥαστώνη, ἡ.
Ills , κακά, τὰ.	Incite , προτρέπω.
Illustrious , λαμπρός.	Increase , to, αὐξάνομαι.
Imitate , μιμέομαι ; = emulate , ζηλώω w. a.	Incur danger , κινδυνεύω.
Immediately , εὐθύς, παραχρῆμα.	Indeed , μὲν ; indeed — but, μὲν — δέ.
Immoderate , ἀκράτης, ἐς.	Indictment , γραφή, ἡ.
Immortal , ἀθάνατος.	Indolent , to be, ὀκνέω.
Impel , προτρέπω.	Industrious , σπουδαῖος.
Impiety , ἀσέβεια, ἡ.	Inferiors , ταπεινότεροι, οἱ.
Implant , ἐμφυτεύω.	Inglorious , ἄδοξος.
Implanted , ἐμφυτός.	Inhabit , οἰκέω.
Impose upon (enjoin), προστάττω, ἐντέλλω w. d.	Inimical , ἐχθρός.
Impossible , ἀδύνατος.	Injure , κακῶς ποιέω, βλάπτω w. a., ἀδικέω w. a.
Impostor , φέναξ, ἄκος, ὁ.	Injurious , βλαβερός.
Imprudent , ἄνους.	
Impure , ἀκάθαρτος.	

Injury, βλάβη, ἡ. ζημία, ἡ.
 Injustice, ἀδικία, ἡ.
 Innate, ἐμφύτος.
 Innocent, οὐκ ἀδικῶν.
 Innumerable, ἀναρίθμητος.
 Insane, to be, μαίνομαι, δαιμονίω.
 Inscribe, γράφω.
 Instead of, ἀντί, ὑπέρ.
 Instil, ἐντίθημι.
 Instruct, παιδεύω, διδάσκω.
 Instruction, παιδεία, ἡ, διδασκα-
 λία, ἡ. ὁμολία, ἡ.
 Insufficient, to be, ἐνδεὲς ἔχω.
 Intellect, γνώμη, ἡ.
 Intelligence, σύνεσις, εως, ἡ.
 Intelligent, συνετός. φρόνιμος
 Intemperate, ἀκράτης, ἐς.
 Intend to, μέλλω; also by fut.
 part.
 Inter, βάπτω.

Intercourse with, ὁμολία w. d. ἡ.
 κοινωνία, ἡ.
 —, to have, with, ὁμυλέω w. d.
 Intestines, τὰ ἐντός.
 Intimate (of friends), οἰκεῖος.
 Into, εἰς.
 Intoxication, μέθη, ἡ.
 Intrust (commit), ἐπιτρέπω.
 Invent, εὐρίσκω.
 Invention, εὑρεσις, εως, ἡ.
 Inventor, εὐρέτης, ου, ὁ.
 Invest a city, περιεσθίζομαι πόλιν.
 Invest with (= clothe), ἀμφιέν-
 νυμι τινα τι
 Invincible, ἀμαχος.
 Ionia, Ἰωνία, ἡ.
 Irrational, ἄφρων, ἄνοος.
 Island, νῆσος, ἡ.
 Issue, τέλος. τό, κατάλῃσις, εως, ἡ.
 Ivory, ἐλέφας, αὐτος, ὁ.

J.

Javelin, ἄκων, αὐτος, ὁ, ἀκόντιον, τό.
 Jest, to, παίζω, σκώπτω.
 Journey, δρόμος, ὁ, ὁδός, ἡ.
 Joy, χαρά, ἡ.
 Judge, α, κρῖτής, οὐ, ὁ, δικαστής,
 οὐ, ὁ.
 —, to, κρίνω, διακρίνω.

Judgment, to render, δικάζω; in
 the, of, πρὸς w. g.
 Jupiter, Ζεὺς, ὁ.
 Just, δίκαιος.
 Justice, δικαιοσύνη, ἡ, δίκη, ἡ;
 court of, δικαστήριον, τό.
 Justly, δικάϊως.

K.

Keep, ἔχω; keep off, ἀλεξομαι,
 ἀμύνομαι.
 — one's self from, ἀπέχομαι w. g.
 — watch, τηρέω.
 Key, κλείς, κλειδός, ἡ.
 Kid, ἔρμφος, ὁ.

Kill, ἀποκτείνω; = murder, φο-
 νεύω.
 Kind, εὖνους, ονν.
 Kindly, to demean one's self,
 φιλοφρόνως ἔχω.
 Kindly disposed, εὖνους, ονν.

Kindness, <i>εὐεργεσία, ἡ</i> ; = favor, <i>χάρις, ἵπτος, ἡ.</i>	Know truly, <i>ἐπίσταμαι.</i>
Kindred, <i>οἰκεῖος, ὁ.</i>	Knowledge of, to come to a, <i>γινώσκω.</i>
King, <i>Βασιλεὺς, ὡς, ὁ, ἀναξ, αἰκτος, ὁ.</i>	Known, well known, <i>φανερὸς,</i> <i>δῆλος.</i>
Kingly nature, <i>βασιλικὸν ἦθος.</i>	—, to make, <i>δηλώω.</i>
Know, <i>γινώσκω, ἐπίσταμαι, οἶδα.</i>	

L.

Labor, <i>πόνος, ὁ.</i>	Leaf, <i>φύλλον, τό.</i>
—, lover of, <i>φιλόπονος.</i>	Lean, <i>ἐσκληκώς.</i>
—, to (= work), <i>ἐργάζομαι</i> ;	Learn, <i>μανθάνω</i> ; = ascertain, <i>εὐρίσκω, πυνθάνομαι.</i>
with toil, <i>πονέω</i> with the ac-	Learning, fond of, <i>φιλομαθῆς, ἐς.</i>
companying idea of being weary, <i>κάμνω.</i>	Leave, <i>ἐκλείπω, καταλείπω.</i> behind, <i>καταλείπω.</i>
Laborer, hired, <i>θήs, θητός, ὁ.</i>	Leave off, <i>παύομαι.</i>
Laborious, <i>πολύπονος.</i>	— unrewarded, <i>ἐάω εἶναι ἀχά-</i> <i>ριστον.</i>
Lacedæmonian, <i>Λακεδαιμόνιος, ὁ.</i>	Leisure, <i>σχολῇ, ἡ.</i>
Lack, <i>σπανίζω, δέω.</i>	—, to be at, to have, <i>σχοιάζω.</i>
Lake, <i>λίμνη, ἡ.</i>	Length, <i>μήκος, ουs, τό</i> ; = num- ber measure, <i>ἀριθμός, ὁ.</i>
Land (region), <i>χώρα, ἡ</i> ; by or upon land, <i>κατὰ γῆν</i> ; native, <i>πατρίς, ἴδος, ἡ.</i>	Lenity, <i>πραότης, ητος, ἡ.</i>
Large sum, <i>πολύs.</i>	Leonidas, <i>Λεωνίδας, ου, ὁ.</i>
Larissa, <i>Δάρισσα, ἡ.</i>	Lesbos, <i>Λέσβος, ἡ.</i>
Lasting, <i>ἔμπεδος.</i>	Lesson, <i>μάθημα, ατος, τό.</i>
Late, <i>ὀψιος, adv. ὀψέ</i> ; later, <i>ὕστε-</i> <i>ρον.</i>	Lest, after a word denoting fear, <i>μή</i> ; = that not, by <i>ἵνα, ὅπως</i> or <i>ὥs μή.</i>
Latter, <i>οὗτος.</i>	Let (permit), <i>ἐάω.</i>
Law, <i>νόμος, ὁ</i> ; by law, <i>κατὰ νό-</i> <i>μον</i> or <i>νομίμως</i> ; observant of, <i>νόμμος</i>	Letter, an alphabetical, <i>γράμμα,</i> <i>ατος, τό.</i>
Lawgiver, <i>νομοθέτης, ου, ὁ.</i>	Letters, <i>γράμματα, τά.</i>
Lawlessness, <i>ἀνομία, ἡ.</i>	Liar, <i>ψεύστης, ου, ὁ.</i>
Lay (place) <i>τίθημι</i> ; lay by or up, <i>κατατίθημι.</i>	Liberate, <i>ἐλευθερώω.</i>
— waste, <i>διαφθείρω, τέμνω.</i>	Licentiously, <i>ἀκολάστως.</i>
Lazy, to be, <i>βλακεῖω.</i>	Lie, a, <i>ψεύδος, ουs, τό.</i>
Lead, to, <i>ἄγω, ἡγέομαι.</i>	—, to, <i>ψεύδομαι.</i>
— away, <i>ἀπάγω.</i>	— (be situated), <i>κέμαι.</i>
— round, <i>περιάγω.</i>	— in wait for, <i>ἐνεδρεύω.</i>
Leader, <i>ἡγεμών, ὄνος, ὁ.</i>	Life, <i>βίος, ὁ, ζωῇ, ἡ.</i>

Light, φῶς, φωτός, τό ; = a light or lamp, λύκνος, ό.	Loquacious, πολυλόγος, κατῶλος.
Lightning, ἀστραπή ή.	Lord, κύριος, ό, δεσπότης, ου, ό.
Like, ὅμοιος, ἴσος, παραπλήσιος ; = such as, οἷος.	Lose, to, ἀπόλλυμι, ἀποβάλλω.
Likeness, ὁμοιότης, ητος, ή.	Loss, to be at a, ἀπορίω.
Lineage, γένος, ους, τό.	Loves, ἔρωτες, οι.
Listen to, ἀκροάομαι w. g. ; = to obey, πείθομαι, ὑπακούω.	Love, ἔρως, ουτος, ό.
Literature, γράμματα, τά.	— of pleasure, φιληδονία, ή.
Little, ὀλίγος ; adv. μικρόν ; less, μείον.	—, to, φιλέω, στέργω ; = ardently, ἐράω.
Live, βιώω, ζάω, βιοτείνω.	Lover, ἐραστής, ου, ό.
— with, συγγίγνομαι w. d., συνδιατρίβω w. d.	— of labor, φιλόπορος.
Long, μακρός ; = much, πολύς.	— of wisdom, φιλόσοφος.
Look after (guard), φυλάττω.	Lybia, Λιβύη, ή.
Look at, βλέπω, προςβ. ἀντιβ.	Lycian, Λύκιος.
	Lycurgus, Λυκούργος, ό.
	Lydian, Λύδιος.
	Lyre, λύρα, ή, κιθάρα, ή.
	Lysias, Λυσίας, ου, ό.

M.

Macedonia, Μακεδονία, ή.	Man-seller, ἀνδραποδιστής, ου, ό.
Macedonian, α, Μακεδών, ύνος, ό.	Manage, διοικέω, πολιτεύω ; = arrange, διατίθημι.
Mad, to be, μαινόμεαι.	Manifest, φανερός, δηλός, σαφής, ές.
Madness, in a fit of, μαινόμενος, δαιμονών.	—, to (show), δηλώω.
Magistrate, δικαστής, ου, ό.	Manner, τρόπος, ό ; = custom, ήθος, τό, έθος, τό.
Magistrates, ἀρχαί, αι.	—, in like, ὁμοίως.
Magnificent, μεγαλοπρεπής, ές.	Mantle, ἱμάτιον, τό.
Magnificently, πολυτελώς.	Many, πολύς.
Maiden, κόρη, ή.	March, α, σταθμός, ό.
Maintain (affirm), φημί.	—, to, στρατεύομαι, πορεύομαι.
Majestic, μέγας.	—, to begin a (march off), ἐκστρατεύομαι.
Make, ποιέω ; cause to make or be made, make for one's self, ποιέομαι ; make one something, ἀποδείκνυμι ; = place, τίθην ; = take place, γίγνομαι.	Mark (evidence), τεκμήριον, τό.
Make an expedition, στρατεύω.	Marry, γαμέω.
Make use of, χρῶμαι τινι.	Mass, red-hot, διάπυρος.
Man, ἄνθρωπος, ό, ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, ό.	Master, κύριος, ό, δεσπότης, ου, ό.
—, old, γέρων, οντος, ό.	Matter (work), έργον, τό.
	Maturity, ἀκμή, ή.
	Meadow, λειμών, ύνος, ό.

Mean (base), *κακός, αἰσχροί*.
Means, by no, *οὐδαμῶς, ἥκιστα*.
Mede, α, *Μῆδος, δ*.
Medea, *Μήδεια, ἡ*.
Media, *Μηδία, ἡ*.
Median, *Μηδικός*.
Medical, *ιατρικός*.
Meet, to, *ἀπαντάω*; = fall in with, *ἐντυγχάνω, συντυγχάνω* w. d., *προσπίπτω* w. d.
Meeting, α, *συνουσία, ἡ*.
Megarian, *Μεγαρεῖς, ἔως, δ*.
Melitus, *Μέλιτος, δ*.
Melt, *τήκω*.
Memorial, *ἐπιμνημα, τό, μνήμα, τό*.
Memory, *μνήμη, ἡ*.
Memphis, *Μέμφις, ἰος and ἴδος, ἡ*.
Menelaüs, *Μενέλεως, ἔω, δ*.
Menon, *Μένων, ὠνος, δ*.
Mention, *λόγος, ὁ, μῦθος, δ*.
Mentioning, worth, *ἀξιόλογος*.
Mercenaries, *ξένοι, οἱ*.
Merciful, *ἱλεως*.
Mere, *μόνος* adv. *μόνον*.
Message, *ἀγγελία, ἡ*.
Messenger, *ἄγγελος, ὁ, ἡ*; = ambassador, *πρεσβευτής, οὗ, ὁ*; plur. *πρεσβεῖς*.
Messenian, *Μεσσήμιος, δ*.
Middle, middle of, *μέσος*.
Midnight, *μέσαι νύκτες*.
Might, *δύναμις, ἔως, ἡ*.
Mild, *πραός, εἰα, ον, ἥπιος*.
Military years, *στρατεύσιμα ἔτη*.
Milk, *γάλα, ακτος, τό*.
Milo, *Μίλων, ὠνος, δ*.
Mina, *μνᾶ, ἡ*.
Mind, *νοῦς, ὁ, φρένες, αἱ*.
 —, to call to, *μνημονεύω τι*.
Mindful of, to be, *μέμνημαι*.
Mingle with, *μίσγω, κεράννυμι*.
Minos, *Μίνως* (Gen. *Μίνως* and *Μίνω*), *δ*.

Minotaur, *Μινώταυρος, δ*.
Mirror, *κάτοπτρον, τό*.
Misfortune, α, *ἀτυχία, ἡ, κακόν, τό, συμφορά, ἡ, τύχαι, αἱ*.
Mislead, *παράγω, παραπλάζω, ἐξαμαρτάνω*.
Mix, *μίγνυμι, μισγέω, κεράννυμι*.
Mob, *δῆμος, δ*.
Moderate, *μέτριος*; = abstinent, *ἐγκρατής, ἐς*.
Moderation, *μέτρον, τό, μεσότης, ητος, ἡ*.
Modern, *νέος*, comp. deg. of.
Modesty, *αἰδώς, οὗς, ἡ, σωφροσύνη, ἡ*.
Money, *χρήματα, τά*.
 —, travelling *ἐφόδιον, τό*.
Month, *μήν, μηνός, δ*.
Monument, *μνήμα, τό*.
Moon, *σελήνη, ἡ*.
Morals, *ἠθῆ, τά*.
More, *πλείον, πλέον*; plus, *μᾶλλον*; magis (comp. much).
Mortal, *θνητός*.
Most, *πλείστος*.
Most of all (especially), *μάλιστα*.
Mother, *μήτηρ, τρός, ἡ*.
Motion, *κίνησις, ἔως, ἡ*.
 —, to be in, *κινέομαι* w. pass. aor.
Mount, to, *ἀναβαίνω ἐπὶ* w. a.
Mountain or mount, *ὄρος, οὗς, τό*.
Mourn, *οἰκίζομαι, λυπέομαι*.
 — for, *κλαίω, πενθέω*.
Mournful, *λυγρός, λυπηρός*; plaintive, *γοώδης, ἐς*.
Mouse, *μῦς ὕός, δ*.
Mouth, *στόμα, ατος, τό*.
Move, to, *κινέομαι*; = affect, *κατακλᾶω τινά*; moved to pity, to be, *ἐλεαίρω, οἰκτείρω*.
Much, *πολύς*.

Multitude, πλῆθος, ους, τό, οί πολλοί.
 Murder, το, φονεύω.
 Muses, Μοῦσαι, αἱ.
 Muse-leader, μουσηγέτης, ου, ὁ.

Music, μουσική, ἡ.
 Must, δεῖ, χρή.
 Mysus, Μυσός, ὁ.
 Mytilenean, Μυτιληναῖος, ὁ.

N.

Naked, γυμνός.
 Name, ὄνομα, τό.
 —, το, ὀνομάζω, καλέω, ἀπο-,
 προσαγορεύω.
 Nation, ἔθνος, ους, τό.
 Native land or country, πατρίς,
 ἶδος, ἡ.
 Nature, φύσις, εως, ἡ; kingly,
 βασιλικὸν ἦθος.
 Naval, to engage in a battle,
 ναυμαχέω.
 Naxian, Νάξιος, ὁ.
 Near, παρὰ; adj. πλησίος; adv.
 ἐγγύς.
 Necessary, ἀναγκαῖος.
 —, to be, δεῖ, χρή w. acc. and
 inf.
 Necessity, ἀνάγκη, ἡ.
 Neck, δέρη, ἡ.
 Necklace, στρεπτός, ὁ.
 Need, το, δέομαι w. g.; χρήζω w. g.
 Neediness, σπάνις, εως, ἡ.
 Neglect, το, ἀμελέω w. g.; = to
 esteem lightly, ὀλγωρέω; =
 overlook, περιοράω; = pass
 by, πάριμι.
 Neighbor, γείτων, ονος, ὁ, ἡ.
 Neither, οὐδέ; neither — nor,
 οὔτε — οὔτε, μήτε — μήτε.
 Neptune (Poseidon), Ποσειδών,
 ὄνος, ὁ.
 Nestor, Νέστωρ, αρος, ὁ.

Net, α, πεφάλη, ἡ.
 Never, οὔποτε, οὐδέποτε, μήποτε,
 μηδέποτε.
 Nevertheless, ὅμως.
 News, ἀγγελία, ἡ.
 Nicocles, Νικοκλῆς, εἰς, ὁ.
 Night, νύξ, νυκτός, ἡ.
 Nile, Νεῖλος, ὁ.
 Nisus, Νίσος, ὁ.
 No, no one, none, οὐδεῖς, μηδεῖς;
 by no means, οὐδαμῶς, ἤμιστά;
 no longer, οὐκέτι (μηκέτι).
 Noble, ἐσθλός, γενναῖος, εὐγενής,
 εἰς; = honor-loving, φιλότι-
 μος.
 Nobleness of mind, γενναϊότης,
 ητος, ἡ.
 Nobly, γενναίως.
 Noises, confused, θόρυβοι, οί.
 North, ἀρκτος, ἡ, βορρᾶς, ἂ, ὁ.
 North-wind, βορρᾶς, ἂ, ὁ.
 Nose, ρίς, ῥινός, ἡ.
 Not, οὐ (οὐκ, οὐχ); w. the imp.
 μή; not only, οὐ μόνον; not
 less, οὐδὲν ἥττον; not even,
 οὐδέ (μηδέ).
 Nothing, οὐδέν (μηδέν).
 Nourish, τρέφω.
 Numa, Νουμάς, ἂ, ὁ.
 Number, ἀριθμός, ὁ.
 Nurture, το, τρέφω; = educate,
 παιδεύω.

O.

O that, εἴθε w. opt.

Oath, ὄρκος, ὅ.

—, false, ἐπίορκον, τό.

Obedient, κατήκοος w. d.

Obey, πείθομαι w. d., ὑπακούω w. d.

Object to (bring as a charge against), ἐγκαλέω τί τινι.

Obliged, to be (necessary), δεῖ w. acc. and inf., ἀναγκαῖος εἰμί.

Oblivion, λήθη, ἡ.

Obscure, ἀφάνης, ἐς.

Observant of law, νόμιμος.

Observe (perceive), αἰσθάνομαι w. g. or a.

Observe beforehand, προνοέω.

Obtain, λαμβάνω, τυγχάνω w. g.

Occasion (cause), αἴτιος.

—, to (bring), ἄγω.

Odious, αἰσχρός.

—, to be, ἀπεχθάνομαι.

Onoe, Οἰνότης, ἡ.

Offend, ἁμαρτάνω.

Offer (afford), παρέχω; as a gift to a divinity, ἀνατίθην; = offer sacrifice, θύω.

Offering, to bring an, θυσίαν ποιέομαι.

Office (in the state), ἀρχή, ἡ.

Often, πολλάκις.

Often as, as, ὅταν, ὅπότεν.

Oil, ἔλαιον, τό.

Old, πρέσβυς, εἰα, υ, γεραιός; never growing old, ἀγήρω.

— age, γήρας, τό.

— man, γέρον, οντος, ὁ.

Olympus, Ὀλύμπτος, ὁ.

Omit, παραλείπω.

Once, ἀπαξ; = before, πρότερον; = at a certain time, ποτέ.

One, any one, some one, τις; when contrasted with the other by εἰς μὲν or ἕτερος.

One another, of, ἀλλήλων.

Only, μόνον.

Open, to be, ἀνέφγα.

Opinion, an, γνώμη, ἡ.

Opinion, to be of, νομίζω, ἡγέομαι. —, from the, νομίσαντες.

Opposite, ἐνάντιος, ἕτερος.

Oppressive, χαλεπός.

Oracle, χρησμός, ὁ.

—, to consult an, μαντεύομαι.

Order, κόσμος, ὁ; = a line, τάξις, εως, ἡ.

Order that, in, ἵνα, ὥς.

—, good, εὐκοσμία.

—, to (= to arrange), τάττω, διατάττω = command, κελεύω w. acc. and inf., ἐντέλλω.

Origin, common, συγγενής, ἐς.

Ornament, κόσμος, ὁ.

Orthia, Ὀρθία, ἡ.

Osiris, Ὀσίρις, ἴδος, ὁ.

Ossa, Ὄσσα, ἡ.

Other, the (= alter), ἕτερος; = alius, ἄλλος.

Otherwise (= another), ἄλλος.

Ought, δεῖ, χρή, ὀφείλε.

Out of, ἐκ.

Over, ὑπέρ.

Overhanging (over), ὑπέρ.

Overturn, ἀνατρέπω, περιτρέπω.

Owe, ὀφείλω.

Own, ἴδιος; his own, τὰ ἐαυτοῦ.

Ox, βοῦς, βοός, ὁ.

P.

- Pain *ἄλγος* ους, τό; = grief, λύπη, ἡ; = severe, ὀδύνη, ἡ.
- Painting, *ζωγραφία*, ἡ.
- Palace, royal, *βασιλεία*, τὰ.
- Pale, *ὠχρός*.
- Parasang, *παρασάγγης*, ου, ὁ.
- Pardon, to, *συγγιγνώσκω*.
- Parent, *γονεῖς*, ἑως, ὁ.
- Paris, *Πάρις*, ἴδος, ὁ.
- Park, *παράδεισος*, ὁ.
- Part, a, *μέρος*, ους, τό.
- , to, *μερίζω*; take part in, *μετέχω* w. g.
- Participate in, *μετέχω*.
- Parties, both, *ἀμφοῖν λόγος*.
- Pass (= go), *πορεύομαι*.
- by, *παραβαίνω*.
- , to (of life), *διάγω*; time in public, *ἐν τῷ φανερῷ εἶναι*.
- Passage across, *πάροδος*, ἡ.
- Passion, *πάθος*, ους, τό; = evil desire, *ἐπιθυμία*, ἡ.
- Past (what is past), *παρεληλυθώς*, νία, ὅς.
- Path, *ὁδός*, ἡ.
- Pay, *μισθός*, ὁ.
- , to, *ἀποτίνω*, *ἀποδίδωμι*.
- Peace, *εἰρήνη*.
- , to make, *εἰρήνην ποιόμαι*.
- Peacock, *ταῦς*, ὁ.
- Peep up or out, *ἀνακύπτω*.
- Peleus, *Πηλεΐς*, ἑως, ὁ.
- Pelops, *Πέλοψ*, ὅπος, ὁ.
- Peloponnesian, *Πελοποννησιακός*.
- Peloponnesus, *Πελοπόννησος*, ἡ.
- Peltastæ, *πελτασταί*, οἱ.
- Penetrate into, *εἰσπίπτω* εἰς τι.
- People, *ἄνθρωποι*, ὁ nation, *ἔθνος*, τό; = multitude, *πλήθος*, τό.
- Perceive, *αἰσθάνομαι*, *γινώσκω*.
- Perform, *ἐργάζομαι*, *διαπράττομαι*, *ἀνίω*; = display, *ἀποδείκνυμι*; = take place, *γίγνομαι*.
- Perfume, *μύρον*, τό.
- Perhaps, *ἴσως*.
- Pericles, *Περικλῆς*, ἑους, ὁ.
- Peril, *κίνδυνος*, ὁ.
- Period (time), *χρόνος*, ὁ.
- Perish, *ἀπόλλυμαι*.
- Permit, *ἐάω*, *δίδωμι*; it is permitted, *ἔξεστι*.
- Persian, *Πέρσης*, ου, ὁ.
- Person (appearance), *εἶδος*, ους, τό; = body, *σῶμα*, τό.
- Persuade, *πειθω* w. a.
- Persuasiveness, *πειθώ*, ους, ἡ.
- Perverted, *σκολιός*.
- Phæacians, *Φαιάκες*, οἱ.
- Phanes, *Φάνης*, ητος, ὁ.
- Philip, *Φίλιππος*, ὁ.
- Philosopher, *φιλόσοφος*, ὁ.
- Philosophize, *φιλοσοφίω*.
- Philosophy, *φιλοσοφία*, ἡ.
- Phœnicians, *Φοίνικες*, οἱ; adj. *Φοινίκιος*.
- Phorcys, *Φόρκυς*, υος, ὁ.
- Phryxus, *Φρίξος*, ὁ.
- Phrygians, *Φρύγες*, οἱ.
- Physician, *ιατρός*, ὁ.
- Pieces, to tear in, *διαρρήγνυμι*.
- Piety, *εὐσεβία*, ἡ.
- Pillar, *στήλη*, ἡ.
- Pine, *ἐλάτη*, ἡ.
- Pious, *εὐσεβής* ἐς.
- Pity, *ἐλεαίρω*, *οἰκτείρω*; to have, *οἶμι*, *κατελέω* τινα.
- Place, *τόπος*, ὁ; in, *οἶ*, *ἐντί*.
- , to, *τίθημι*.

- Plague, το, *τείρω*.
 Plaintiff, κατήγορος, ό.
 Plane-tree, πλάτανος, ή.
 Plant, to, ἐμφυτεύω.
 Platæans, Πλαταιείς, έων, οί.
 Platæa, Πλάταια, ή.
 Plato, Πλάτων, ωνος, ό.
 Play, to, παίζω; play at, παίζω.
 Plea, λόγος, ό.
 Pleasant, ήδύς, εία, ύ.
 Pleasantly, ήδέως.
 Please, ἀρέσκω w. d.
 Pleasure, ήδονή, ή.
 Plot, a, επιβουλή, ή.
 — against, to, επιβουλεύω w. d.
 Plunge, ρίπτω.
 Pluto, Πλούτων, ωνος, ό.
 Poet, ποιητής, ου, ό.
 Poetry, epic, ποίησις έπών, τὰ έπη.
 Political, πολιτικός.
 Pollute, μαιίνω.
 Polycletus, Πολύκλειτος, ό.
 Pontus Euxinus, Πόντος Εξει-
 νος, ό.
 Poor, πένης, ητος, πενιχρός; =
 mean, φαύλος.
 —, to be, πένομαι, πενητεύω.
 Poorly (badly), κακώς.
 Poseidon (Neptune), Ποσειδών,
 ώνος, ό.
 Possess, έχω, κέκτημαι; one's self
 of, κρατέω w. g.
 Possession, κτήμα, τό, κτήσις, ή,
 ουσία, ή.
 Possible, δυνατός; as quickly as,
 ως τάχιστα.
 —, to be, էξεστι.
 Poverty, πενία, ή.
 Power, δύναμις, εως, ή; = in-
 fluence, εξουσία, ή; to be in
 the, of, γίγνομαι επί τινι.
 —, it is in one's (possible),
 էξεστι.
- Practice, άσκησις, ή.
 Practise, to, μελετάω, άσκέω, γυμ-
 νάζω (the last two usually of
 athletic exercises).
 Praise, έπαινος, ό.
 —, to, έπαινέω.
 Prater, άδολεσχής, ου, ό.
 Prating, άδολεσχία, ή.
 Pray, εύχομαι; = entreat, ικε-
 τεύω.
 Prayer, εύχή, ή.
 Precaution, πρόνοια, ή.
 Prefer, αίρέομαι.
 Preparation, μελέτη, ή.
 Prepare one's self, παρασκευάζο-
 μαι for something, εις τι.
 Present, παρών, ενεστώς, υία, ως.
 — (submit, afford) παρέχω.
 —, to be, páreiμι, ήκω.
 Preserve, σώζω.
 President, προστατής, ου, ό.
 Press into, εισπίπτω εις τι-
 ον, էγκειμαι.
 Pretence, πρόφάσις, εως, ή.
 Pretend, προσποιέομαι, φάσκω..
 Prevail (exist), ειμί; (of a usage),
 κείμαι.
 Prevent, ειργω, απέχω.
 Pride, φρονήματα, τά; = arro-
 gance, έβρις, εως, ή,
 — one's self, to, γαυρόομαι,
 άγάλλομαι επί τινι.
 Priest, ιερεύς, εως, ό.
 Prison, δεσμοτήριον, τό.
 Prisoner, αιχμάλωτος, ό.
 Private capacity, ιδία.
 Prize, άθλον, τό.
 — highly, to, ποίέομαι περι πολ-
 λού.
 Proceed, βαίνω, προβαίνω.
 Proclamation, to make, έκφαίνω.
 Procure (= find for), εύρίσκω.
 Prodigy, τέρας, ατος, τό.

Profess, <i>ἐπαγγέλλομαι</i> .	Provident, to be, <i>προνοέομαι</i> w.g.
Proffer, <i>παρίχω, ἐπαρκέω</i> .	Provided that, <i>εἰ, ἐάν</i> .
Proficiency, to make, in, <i>πρό- κόπτω, ἐπιδίδωμι πρὸς or ἐπὶ τι</i> .	Provisions, <i>ἐπιτηδεΐα, τά</i> .
Profit, to, <i>ὠφελέω</i> ; what does it profit? <i>τι συμφέρει</i> .	Prudence, <i>σωφροσύνη, ἡ</i> .
Progress, to, make. See Pro- ficiency.	Prudent, <i>φρόνιμος</i> ; = moderate, <i>μέτριος</i> .
Prohibit, <i>ἀπαγορεύω, ἀπειπεῖν</i> .	Public, <i>δημόσιος</i> ; = common, <i>κοῖνος</i> ; in a public capacity, <i>δημοσίᾳ</i> ; to pass time in pub- lic, <i>ἐν τῷ φανέρῳ εἶναι</i> .
Prominent, to be, above, <i>προ- ίχω</i> .	Public square, <i>ἀγορά, ἡ</i> .
Promise, to, <i>ὑπισχέομαι, ἐπαγ- γέλλομαι</i> .	Punish, <i>κολάζω, ἀποτίνομαι</i> ; to punish by a fine, <i>ζημιόω</i> .
Promptitude, <i>ὀξύτης, ητος, ἡ</i> .	Punishment, <i>τιμωρία, ἡ</i> ; as a fine, <i>ζημία, ἡ</i> .
Properly, <i>ἀξιολόγως</i> .	Purchase, <i>ὠνέομαι, πρίαμαι</i> .
Property, <i>χρήματα, τά, οὐσία, ἡ</i> .	Pupil, <i>μαθητής, οὗ, ὁ</i> .
Proserpine, <i>Περσεφόνη, ἡ</i> .	Purple, <i>πορφύρεος, φοινίκεος</i> .
Prosper, to, <i>εὖ φέρομαι</i> .	Purpose, for any, <i>εἰς τι</i> .
Prosperity, <i>εὐτυχία, ἡ</i> .	Pursue, <i>διώκω, ἀκολουθεῖω</i> .
Prosperous, to be, <i>εὐτυχέω, εὐδαι- μονέω</i> .	Put the hand to, <i>ἐπιχειρέω</i> w. d.
Proud of, to be, <i>σεμνύνομαι ἐπὶ τινι, ἀγάλλομαι ἐπὶ τινι</i> .	Put on, <i>ἀμφιέννυμι, ἀμπεύχομαι</i> .
Provide for, <i>προστίθηναι</i> .	Put to death, <i>ἀποκτείνω</i> ; = mur- der, <i>φονεύω</i> .
— for one's self in addition to, <i>προσπορίζομαι</i> .	Pyrrhus, <i>Πύρρος, ὁ</i> .
	Pythia, <i>Πυθία, ἡ</i> .

Q.

Quail, <i>α, ὄρνυξ, ὅλος, ὁ</i> .	Quickly, <i>ταχέως, τάχα, αἶψα</i> .
Queen, <i>βασίλεια, ἡ</i> .	— as possible, <i>ὡς τάχιστα</i> .
Quick, <i>ὠκύς, εἰα, ὕ</i> .	Quiet (adj.), <i>ἡσυχος</i> .

R.

Race, <i>γένος, οὗς, τό</i> ; human, <i>ἀν- θρώπων γένος</i> .	Rank, <i>α, τάξις, εως, ἡ</i> .
Rail at, <i>σκόπτω</i> .	Rapacious, <i>ἀρπαξ, αγος</i> .
Rain, <i>ὄμβρος, ὁ</i> .	Rapidly, <i>ταχέως, τάχα</i> .
Ram, <i>κρίως, ὁ</i> .	Rather, <i>μᾶλλον</i> .
	Rational, <i>σώφρων, οὗος</i> .

Ravage, *δηῶ*.
Raven, *κόραξ, ἄκος, δ*.
Reach, *ἐφικνέσθαι* w. g.
Ready, to be (willing), *ἐθέλω*.
Readiness, *προθυμία, ἡ*.
Reality, in, *ἀληθώς*.
Reason, *λόγος, ὁ*; with reason, *δικαίως*.
Receive, *δέχομαι, λαμβάνω*.
Recently *ἄρτι, ἐναγχος*.
Recompense (favor), *χάρις, ἵτος, ἡ*.
Record together, *συγγράφω*.
Rectify, *εὐθύνω*.
Red sea, *Ἐρυθρὰ θάλαττα*.
Reed, *α, κάλαμος, ὁ, ῥίψ, ῥίπός, ἡ*.
Reflect, *διανοέσθαι λογιζομαι*.
Reflection, *λογισμός, ὁ*.
Refuge, *καταφύγη, ἡ*.
Regal, *βασιλεια*.
Regulate (= prepare), *κατασκευάζω*.
Reign over, *βασιλεύω*.
Rejoice, *χαίρω* w. d., *ἡδομαι*.
Release, *ἀπολύω*.
Rely upon (trust), *πιστεύω*.
Remain, *μένω, διαμ*; concealed, *διαλανθάνω*.
Remember, *μνησθαι* w. g.
Remembrance, *μνήμη, ἡ*.
Remote, most, *ἐσχατος*.
Render effeminate, *μαλακίζω*; service to (be a slave to), *δουλεύω* w. d.; aid to, *βοηθέω* w. d.
Renown, *εὐκλεια, ἡ, δόξα, ἡ, κλέος, οὐς, τό*.
Repay, *ἀποδίδωμι, ἀμείβομαι τινα τι*; something is repaid, *τι ἀπολαμβάνεται*.
Repel, *ἀπωθέω*.
Repent, *μεταμελῶμαι*, or *impers. μεταμέλει τινι τινος*.
Report, *α, λόγος, ὁ*.
Reproach, to, *ψέγω, ἐλέγχω*.

Reputable, *εὐδοξος*.
Reputation, *εὐκλεια, ἡ, δόξα, ἡ*.
 —, good, *εὐδοξία, ἡ*.
Request, to, *αἰτέω, δέομαι* w. g.
 —, *α, δέησις, εως, ἡ, εὐχή, ἡ*.
Requite a favor, *ἀποδίδωμι χάριν*.
Rescue, *σώζω*.
Residence, governor's, *ἀρχεῖον, τό*.
Resolutely, *προθύμως*.
Resolution, *α* (decree), *βουλεύμα, τό, ψήφισμα, τό*.
Resolve, *γινώσκω, δοκεῖ τι*.
Respect, *αἰδώς, οὐς, ἡ*; to have, for, *αἰδέομαι τινα*; with respect to, *περί*.
Respectable, *ἀξιόλογος*.
Response, to give *α, χράω*; *α, χρησμός, ὁ*.
Rest, the, *ἄλλος*; = reliquus, *λοιπός*.
Restore, *ἀποδίδωμι*.
Restore, hard to, *δυσεπανόρθωτος*.
Restrain, *εἴργω, ἀπέχω*.
Retire, *ἀναχωρέω*.
Retreat, *α, κατάβασις, εως, ἡ*.
 —, to, *ἀναχωρέω*.
Return, *ἀναχωρέω*.
Reveal, *ἐκαλύπτω*; itself, *δηλόομαι*.
Revenge one's self on or upon, *τιμωρέομαι* w. a., *ἀμύνομαι* w. a.
Revenue, *πρόσδοτος, ἡ*.
Reverence, *αἰδώς, οὐς, ἡ*.
 —, to, *αἰδέομαι, σέβομαι*; highly, *περί πολλοῦ ποίεομαι*.
Reville, *λοιδορέω* w. a.
Revolt, to cause to, *ἀφίστημι*; mid. to revolt.
Reward, *ἔθλον, τό, γέρας, εως, τό*.
Rhapsinitus, *Ῥαμφίνιτος, ὁ*.
Rich, *πλούσιος, εὐπορος*; to become rich, *πλουτέω*.

Riches, παῦτος, δ. χρίματα, τά.
 Ride by, παρελθύνω.
 Right (just), δίκαιος; = dexter, δεξιός.
 Ring, δακτύλιος, δ.
 Ripe, πέπων.
 Rise up, ἀνίσταμαι.
 River, ποταμός, δ.
 Road, ὁδός, ἡ.
 Rob, ἀρπάζω; = deprive of, ἀφαιρέομαι.
 Robber, ληστής, οὐ, δ.
 Robe, στολή, ἡ, ἱμάτιον, τό.
 Rock, πέτρα, ἡ.
 Romans, Ῥωμαῖοι, οἱ.
 Room, ἀνώγειον, ω, τό.
 Root, ῥίζα, ἡ.
 Rope, κλωστή, ω, δ.

Rose, ῥόδον, τό.
 Rough, σκληρός.
 Royal, βασιλείος; royal dominion, βασιλεία, ἡ: royal palace, βασιλεία, τό.
 Rugged, τραχὺς.
 Ruin, to, ἀπόλλυμι.
 —, to go to, at the same time, συναπόλλυμι.
 Rule, rule over, to, ἀρχω, βασιλεύω.
 Ruler, ἀρχων, οὗτος, δ.
 Run, τρέχω; run to, προστρέχω.
 — away, διδράσκω, ἀποδ. w. a.
 — past, παρατρέχω.
 — in different directions, διαδιδράσκω.
 Rush, to, ὀρμάω.

S.

Sacred to, ιερός w. g.
 Sacrifice, θυσία, ἡ; to sacrifice or offer, θύω; to bring, θυσίαν ποίεομαι.
 Sadness, λύπη, ἡ.
 Safe, ἀσφαλής, ἐς.
 Safely, ἀσφαλώς.
 Safety, σωτηρία, ἡ.
 Sail, πλέω.
 — away, ἀποπλέω.
 Sake of, for the, ἕνεκα, περί.
 Salamis, Σαλαμίς, ὄρος, ἡ.
 Same, the, ὁ αὐτός.
 Samian, Σάμιος, δ.
 Sardis, Σάρδεις, εων, αἱ.
 Sarpēdon, Σαρπηδών, ὄνομα, δ.
 Satisfaction, δίκη, ἡ; to give, δίδωμι.
 Say, λέγω, φημί, εἰπεῖν.
 Scarcely, μικρὸν; scarcely escape, μικρὸν ἐκφεύγω.

Scatter, σκειδάω, σκειδάννυμι, διασπείρω.
 Sceptre, σκήπτρον, τό.
 School. See Thales.
 Science, ἐπιστήμη, ἡ.
 Sciences, γράμματα, τά.
 Scourge, to, μαστιγίζω.
 Scout, α, σκοπός, δ.
 Scythe-bearing, ἑλπιανηφόρος.
 Scythia, Σκυθία, ἡ.
 Sea, θάλασσα, ἡ, by sea, καὶ ἀθλάτταν.
 Sea-coast, παραθαλαττία, ἡ.
 Sea-bird, θαλαττία θύων.
 Sea-fight, ναυμαχία, ἡ.
 Season, against (unseasonably), παρὰ καιρόν.
 Secret, κρυπτός.
 Secretly, κρύφα.
 Secure, ἀσφαλής, ἐς; = firm, βέβαιος.

- Securely, ἀσφαλῶς.
 Sedentary trade, βαναυσική τεχνη.
 See, βλέπω, ὁράω, δέσκομαι.
 — to it, σκοπέω.
 Seek, seek for, ζητέω.
 Seem, δοκέω, φαίνομαι.
 Seen, not to be, ἀθ' ἄτος.
 Seize, συλλαμβάνω; seize quickly, ἀναρπάζω.
 Self, αὐτός.
 Self-command, ἐγκράτεια, ἡ.
 Self-control, ἐγκράτεια, ἡ.
 Self-taught, αὐτοδίδακτος.
 Selinus, Σελινούτης, οὖντος, ὁ.
 Sell, πωπράττω, ἀποδίδομαι.
 Semiramis, Σεμίραμις, ἴδος, ἡ.
 Send, πέμπω, στέλλω, ἀποστέλλω.
 — back, ἀποπέμπω.
 — forth or out, ἐκπέμπω.
 Senseless, ἀσύνετος.
 Sensible, συνετός, to be, σωφρονέω.
 Sentence (judicial), κρίσις, εως, ἡ, δίκη, ἡ.
 Separate, to, διίστημι, κρίνω; (intrans.) δίχα γίγνομαι, διακρίνομαι.
 Seriously, to speak, σπουδάζω.
 Serve (= to be a slave), δουλεύω w. d.; = render service, ὑπηρετέω w. d.; = become, γίγνομαι.
 Service (benefit), θεραπεία, ἡ.
 —, to render to, δουλεύω w. d., χαρίζομαι w. d.
 Servitude, δουλεία, ἡ.
 Set (place), καθίζω.
 Set off (of a journey), πορεύομαι.
 Set upon (place), ἐπιτίθημι.
 Sever, διίστημι.
 Shake, σείω.
 Shame, αἰδώς, οὖς, ἡ.
 Shameful, αἰσχρός, αἰκής, ἐς.
- Shave, ξυρέω.
 Sheep, πρόβατον, τό, οἷς, οἴος, ὁ, ἡ.
 Shelter, στέγω.
 Shepherd, ποιμήν, ἐνος, ὁ, νομεύς, ἐως, ὁ.
 Shield, ἀσπίς, ἴδος, ἡ; small, πέλη, ἡ.
 Shieldsman, πελταστής, οὗ, ὁ.
 Ship, ναῦς, νεώς, ἡ.
 Shoe, ὑπόδημα, τό.
 Short, βραχύς, εἰς, ὁ.
 Shortly, ἐν βραχεῖ.
 Shoulder, ὤμος, ὁ.
 Shouting, a (calling to), παρακλέυσις, εως ἡ.
 Show, to, δεικνύμι, ἀποδείκνυμι, φαίνομαι, ἀποφαίνομαι, φανερόν ποιεῖν, δηλόω offer, παρέχω.
 Shrink from, κατακρίνω w. inf.
 Shur, φεύγω w. a.
 Shut, κλείω, κατακλείω.
 — in or up, κατακλείω, καθεργάζω.
 Sicily Σικελία, ἡ.
 Sick, ἀσθενής, ἐς.
 Sick, to be, νοσέω, ἀσθενέω.
 Side, by the, of, παρά.
 Sidon, Σιδών, ὄνος, ἡ.
 Sidonian, Σιδώνιος.
 Sight, at sight of, part. of ὁράω.
 Signal, to give a, σημαίνω.
 Silent, to be, σιωπᾶω, σιγᾶω.
 Silver, ἀργύρος, ὁ.
 Simple, ἀπλός.
 Sin, to, ἁμαρτάνω.
 Since (because), ὅτε, ἐπεὶ.
 Sing, to, ᾄδω.
 Single (= any), in a negative sentence, οὐδεὶς.
 Single combat, to engage in, μονομαχέω.
 Sink into or under, καταδύω; sink away (fall), πίπτω.
 Sinope, Σινώπη, ἡ.

- Sister, ἀδελφή, ἡ.
 Sit on, ἐφίεμαι w. a.
 Slave, δούλος, ὁ.
 —, to be a, δουλεύω.
 Slave-labor, δουλείον ἔργον.
 Slavery, δουλεία, ἡ.
 Slay, ἀποκτείνω, φονεύω.
 Sleep, ὕπνος, ὁ.
 —, to, εὕδω, καθεύδω, δαρδάνω.
 Small, μικρός, ὀλίγος.
 Smell, to, ὁσφραίνομαι.
 of anything, ὀσφω.
 Smerdis, Σμέρδης, ἴος, ὁ.
 Snare, παγίς, ἴδος, ἡ; lay snares
 for, ἐνεδρεύω.
 Snow, χιὼν, ὄνος, ἡ.
 Snow-storm, καφετός, ὁ.
 So, οὕτως = this, τοῦτο.
 So far from, ἀντί.
 So that, ὥστε.
 Soar upward, ἀναπέτομαι.
 Sober-minded, σώφρων, οὗτος.
 Socrates, Σωκράτης, οὗτος, ὁ.
 Soldier, a, στρατιώτης, οὗτος, ὁ.
 Solitude, ἐρημία, ἡ.
 Some, ἕνιοι; some one, τις; some-
 thing, τι.
 Sometimes, ἐνίοτε, ποτέ.
 Son, υἱός, ὁ.
 Song, ψῆδῃ, ἡ, μέλος, οὗτος, τό.
 Soon, τάχα.
 Sooner, πρότερον; = rather, μάλ-
 λον.
 Sophist, σοφιστής, οὗτος, ὁ.
 Sophocles, Σοφοκλῆς, εἰς, ὁ.
 Sorrow, λύπη, ἡ.
 Soul, ψυχή, ἡ.
 Sound, to the, ὡς, ὑπό w. g.
 Sound-mindedness, σωφροσύνη, ἡ.
 Source, πηγὴ, ἡ.
 South, μεσημβρία, ἡ.
 Sovereign, ἀρχων, οὗτος, ὁ.
 Sovereignty, ἀρχή, ἡ.
- Sow, to, σπείρω.
 Spacious, sufficiently (= suf-
 ficient), ἱκανός.
 Sparing, to be, φειδομαι w. g.
 Sparta, Σπάρτη, ἡ.
 Spartan, a, Σπαρτιάτης, οὗτος, ὁ.
 Speak, λέγω, φθέγγομαι; speak
 seriously, σπουδάζω.
 Spear, δόρυ, τό.
 Spectator, θεατής, οὗτος, ὁ.
 Speech, λόγος, ὁ, μῦθος, ὁ; free-
 dom or boldness of, παρρησία, ἡ.
 Speedily, τάχα, ταχέως.
 Sphinx, Σφίγξ, γγος, ἡ.
 Spirit, νοῦς, τοῦ, ὁ, φρήν, ἑνός, ἡ.
 Splendid, λαμπρός, πολυτελής, ἐς.
 Sportsman, θηρευτής, οὗτος, ὁ.
 Spread, διασπείρω.
 Spring, belonging to the, ἐαρινός.
 Spring from (= be, or originate
 from), εἰμι, γίγνομαι.
 Square, public, ἀγορά, ἡ.
 Stadium, στάδιον, τό.
 Stag, ἑλάφος, ὁ, ἡ.
 Stage, σκηνή, ἡ.
 Stand, to, στήναι, ἵσταναι.
 — firm, ὑπομένω.
 State, a, πολιτεία, ἡ, πόλις, ἑως, ἡ.
 —, relating to the, πολιτικός.
 Station, to, τίθημι.
 Statuary, ἀνδριαντοποιία, ἡ.
 Statue, ἀνδριάς, ἄνθρωπος, ὁ.
 Steadfast, ἰσθηκώς, νῆα, ὅς.
 Steal, κλέπτω; steal away, ἀρ-
 πάζω.
 Steersman, κυβερνήτης, οὗτος, ὁ.
 Stesichorian, Στησιχόριος.
 Stesichorus, Στησιχορος, ὁ.
 Still (yet), ἔτι.
 Stillness, ἡσυχία, ἡ.
 Stir (move), to, κινέω.
 Stolen, κλοπικώς.
 Stone (made of stone), λίθος.

Stone, to, καταπετρόω.	Suffering, πόνος, δ.
Stranger, ξένος, δ.	Sufficient, ικανός; to be, ικανός ἔχω.
Stratagems, to be exposed to, ἐπιβουλεύομαι.	Sufficiently, ικανώς.
Street, ὁδός, ἡ.	Suitably to (conformably), κατά.
Strength, ρώμη, ἡ, ἀλκή, ἡ.	Sum, large (much), πολὺς.
Stripes, πλῆγαι, αἱ.	Summer, θέρος, οὗς, τό.
Strive (= endeavor), πειράομαι; = seek, ζητέω.	Sumptuousness, πολυτέλεια, ἡ.
— for or after, ὀρέγομαι w. g., διώκω w. a.	Sun, ἥλιος, δ.
Strong, ισχυρός; = firm, βέβαιος, ἀσφαλής, ἐς.	Superiors, οἱ κρείττονες.
Study, to, μανθάνω.	Supping, while, part. of δεῖπνω w. μεταξύ.
Stupid, ἀσύνετος, τετυφωμένος.	Suppose, ἡγέομαι, νομίζω.
Subject to, ὑποχός.	Supremacy, ἡγεμονία, ἡ.
Subject, to, χειρόομαι w. a., δου- λόω w. a.; subject to one's self, καταστρεφόμεαι.	Sure, ἀσφαλής, ἐς, ἔμπεδος.
Subjugate, χειρόομαι, δουλόω.	Surely, ἀτρεκέως; by οὐ μή.
Submissive, ταπεινός.	Surpass, νικᾶω τινά, ὑπερβάλλομαι τινα.
Submit (present, afford), παρέχω. — to (serve), δουλεύω.	Surrounding (around), περί.
Subsistence, τροφή, ἡ.	Susian, Σούσιος, δ.
Subvert, ἀνατρέπω.	Swear, ὀμνύμι.
Success, εὐτυχία, ἡ; = riches, πλοῦτος, δ., ὀλβος, δ.	— falsely, ἐπιτορκέω.
Succor, to, παραστήναι, συμπονέω w. d.	Sweat, ἰδρῶς, ὅτος, δ.
Such, τοιοῦτος.	Sweet, ἡδύς, γλυκύς, εἶα, ὕ.
Such as, ὅλος.	Swift, ταχύς, εἶα, ὕ, ὥκός, ὀξύς.
Suffer, πάσχω; = permit, περι- οράω w. part.	Swiftly, τάχα.
	Swim, νέω.
	Sympathize, ἐλεαίρω.
	Sympathy, be moved to, ἐλεαί- ρω.
	Syracuse, Συράκουσαι, αἱ.
	Syracusan, Συρακούσιος, δ.
	Syrian, Σύριος, δ.

T.

Take (receive), λαμβάνω; = cap- ture, αἶρω.	Take in charge, λαμβάνω.
— care, ἐπιμελομαι.	— place (be done), γίγνομαι.
— from, ἀφαιρέομαι τινά τι.	Taken, to be, ἀλίσκομαι.
— heed to, εὐλαβέομαι τι.	Talk, to, λαλέω, κωτάλλω.
— hold of, ἄπτομαι w. g.	Tame out, ἐξημερῶ.
	Taste, to, γεύομαι w. g.

- Teach**, διδάσκω τινά τι.
Teacher, διδάσκαλος, ὁ.
Tear, α, δάκρυον, τό.
Tear, to, ῥήγνυμι.
 in pieces, διαρρήγνυμι.
Telamon, Τελαμών, ὄνος, ὁ.
Tell, λέγω, φράζω.
Tempe, Τέμπη, ὠν, τό.
Temperate, ἐγκρατής, ἐς.
Temple, νεώς, νεώ, ὁ.
Temple-robber, ἱεροσύλος, ὁ.
Tend (feed), βόσκω.
Tent, σκηνή, ἡ.
Terrible, δεινός.
Terrify καταπλήττω, ἐκπλήττω.
Testimony μαρτυρία, ἡ.
Teucer, Τεύκρος, ὁ.
Thales, Θαλῆς, ὁ (G. Θαλεω, D. ἡ, A. ἦν); **Thales and his school**, οἱ ἀμφὶ Θαλῆν.
Thamyris, Θάμυρις, ιος and ιδος, ἡ.
Than, ἢ; also by the relation of the Gen. after a comparative.
Thank, to, χάριν εἶδέναι.
That, in order, ὥς, ὅπως.
Theatre, θέατρον, τό.
Theban, Θηβαίος, ὁ.
Thebes, Θῆβαι, αἱ.
Theft, κλοπή, ἡ.
Themistocles, Θεμιστοκλῆς, έους, ὁ.
Theophrastus, Θεόφραστος, ὁ.
Therefore, οὖν.
Therewith, μετὰ τοῦτου.
Thermodon, Θερμώδων, οντος, ὁ.
Thermopylae, Θερμοπύλαι, αἱ.
Thesprotia, Θεσπρωτία, ἡ.
Thessalian, Θετταλός, ὁ.
Thief, κλέπτης, οὗ, ὁ, κλών, ὁ.
Thievish, κλόπιμος.
Thing, χρῆμα, τό, κτῆμα, τό.
Think, ἡγήομαι, νομίζω, δοκέω.
 — about, φροντίζω w. a.
Thirst, δίψος, ους, τό.
- Thirst**, to, or be thirsty, δεψάω.
Thirsty, αἶσος.
Thoroughly to understand, διαγινώσκω.
Though, καὶ ἄν; also by a part.
Thought, νόημα, τό.
Thoughtful, φρόνιμος.
Thracian, Θρᾷξ, ἄκος, ὁ.
Throne, θρόνος, ὁ.
 —, to ascend, εἰς βασιλείαν καταστῆναι.
Through, διὰ.
Throughout, ἀνά; = wholly, πάντως.
Throw, ρίπτω.
 — a bridge over, ἀναζεύγνυμι.
 — down, καθίημι.
 — into disorder, ταράττω.
 — out (as words), ρίπτω.
Thus, οὕτω(ς).
Thwart, ἐναντιόομαι w. d.
Tigranes, Τιγράνης, ου, ὁ.
Tile, πλίνθος, ἡ.
Till, ἕως, μέχρι.
Time, χρόνος, ὁ; **right**, καιρός, ὁ;
 lifetime, αἰών, ὄνος, ὁ; **at the same time**, ἅμα; **to pass time in public**, ἐν τῷ φανερῷ εἶναι.
Tissaphernes, Τισσαφέρνης, ους, ὁ.
To-day, τήμερον.
Together with, ἅμα w. d.
Toil, to, μοχθεῖω.
To-morrow, αὔριον.
Tongue, γλῶττα, ἡ.
Too (also), καί; denoting intensity, ἄγαν, or by the comp. deg.
Tooth, ὀδούς, ὄντος, ὁ.
Top, ἄκρος.
Touch, to, ἅπτομαι w. g., θιγγάνω w. g.
Towards, πρὸς.
Town, πόλις, εως, ἡ.

Trade, α, τέχνη, ἡ.
 Tradition, λόγος, δ.
 Traduce, διαβάλλω.
 Tragedy, τραγῳδία, ἡ.
 Train (exercise), τό, ἀσκέω.
 Transition, μεταβολή, ἡ. See
 Degenerate.
 Travel, to, πορεύομαι.
 — abroad, ἀποδημέω.
 Travelling-money, ἐφόδιον, τό.
 Treason, προδοσία, ἡ.
 Treasure, θησαυρός, δ.
 Treasures, χρήματα, τά.
 Treaty, συνθήκη, ἡ.
 Tree, δένδρον, τό.
 Triad, τριάς, ἄδος, ἡ.
 Trial, to make, of, πειράομαι
 w. g.
 Tribute, φόροι, οἱ.
 Trivial, φαῦλος.
 Troezen, Τροιζήν, ἡνος, ἡ.
 Trophy, τρόπαιον, τό.
 Trouble, πόνος, δ.

Trouble one's self about, φρον-
 τίζω w. g.
 Troubled, to be, λυπέομαι.
 Troublesome, χαλεπός, λυπηρός,
 ἀργαλέος.
 Troy, Τροία, ἡ.
 True, ἀληθής, ἐς, ἀληθινός; = faith-
 ful, πιστός.
 Truly (really), ἀληθῶς; to know
 truly, ἐπίσταμαι.
 Trumpet, σάλπιγξ, ἑγγος, ἡ.
 Trumpeter, σαλπικτής, οὗ, δ.
 Trust, to, πείθομαι, πιστεύω.
 Truth, ἀλήθεια, ἡ.
 —, to speak the, ἀληθεύω.
 Turn, to, στρέφω (trans.); = de-
 vote one's self to, τρέπομαι.
 — away, τρέπω, ἀφίστημι.
 — to, προτρέπω.
 Tusk, ὀδούς, ὄντος, δ.
 Twice, δις.
 Tyrant, τύραννος, δ.
 Tyrtæus, Τυρταίος, δ.

Υ.

Ulcer, ἕλκος, οὗς, δ.
 Ulysses, Ὀδυσσεύς, ἑως, δ.
 Unacquainted with, ἀπειρος w. g.
 Unadvisedly, εἰκῇ.
 Unchanged, ἀμετάβλητος.
 Uncle (by the father's side), πά-
 τρως, ωος, δ.
 Under, ὑπό.
 Undergo, ὑπομένω τι, ὑποφέρω.
 Underneath, to be, ὑπείμι.
 Understand, ἐπίσταμαι, οἶδα.
 —, thoroughly, διαγιγνώσκω.
 Understanding, νοῦς, δ, φρένες, αἱ.
 Undertaking, ἔργον, τό.
 Undone, ἀπρακτος.
 Uneasy, to render, ταράττω.

Uneducated, ἀπαιδευτος.
 Unexpected, παράδοξος, ἀνέπι-
 στος.
 Unfortunate, ἀτυχής, ἐς.
 —, to be, δυστυχέω.
 Ungrateful, ἀχάριστος.
 Unhappy, ἀτυχής, ἐς.
 Unharmed, ἀπήμων, ονος.
 Unintelligent, ἀνοος, ἀσύνετος.
 United, to be, ὁμονεῶ.
 Unjust, ἀδίκος.
 Unknown, ἀφᾶνής, ἐς.
 Unrewarded, ἀχάριστος.
 Unseemly, αἰσχρός, αἰκής, ἐς.
 Until, μέχρι, πρὶν.
 Unvarying, διηρκής, ἐς.

Up, ἀνά; lay up, κατατίθημι.
 Upon, ἐπί.
 Upward, to soar, ἀναπέτομαι.
 Usage, νόμος, ὁ.
 Use, to, χράσμαι.
 —, to be of, συμφέρω.

Use, to make, of, χράσμαι τινα.
 Useful, χρήσιμος, ὠφέλιμος.
 —, to be, ὠφελίω.
 Using, χρῆσις, εὖς, ἡ.
 Utter, to, λέγω; = emit, as a
 sound, προίημι.

V.

Valuable, πολυτελής, ες, τίμος.
 Value more, or more highly,
 περὶ μείζονος ποίεομαι.
 Vehement, δεινός.
 Venture, to, τολμάω.
 Verdant, to be, θάλλω.
 Versed in, αγαθός, ἔμπειρος.
 Very, λίαν, σφόδρα; also by the
 comp. or sup. of the adjective.
 Vessel, πλοῖον, τό.
 Vice, κακία, ἡ, κακότης, ητος, ἡ.
 Victory, νίκη, ἡ.

Village, κώμη, ἡ.
 Vine, ἀμπελος, ἡ.
 Violate (as a treaty), λύω.
 Violence, βία, ἡ.
 Violent, βίαιος, σφοδρός; = se-
 vere, ισχυρός.
 Violently, σφόδρα, λίαν, ισχυρῶς.
 Virtue, ἀρετή, ἡ.
 Virtuous, αγαθός, σπουδαῖος.
 Visible, ὁρατός.
 Voluntarily, ἐκούσιως.
 Voluptuous, τρυφητής, οὗ.

W.

Wage war with, πολεμέω w. d.
 Wait, περιμένω.
 Walk, to, βαίνω.
 Wander about, περιπλανάομαι.
 Want, to, δέω, δέομαι w. g.
 —, be in, σπανίζω w. g. φρηζώ
 w. g.
 War, πόλεμος, ὁ.
 —, to carry on, πολεμέω.
 Warlike, πολεμικός.
 Warning, σωφρονισμός, ὁ.
 Warrior, στρατιώτης, ου, ὁ.
 War-song, παιάν, ἄνος, ὁ.
 Wash, νίπτω, πλύνω.
 Wasp, ψήν, ψηρός, ὁ.
 Watch, to keep, τηρέω.
 Water, ὕδωρ, ὕδατος, τό.

Way (road, journey), ὁδός, ἡ;
 = manner, τρόπος, ὁ.
 Wax, κηρός, ὁ.
 Weak, ἀσθενής, ἐς.
 Weaken, to, τείρω, ἀμαυρῶ.
 Weal, σωτηρία, ἡ.
 Wealth, πλοῦτος, ὁ, χρήματα, τά.
 Wear (have), ἔχω.
 — out, τείρω.
 Weary, to be, κάμνω.
 Weep, to, κλαίω.
 Welfare, σωτηρία, ἡ.
 Well, καλῶς, εὖ; do well to, εὖ
 πράττω, εὖ ποίω, εὐεργετῶ; to
 be well, εὖ ἔχω.
 Well-disposed, εὖνοος.
 Well-known, δηλός, φανερός.

Well-ordered, *εὐτακτος*.
 West, *ἔσπερος*, *δ*.
 What? *τίς*; *τί*;
 Whatever, *ὅστις*, *ὅσπερ*.
 When, *ὅτε*, *ἐπεί*.
 Whence, *ἐξ οὗ*.
 Whenever, *ὅταν*.
 Where, *οὗ*, *ὅπου*; where? *πῇ*;
 Wherever, *οὗ*, *ὅπου* w. opt.
 Whether, *πότερον*.
 While, expressed by the part.
 Whip, *μάστιξ*, *ἵγος*, *ῆ*.
 Whither? *πῇ*
 Who, Which, *ὅς*; interrog., *τίς*;
 Whoever, *ὅστις*, *ὅσπερ*.
 Whole, *πᾶς*, *σύμπας*, *ὅλος*.
 Wicked, *κακός*, *πονηρός*.
 Wife, *γυνή*, *γυναικός*, *ῆ*, *γαμετή*, *ῆ*.
 Wild beast, *θηρίον*, *τό*.
 Willing *ἐκών*, *οὐσα*, *ὄν*.
 —, to be, *βούλομαι*, *ἐθέλω*.
 Willingly *ἡδέως*.
 Wind, *ἄνεμος*, *δ*.
 Wine, *οἶνος*, *δ*.
 Wing, *πετρόν*, *τό*, *πτέρυξ*, *γος*, *ῆ*.
 — (of an army), *κέρας*, *τό*.
 Winter, *χειμὼν*, *ὄνος*, *δ*.
 Wisdom, *σοφία*, *ῆ*, *σωφροσύνη*, *ῆ*.
 Wise, *σοφός*.

Wisely, *σοφῶς*; = well, *εὖ*.
 Wish, *το*, *βούλομαι*, *ἐθέλω*.
 With, *σύν*, *μετά* w. g.
 Within, *ἐντός* w. g.
 Without, *ἄνευ* w. g.
 Witness, *μάρτυς*, *ῦρος*, *δ*, *ῆ*.
 Wolf, *λύκος*, *δ*.
 Woman, *γυνή*, *γυναικός*, *ῆ*.
 —, old, *γραῦς*, *γρᾶός*, *ῆ*.
 Wonder, *το*, *θαυμάζω*.
 Wonderful, *θαυμαστός*.
 Wont, to be, *ἐθίζω*.
 Word, *λόγος*, *δ*, *ἔπος*, *ους*, *τό*, *ῥήμα*, *τό*.
 Work, *ἔργον*, *τό*.
 — for to, *δουλεύω*.
 — out, *ἐξεργάζομαι*.
 — with, *συμπονέω*.
 World, *κόσμος*, *δ*.
 Worship, *το*, *προσκυνέω*, *αἰδέομαι*.
 Worst, *το*, *χειρόμαι*.
 Worthy, *ἄξιος*; to think worthy, *ἀξιόω*.
 Worthless, *ἀναξιος*.
 Wound, *το*, *τιτρώσκω*; = strike, *πλήττω*.
 Write, *γράφω*.
 Wrong-doer, *ἀδικῶν*.
 Wrong, to do, *ἀδικέω*, *κακῶς ποιέω*.

X. •

Xenophon, *Ξενοφών*, *ὦντος*, *δ*.

| Xerxes, *Ξέρξης*, *ου*, *δ*.

Y.

Yarn, *νήμα*, *τό*.
 Year, *ἔτος*, *ους*, *τό*, *ἐνιαυτός*, *δ*.
 Yet, *ἔτι*, *πῶ*.
 Yet even now, *ἔτι καὶ νῦν*.
 Yield, *εἰκώ*.

Young, *νέος*.
 Young man, *νεανίας*, *ου*, *δ*, *νέος*, *δ*.
 Youth, *νεότης*, *ἥτος*, *ῆ*, *ἡβη*, *ῆ*.
 —, a, *νεανίας*, *ου*, *δ*, *νέος*, *δ*.

Z.

Zealous, σπουδαῖος.

Zealously, σπουδαίως; to be zeal-
ously employed, σπουδάγω.

Zeno, Ζήνων, ἄνθρωπος, ὁ.

Zeus, Ζεύς, ὁ.

Zeuxis, Ζεύξις, ἴδιος, ὁ.

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